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John Moses.

ABORIGINAL TO METROPOLITAN.

HISTORY
OF
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CONTENTS—VOLUME II.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRESS.

Value of the press as history—Character of the American press—The newspapers' influence in developing Chicago—Destruction of the files—Obstacles in the way of early papers—Paucity of news—The contrast between early and modern newspapers—Standard of journalism—Statistics of the Chicago press—Local centres of publication—To what extent newspapers are read in America—The Chicago Democrat—Early advertisers—John Wentworth—Jackson Hall—First city officers—The "American"—Contents of early papers—Criticism of Indian affairs—Captain Hunter's challenge—Early newspaper writers—The Chicago "American"—Its editor fined for contempt—The Stuarts—William W. Brackett—Buckner S. Morris—The "Express"—The "Daily Journal"—Richard L. Wilson—J. W. Norris—Andrew L. Shuman—W. K. Sullivan—"Illinois Tribune"—"Chicago Tribune"—J. K. C. Forrest—The "Gem of the Prairie"—The "Prairie Herald"—The "Democratic Press"—Early editors—Ray—Medill—Bross—White—Upton—Colbert—Wilkie—The "Staats Zeitung"—The "Deutsche Amerikaner"—Hesing—Raster—The "Times"—How originated—Wilbur F. Story—Subsequent owners and editors—Vicissitudes of a great journal—The "Inter-Ocean"—The "Freie Presse"—The "Daily News"—The "Evening Post"—The "Evening Mail"—The "Herald"—The "Evening Mail" (No. 2)—The "Daily Globe"—The "Abendpost"—The "Evening Post"—The "National Zeitung"—The "Tageblatt"—The "Daily Press"—The "Arbeiter Zeitung"—The "Religious Press"—The "Northwestern Baptist"—The "Better Covenant"—The "New Covenant"—The "Western Herald"—The "Watchman of the Prairies"—The "Northwestern Christian Advocate"—The "Advance"—The "Interior"—Other religious papers—Other secular weeklies—Defunct newspapers and periodicals—Biographical sketches—John Calhoun—John Wentworth—Joseph K. C. Forrest—R. L. Wilson—Charles L. Wilson—Andrew Shuman—John R. Wilson—William K. Sullivan—Elias S. Calkins—John L. Scripps—Charles H. Ray—Samuel J. Medill—James W. Sheahan—Alfred Cowles—William Bross—Joseph Medill—George P. Upton—Elias Cobbett—Lorenz Brentano—Robert W. Patterson, Jr.—Horace White—Herman Raster—Antone C. Hesing—Washington Hesing—Wilhelm Rapp—William Nye—Emil Mannhardt—Wilbur F. Storey—Franc B. Wilkie—Andre Matteson—Carter H. Harrison—Martin J. Russell—J. Young Scammon—William Penn Nixon—Oliver W. Nixon—Frank W. Palmer—G. A. Pierce—William H. Busbey—Thomas C. MacMillan—Frank Gilbert—Melville E. Stone—Victor F. Lawson—Eugene Field—David Blakely—Oliver A. Willard—James W. Scott—Frank Hatton—Joseph R. Dunlop—Elisha H. Talbott—Horace R. Hobart—Edward Goodman—Rev. Justin A. Smith—William C. Gray—Arthur Edwards—Simeon Gilbert—Hooper Warren—Zebina Eastman—George Schneider—Benjamin F. Taylor—Charles A. Dana—John G. Nicolay—John F. Finerty.....

8-74

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATION.

Work of the founders—Territorial legislation—Past and present contrasted—Earliest Chicago schools—Development begins—The school section—First public schools—Select school for ladies—A case of discipline—A "lost township"—First free schools—Four eras—The city incorporated—First board of inspectors—The council's enlarged powers—School inspectors—School districts in 1840—Powers of inspectors—First school building—Demand for increased accommodations—School buildings previous to the fire—Buildings destroyed in the fire of 1871—Reconstruction—Exchange of school property—A first lease—School fund—Special funds—Benefactors of the schools—Text books—Superintendents of city schools—Number of teachers—Officers of the school board—Assistant superintendents—School agents—High schools—Free evening schools—Normal school—Deaf mute schools—Vocal music—German—Drawing—Manual training—Physical culture—School board organization—Superintendent's department—Statistics for 1892—Tabular statement for a series of years—Ladies and the public schools—The "fads"—Flags on school buildings—Killing of Principal Hanford—Educational conventions—Col. R. J. Hamilton—William H. Brown—William H. Wells—Josiah L. Pickard—George Howland—Albert G. Lane—Rev. John C. Burroughs—John F. Eberhart—Universities—Northwestern University—Garrett Biblical Institute—Law schools—Divinity

schools—Medical schools—Lake Forest University—Its various departments—Old Chicago University—New Chicago University—Chicago Theological Seminary—McCormick Theological Seminary—German Theological Seminary—Hahnemann Medical College—Chicago Homeopathic College—Bennett Medical College—College of Physicians and Surgeons—Chicago College of Pharmacy—Illinois Training School for Nurses—Kent Law School—Chicago Manual Training School—Armour Institute—Jewish Manual Training School—Parochial schools—County Normal School—Business colleges—Scientific and art—Private schools of all classes—Aggregate results—Art Institute.....75-127

CHAPTER III.

LIBRARIES AND AUTHORS.

Chicago Lyceum—Mechanics' Institute—Young Men's Association—Chicago Literary Association—Young Men's Lyceum—Chicago Historical Society—Chicago Academy of Sciences—Young Men's Christian Association—Union Catholic Library Association—Chicago Athenæum—Chicago Public Library—Library of University of Chicago—Newberry Library—Crerar Library—Chicago Law Institute—Chicago Authors—First book published—History of literature in Chicago.....128-151

CHAPTER IV.

BENCH AND BAR.

Early Jurists—Courts at Fort Dearborn—Giles Spring—Richard Jones Hamilton—Richard M. Young—Isaac N. Arnold—James H. Collins—Justin Butterfield—Henry W. Blodgett—Thomas Drummond—Buckner S. Morris—Alonzo Huntington—John Pearson—Murray F. Tuley—E. S. Williams—William W. Farwell—Henry Booth—Joseph E. Gary—Julius S. Grinnell—William P. Black—Ezra B. McCagg—E. C. Larned—James B. Bradwell—Lambert Tree—Corydon Beckwith—Francis H. Kales—John N. Jewett—Melville W. Fuller—Wirt Dexter—Daniel Goodwin, Jr.—Israel N. Stiles—Emory A. Storrs—Early practice—Northwestern University Law School—A non-partisan judiciary—Competition at the Bar—Circuit-riding—Evolution of the system of courts in Chicago—Institution of the Federal courts—Various branches of litigation—List of courts, judges and court officers152-189

CHAPTER V.

SOME NOTABLE TRIALS.

Common and statute law compared—Source of land titles—Fugitive slaves—Lake Front controversies—Title to accretions—Litigation over site of Lincoln Park—The anarchist trials—Sunday closing of the World's Fair—Testamentary Devises—Masses for the soul—Library endowments—Dealing in options—Falsification of election returns—Park litigation—Boodler trials—The Cronin case—The Prendergast trial.....190-223

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS.

First physicians—Dr. Alexander Wolcott—Dr. Elijah D. Harmon—Cholera epidemic of 1832—Physicians in 1832 and 1833—First drug store—Dr. John S. Temple—Dr. Philip Maxwell—Physicians in 1837—Dr. Wm. B. Egan—Dr. Wm. Kennicott—Dr. John W. Eldridge—Dr. Charles V. Dyer—Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue—Dr. Daniel Brainard—Dr. Levi D. Boone—Doctors between 1837 and 1850—Dr. J. Jay Stuart—Dr. John Brinkerhoff—Dr. George W. Wentworth—First town ordinance regarding public health—First Board of Health—First health officers—First city physicians—First vital statistics—Board of Health re-established—Ravages of smallpox 1862-64—Health department re-organized—Rush Medical College—First medical journal—Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney—Dr. Graham N. Fitch—Dr. William B. Herrick—Dr. Joseph W. Freer—Dr. J. Adams Allen—Dr. Moses Gunn—Dr. Joseph P. Ross—Dr. Chas. T. Parkes—Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College)—Dr. James Steward Jewell—Northwestern University Medical School (Woman's Medical College of Chicago)—College of Physicians and Surgeons—Dr. A. Reeves Jackson—Mercy Hospital—Cook County Hospital—Chicago Hospital for Women and Children—Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—St. Luke's Hospital—Alexian Brother's Hospital—St. Joseph's Hospital—Michael Reese Hospital—Presbyterian Hospital—Wesley Hospital—Free dispensaries—Allopathic medical societies—Early homeopathic physicians—Dr. Charles W. Earle—Dr. David S. Smith—Dr. Aaron Pitney—Dr. N. H. Warner—Dr. Geo. E. Shipman—Lay supporters of homeopathy—Homeopathic Practitioners in 1854—Dr. J. S. Beach—Dr. H. W. K. Boardman—Dr. S. W. Graves—Mrs. Dr. C. L. Rawson—Dr. R. Ludlum—Dr. Gaylord D. Beebe—Dr. W. H. Woolyat—Dr. Nicholas Francis Cooke—Dr. Alvan E. Small—Homeopathic medical societies—Homeopathic journals—Homeopathic medical authors—Hahnemann Medical College—First course of Lectures—First commencement—New college Buildings—Chicago Homeopathic Medical College—First homeopathic hospital—Scammon Hospital—Hahnemann Hospital—Central

Hospital and Dispensary—Homeopathy at the World's Columbian Exposition—Mixed hospitals in Chicago—Homeopathic Dispensaries—Chicago Foundlings' Home—Other institutions under homeopathic control—Homeopathy following the great fire—World's Congress of homeopathic physicians—Early eclectic physicians—Bennett Medical College—Dr. H. D. Garrison—Dr. H. K. Whitford—Dr. H. W. Olin—Dr. Edgar Reading—Dr. Anson L. Clarke—Dr. Milton Jay—Dr. Wilson H. Davis—Dr. E. F. Buecking—Dr. John Tascher—Dr. J. B. McFatrigh—Dr. E. J. Farnum—Dr. N. A. Graves—World's Fair Congress—Bennett Free Dispensary—Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society—Physio-Medical Institute.....224—292

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCH AND DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

Pioneer Chicago Baptists—Rev. Allen B. Freeman—First Baptist Society—Death of Mr. Freeman—Rev. Isaac T. Hinton—A new church built—Rev. C. B. Smith—Pastors of the First Church—Other Baptist societies—Sale of church property—New church for First Society—Rev. George C. Lorimer—Rev. P. S. Henson—City Missions—Semi-Centennial Celebration—Second Baptist Church—Memorial Baptist Church—Western Avenue Baptist Church—First Englewood Baptist Church—Hyde Park Baptist Church—La Salle Avenue Baptist Church—Belden Avenue Baptist Church—Fernwood Baptist Church—Father Dablon—St. Cosmé—Pinet and Bineteau—Other Catholic missionaries—Father Badin—Catholic population—First Catholic priest—St. Cyr's first mass—Sketch of St. Cyr—First Catholic church erected—Father O'Meara's pastorate—Removal of St. Mary's—The second St. Mary's Church—Bishop Quarter—University of St. Mary's—Sisters of Mercy—Benevolent Emigrant Society—Bishop Quarter's work and death—Bishop Vander Velde—Bishop O'Regan—Diocesan administrators—Growth of Catholicity—Bishop Duggan—Religious orders—Loyalty of Bishop Duggan—Close of his episcopate—Father Halligan—Bishop Foley—Rt. Rev. John McMullen, D. D.—Rebuilding of the cathedral—Archbishop Feehan—St. Mary's Church—St. Monica's Church—St. Patrick's Church—Very Rev. Thomas Dunne—Rev. P. J. Conway—Dean Terry—St. Joseph's Church—St. Peter's—Church of St. Francis d'Assisium—Cathedral of the Holy Name—St. Louis' Church—St. Michael's—St. James' (Catholic)—Church of the Holy Family—Father Arnold Damen—Father Smarius—St. Columbkil's Church—St. John's (Catholic)—St. Jarlath's Church—St. Malachy's—St. Elizabeth's—Early Organization of the Christian Church—First Christian Church—Early Swedenborgians—Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem—Origin of Congregationalism—Anti-slavery agitation—Disruption—Organization of First Congregational Church—First Chicago Congregationalists—Pastors of First Congregational Church—New England Congregational Church—Union Park Congregational Church—Leavitt Street Congregational Church—North Congregational Church—Pilgrim Congregational Church—South Congregational Church—Plymouth Congregational—Episcopal Diocese of Illinois—Bishop Chase—Bishop Whitehouse—Trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney—Diocesan Growth—Bishop William E. McLaren—Early Episcopalians in Chicago—First Episcopal service—Rev Isaac W. Hallam—St. James' (Episcopal) Church—Trinity (Episcopal)—Grace Church—Church of the Ascension—Calvary Church—Church of St. Philip the Evangelist—St. Alban's Church—Other Episcopal parishes—St. Paul's (Evangelical) Lutheran Church—Division and removal—Dr. Henry Wunder—Grace Lutheran Church—Second Church of the Evangelical Association—Wicker Park Lutheran Church—Scandinavian Evangelical Lutherans—First Norwegian Church—Rev. C. I. P. Peterson—Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church—First German St. Paul's Church—Trinity Evangelical United Church—The People's Church—Other independent churches—Early Jewish settlers—Zion Congregation—Other Jewish congregations—Early Methodist missions—Centenary Church—Grace (M. E.) Church—Park Avenue Methodist Church—South Park Avenue Church—Oakland (M. E.) Church—Ashland Avenue German (M. E.) Church—Simpson Methodist Church—First Welsh Methodist—Other Methodist churches—Second Presbyterian Church—Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church—Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church—Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church—Church of the Covenant—First Presbyterian Church of Woodlawn Park—Other Presbyterian churches—Christ Reformed Episcopal Church—St. Paul's (Reformed Episcopal) Church—St. John's (Reformed Episcopal) Church—Other Reformed Episcopal churches—First Unitarian service—Early Unitarian preachers—All Souls Unitarian Church—Other Unitarian churches—Church of the Redeemer—Third Universalist Church—Other Universalist churches.....293—386

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZED CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT WORK.

The Infirmary—Cook County Insane Asylum—Cook County Hospital—Relief and Aid Society—Other charitable organizations and institutions—Home for the Friendless—Old People's Home—German Old People's Home—Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home—Foundlings' Home—Erring Woman's Refuge—Chicago Orphan Asylum—Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum—Soldiers' Home—Washingtonian Home—Home for Incurables—Children's Aid Society—Waifs' Mission—Illinois Humane Society—Industrial School for Girls—Other charities—Statistics of the Hospitals—Secret and benevolent societies—The Free Masons—The Odd Fellows—The Grand Lodge—Liberty of the order after the great fire—Independent Order of Foresters—

American Legion of Honor—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Select Knights of America—Grand Army of the Republic—Improved Order of Red Men—Knights and Ladies of Honor—Mutual Aid Society—Independent Order of Red Men—Knights of Honor—Knights of Pythias—Loyal Legion—Order of Mutual Protection—Patriotic Order Sons of America—Royal Arcanum—Royal League—Sons of Veterans—United Ancient Order of Druids—Temperance societies.....387-404

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURES.

Industrial interests in early Chicago—Growth of iron manufactures—Jean Baptist Mirandeau—First government blacksmith—An exhorter and smith—First foundry in Chicago—The pioneer in the manufacture of steam engines—Inception of the manufacture of stoves—Steam boilers—The building of cars and locomotives—First locomotive works—First rail mill—Magnitude of iron industry in 1857—First type foundry—Geographical position of Chicago and its effect upon manufactures—North Chicago rolling mills—First steel rail rolled in America—Statistics in relation to manufactures in Chicago in 1860 and 1870—Panic of 1873—Growth of the iron industry—Illinois Steel Company—Other iron and steel works—Norton Brothers' works—Iron foundries—Griffin Wheel and Foundry Company—Stove manufacturing—Cribben Sexton and Company—The Chicago Stove Works—The Mason and Davis Company—Mining machinery—Fraser and Chalmers—M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company—The Crane Company—Architectural Iron Works—Vierling McDowell and Company—Charles Kaestner and Company—Pig iron and coke—Locomotive and car builders—Railroad specialties—Bridge building works—Boiler and tank works—Steel ship-building—Miscellaneous manufactories—Western Electric Company—Adams and Westlake Company—Bicycle manufactories—Agricultural implements—McCormick Harvesting Machine Company—William Deering and Company's Harvesting Machine Works—Wagons and carriages—Peter Schuttler wagon works—Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company—Pullman Palace Car Company—Manufacture of furniture—Tanning—Boots and shoes—Saddlery—Soap—James S. Kirk and Company—Tin foil—Brass foundries—Copper works—Pianos and organs—Lyon and Healy—Manufacture of brick—Packing boxes—Confectionery and baking trades—Marble—Rubber goods—High wines and liquors—Whiskey frauds of 1875—Breweries—Early breweries—Statistics relative to brewing in Chicago.....405-463

CHAPTER X.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Origin of World's Fairs—History of World's Fairs—Centennial Exhibition—Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1889—History of the World's Columbian Exposition—Action of Congress—First Directors—Appointment of National Commission—Action of the Legislature—Site of the Fair—Board of control—President Harrison's proclamation—Dedication of the buildings—Final preparations—Opening day—Department of Exhibition—Cost—The Manufactures Building described—Illinois State exhibit—Lagoons—Midway Plaisance—Exhibits—Fireworks—Attendance—Question of Sunday opening—Special days—Illinois day—Chicago day—Lost articles—Woman's Building—Children's day—Nursery—World's Congress Auxiliary—Parliament of Religions—The close—General and operating expenses—Did it pay?—Field Columbian Museum.....464-498

CHAPTER XI.

THE PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY.

Importance of dentistry—Early practitioners—Chicago College of Dental Surgery—Northwestern University Dental School—American College of Dental Surgery—Dental societies—Chicago Dental Society—Odontological Society—Chicago Dental Club—Odontographic Society—Hayden Dental Society—The Atkinsonians—Dental journals—World's Dental Congress.....499-508

CHAPTER XII.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Parks a benefit to a city—Early parks in Chicago—Distinctive features in Chicago's parks—Boulevards—Lincoln Park—Statuary in Lincoln Park—Sea wall and beach improvement—Lincoln Park sanitarium—Park commissioners—West Side parks—Garfield Park—Humboldt Park—Douglas Park—Statistics relative to west side parks—West Chicago park commissioners—South side parks—Washington Park—Floral display in Washington Park—Midway Plaisance—Jackson Park—Statistics relative to south side parks—Lake Front Park—Douglas Monument—Bridges—Early bridges and ferries—First iron bridge in the west—Adams street bridge described—Tunnels—Building of Washington street tunnel—LaSalle street tunnel—Public buildings—First city hall—City hall of 1851—City hall and court house—County jail—Criminal court building—First post office—First government building—Present government building—Monument in memory of George Buchanan Armstrong.....509-527

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XIII.

INTRAMURAL TRANSIT.

Effect of rapid transit upon the city's growth—Omnibuses—First horse cars—Inception of Chicago City Railway Company—Condition of the streets in 1859—Street car tickets as currency—First cable road—Method of laying a cable track—The cable system described—The power plant—Cost of a cable road—Statistics relative to Chicago City Railway Company—South Side electric lines—Calumet Electric Street Railway—West and South Town Street Railroad Company—Chicago General Railway Company—Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway Company—Grand Crossing and Windsor Park Street Railway Company—Elevated roads—The "Alley L"—Advantages of an alley route—North Chicago Railway Company—First Line on the north side—North Chicago Street Railway Company—Use of the tunnel by cable roads—Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company—Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company—Chicago West Division Railway Company—West Chicago Street Railroad Company—Cable system on the west side—Power plant described—Statistics relative to West Chicago Street Railroad Company—Chicago Passenger Railway—Lake Street elevated road—Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company—Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company—Cost of various kinds of street railways—Rapid transit facilities of the United States contrasted with those of other countries.....528-548

CHAPTER XIV.

DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY.

Purpose of the canal—Necessity for a better system of sewerage—Action of the legislature in 1855—System advocated by E. S. Chesbrough—Results of the new system—National canal convention—The canal deepened—Effect of deepening the canals—Ogden-Wentworth ditch—Relief measures adopted—Investigation of Dr. John H. Rauch—Pumping works constructed—Action of the Citizens' Association of Chicago—Plans of A. J. Matthewson—Further action of the Citizens' Association—City council authorizes the creation of a drainage commission—Action of the legislature—Appointment of a committee—Legislature passes an act to incorporate a sanitary district—Election of trustees—Preliminary action of the board—Several routes proposed—Cost of various canals—Work commenced—Description of the waterway—Method of working—Finances—Changes in the Board....549-564

CHAPTER XV.

AMUSEMENTS, ART, CLUBS AND HOMES.

Mankind likes amusement—Primitive amusement in Chicago—The circus—Minstrels—The drama—The first theatre—First appearance of Joseph Jefferson—John B. Rice—Metropolitan Hall—North's National Amphitheatre—McVicker's first theatre—Bryan hall—Hooley's first theatre—The first museum—Crosby's Opera House—Pioneer concert troupe—Philharmonic Society—Jenny Lind—Appearance of Ole Bull and Adelina Patti—Frank Lombard—Opera—First variety show—First theatre after the fire—Other theatres—Central Music Hall—May Musical Festival of 1882—The Auditorium—The Apollo Club—Dime Museum—Libby Prison War Museum—Art in Chicago—Exhibition of paintings in the Exposition building—Collections in Chicago homes—Charles Hutchinson's gallery—C. T. Yerkes' collection—J. W. Ellsworth's collection—S. M. Nickerson's collection—Other patrons of art—Women as art patrons—Decorative Art Society—Chicago artists—Mural painters—Chicago Clubs—General Features of Clubs—Union League Club—Calumet Club—Apollo Club—Chicago Club—Columbus Club—Commercial Club—Iroquois Club—Lincoln Club—Marquette Club—Hermitage Club—Germania Mannerchor—Illinois Club—Lakeside Club—Union Club—Standard Club—Sunset Club—Press Club—Illinois Woman's Press Association—Chicago Women's Club—Fortnightly Club—Friday Club—Woman's West End Club—Young Fortnightly Club—Amateur Musical Club—Sheridan Club—Washington Park Club—De Soto Club—Ashland Club—Argonaut Club—Fellowship Club—Other Social Clubs—Literary Clubs—Chicago Athletic Association—Hunting and Fishing Clubs—Chicago homes—Individuality of Chicago—Typical Chicago home—Foreigners in Chicago—Influence of the Exposition on Chicago—New England influence in Chicago homes—Absence of sectionalism.....565-590

CHAPTER XVI.

LABOR TROUBLES OF 1894.

Jealousy between capital and labor—Railway labor unions in Chicago—American Railway Union—Cause of the labor troubles—American Railway Union and Pullman workmen—Meeting of General Managers—Resolutions passed by General Managers in regard to the Boycott—Interruption to travel begins—Railroads ask for police protection—Trains derailed—Distress in Chicago—The struggle continues—The National Government interferes—The aid of the sheriff invoked—Injunction granted by United States district court—Injunction is read to the mob—Government troops ordered to Chicago—Altercation between President Cleveland and Governor Altgeld—Militia called out—Conduct of the troops—Effect of the presence of the troops—Action of the labor unions—The backbone of the strike broken—Troops withdrawn—Indictments against executive board of the American Railway Union—Work resumed at Pullman—Conclusions drawn from the strike—Chauncey M. Depew's statement.....591-600

CHAPTER XVII.

CEMETERIES.

Early Cemeteries—Rosehill—Graceland—Calvary—Mount Olivet—Oakwoods—Saint Boniface—Saint Maria—German Lutheran—Concordia—Jewish cemeteries—Mount Greenwood—Forest Home—Waldheim—Mount Olive—Bohemian Cemetery—Mount Hope..... 601-607

CHAPTER XVIII.

ADDENDA.

Inter State Industrial Exposition—Railway Mail Service—Monument to George B. Armstrong—Chicago Post Office—Concessions at the World's Fair—Congress of Medico-Climatology—National Homœopathic Medical College—Chicago Baptist Hospital—International Dispensary—Statistics relative to population..... 608-614

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Introductory—John H. Foster, 617—Rev. Jeremiah Porter, 618—First Presbyterian Church—A devoted pastor—John T. Temple, 624—The "Temple" building—Early Baptists—Grant Goodrich, 626—An early lawyer—Inception of Methodism—J. Young Scammon, 628—Swedenborgianism—Beginning of the public school system—L. C. P. Freer, 632—An Anti-slavery agitator—Charles C. P. Holden, 633—The west side parks—Charles N. Holden, 636—Mrs. Frances Woodbury Holden, 639—A notable church woman—Baptist dissensions—Calvin De Wolf, 642—Abolitionist journalism—A friend to the fugitive—Hugh T. Dickey, 643—An able jurist—Dr. Edwin Judson, 645—Pioneer dentistry—Henry Wischemeyer, 647—William B. Herrick, 650—Development of medical education—Henry Hobart Taylor, 651—The Elgin Watch Company—Henry J. Willing, 652—Growth of the Chicago dry goods trade—A non-partisan drainage commission—Jared Bassett, 654—Voluntine C. Turner, 656—Early intramural transit—Charles H. Quinlan, 658—Early dentistry—First use of nitrous oxide—A successful career—Cyrus H. McCormick, 661—A revolution in agriculture—A new theological school—Rev. Luther Stone, 664—Inception of Baptist journalism—Albro E. Bishop, 667—William Cross, 668—First Chicago newspaper—A contrast in journalism—Early Illinois politics—Leander J. McCormick, 671—His father and family—Robert McCormick as an inventor—The first reaper—A rehabilitated industry—Luther Haven, 674—Hosmer A. Johnson, 675—Rush Medical College—An eminent practitioner—Henry G. Miller, 678—Elliott Anthony, 681—Development of jurisprudence in Cook County—Reuben Ludlam, 686—Rise and success of Homœopathy—Charles G. Smith, 689—A fondness for antiquarian lore—James M. Walker, 691—John G. Shortall, 693—T. W. Harvey, 696—Growth of Chicago's lumber trade—Leonard W. Volk, 699—Struggles and triumphs of an artist—Lincoln and Douglas in marble—John A. Jameson, 701—Benjamin F. Ayer, 704—Patriotism of the Douglas democrats—Rollin S. Williamson, 706—John G. Rogers, 708—A flattering sobriquet—A rare judicial experience—William H. Byford, 711—Medical specialists—Edward S. Isham, 714—George M. Pullman, 715—Inception and development of a great industry—Organization of an industrial community—William C. Goudy, 719—A lawyer's shrewdness and its results—Joshua C. Knickerbocker, 721—Phenomenal success of a country boy—The founder of the probate system of Cook County—A genial companion and an upright judge—Samuel W. Allerton, 724—Beginning of the Chicago live stock market—Dr. Charles Theodore Parkes, 725—New discoveries in surgery—Treatment of gunshot wounds—John Crerar, 730—Founding of a new library—Louis Wahl, 732—Brick making in Chicago—Prison Reform—Lyman Trumbull, 734—Traveling in 1837—Eighteen Years in the Senate—The period of reconstruction—Sidney Breese, 739—Early jurisprudence in Illinois—The Black Hawk war—A commercial highway suggested—Varied public services—Land grants to railroads—Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, 741—Medical education of women—Hospital for Women and Children—Women's Medical College established—John J. Herrick, 743—Ouster of south town officials—Dr. Nicholas Senn, 745—Achievements in Surgery—Medical literature—George R. Davis, 749—Inception of the Columbian Exposition—A brilliant military career—Legislator and politician—Richard M. Hooley, 752—Players and playhouses in the fifties—The drama in Chicago after the fire—Herman D. Cable, 755—Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., 756—John Ira Bennett, 757—A Swedish colony in Illinois—Collapse of the Great Western Telegraph Company—William Bristol Keep, 759—Development of railroad corporation Law—A leading insurance case—Archbishop Patrick Feehan, 762—Growth of Catholicism in Chicago—Alfred Ennis, 763—Rare professional success—David Spencer Wegg, 769—Formation of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company—The Wisconsin Central enters Chicago—Moses Purnell Handy, 771—Brilliant journalism—Surrender of the "Virginia"—Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Columbian Exposition—Thomas Wetherill Palmer, 774—Eminent public services—National Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition—John Tilghman Dickinson, 775—Inter-State Military Encampment—Trans-Mexican Exposition—World's Columbian Exposition..... 615-777

PORTRAITS.

Allerton, Samuel W.,	542	Judson, Edwin,	500
Anthony, Elliott,	166	Keep, William Bristol,	214
Ayer, Benjamin Franklin,	182	Knickerbocker, Joshua Cuyler,	194
Bassett, Jared,	236	Ludlam, Reuben,	272
Bennett, John Ira,	210	McCormick, Cyrus Hall,	430
Bishop, Albro E.,	416	McCormick, Cyrus H., Jr.	458
Breese, Sidney,	202	McCormick, Leander J.,	422
Bross, William,	47	Miller, Henry Giles,	164
Byford, William Heath,	248	Moses, John,	Frontispiece
Cable, Herman D.,	452	Palmer, Thomas Wetherill,	476
Crerar, John,	142	Parkes, Charles Theodore,	252
Davis, George R.,	468	Porter, Jeremiah,	374
DeWolf, Calvin,	158	Pullman, George Mortimer,	440
Dickey, Hugh Thompson,	160	Quinlan, Charles H.,	504
Dickinson, John Tilghman,	492	Rogers, John G.,	188
Ennis, Alfred,	218	Scammon, Jonathan Young,	86
Feehan, Patrick Augustine,	302	Senn, Nicholas,	260
Foster, John Henry,	78	Shortall, John G.,	176
Freer, Lemuel Covell Paine,	154	Smith, Charles Gilman.	244
Goodrich, Grant,	152	Stone, Luther,	294
Goudy, William Charles,	520	Taylor, Henry Hobart,	394
Handy, Moses Parnell,	484	Temple, John Taylor,	228
Harvey, Tarlington Walker,	434	Thompson, Mary Harris,	256
Haven, Luther,	110	Tree, Lambert,	172
Herrick, John J.,	206	Trumbull, Lyman,	198
Herrick, William B.,	232	Turner, Voluntine C.,	536
Holden, Charles C. P.,	514	Volk, Leonard W.,	120
Holden, Charles Newton,	94	Wahl, Louis,	446
Holden, Frances Woodbury,	102	Walker, James Monroe,	170
Hooley, Richard M.,	572	Wegg, David Spencer,	222
Isham, Edward S.,	190	Williamson, Rollin Samuel,	184
Jameson, John Alexander,	178	Willing, Henry J.,	560
Johnson, Hosmer Allen,	240	Wischemeyer, Henry,	410

BIOGRAPHIES.

Allen, Jonathan Adams,	242	Dyer, Charles Volney,	228
Allerton, Samuel W.,	724	Eastman, Zebina,	69
Anthony, Elliott,	680	Eberhart, John F.,	110
Arnold, Isaac Newton,	155	Edwards, Arthur,	67
Ayer, Benjamin Franklin,	704	Eldridge, John W.	228
Bassett, Jared,	654	Ennis, Alfred,	763
Beach, J. S.,	266	Farnum, E. J.,	290
Beckwith, Corydon,	173	Farwell, William Washington,	166
Beebe, Gaylord, D.,	267	Feehan, Patrick Augustine,	762
Bennett, John Ira,	757	Field, Eugene,	63
Bishop, Albro E.,	667	Finerty, John F.,	73
Black, William Perkins,	169	Fitch, Graham N.,	241
Blakely, David,	63	Forrest, Joseph K. C.,	38
Blodgett, Henry Williams,	159	Foster, John Herbert,	616
Boardman, H. W. K.,	267	Freer, Joseph W.,	241
Boone, Levi D.,	231	Freer, Lemuel Covell Paine,	632
Booth, Henry,	166	Fuller, Melville Weston,	176
Bradwell, James Bolesworth,	171	Gary, Joseph Easton,	166
Brainard, Daniel,	229	Garrison, H. D.,	286
Breese, Sidney,	739	Gilbert, Frank,	62
Brentano, Lorenz,	50	Gilbert, Simeon,	67
Brinkerhoff, John,	232	Goodhue, Josiah C.,	229
Bross, William,	47-668	Goodman, Edward,	66
Brown, William H.,	104	Goodrich, Grant,	626
Buecking, E. F.,	289	Goodwin, Daniel, Jr.,	179
Burroughs, John C.,	109	Goudy, William Charles,	719
Busbey, William H.,	61	Graves, N. A.,	290
Butterfield, Justin,	158	Graves, S. W.,	267
Byford, William Heath,	711	Gray, William C.,	66
Cable, Herman D.,	755	Grinnell, Julius Sprague,	168
Calhoun, John,	36	Gunn, Moses,	243
Calkins, Elias S.,	42	Hall, George A.,	268
Clark, Anson L.,	287	Hamilton, Richard Jones,	102-154
Colbert, Elias,	50	Handy, Moses Purnell,	771
Collins, James H.,	157	Harrison, Carter Henry,	57
Cowles, Alfred,	47	Harvey, Tarlington Walker,	696
Crerar, John,	730	Hatton, Frank,	64
Dana, Charles Anderson,	72	Haven, Luther,	674
Davis, George R.,	749	Herrick, John J.,	743
Davis, Wilson H.,	288	Herrick, William B.,	241-650
De Wolf, Calvin,	642	Hesing, Antone C.,	52
Dexter, Wirt,	178	Hesing, Washington,	53
Dickey, Hugh Thompson,	643	Hobart, Horace R.,	65
Dickinson, John Tilghman,	775	Holden, Charles C. P.,	633
Dore, John Clark,	105	Holden, Charles Newton,	636
Drummond, Thomas,	161	Holden, Frances Woodbury,	639
Dunlop, Joseph R.,	64	Hookey, Richard M.,	752

Howland, George,	108	Scott, James W.,	64
Huntington, Alouzo,	163	Scripps, John Locke,	43
Isham, Edward S.,	714	Senn, Nicholas,	745
Jackson, Abraham Reeves,	254	Sheahan, James W.,	46
Jameson, John Alexander,	701	Shortall, John G.,	693
Jay, Milton,	287	Shuman, Andrew,	40
Jewett, John Nelson,	174	Small, Alvan E.,	268
Johnson, Hosmer Allen,	675	Smith, Charles Gilman,	689
Judson, Edwin,	645	Smith, Justin A.,	66
Kales, Francis Henry,	174	Spring, Giles,	153
Keep, William Bristol,	759	Stiles, Israel Newton,	179
Knickerbocker, Joshua Cuyler,	731	Stone, Luther,	664
Lane, Albert G.,	108	Stone, Melville E.,	62
Larned, Edwin Channing,	170	Storey, Wilbur F.,	54
Lawson, Victor F.,	62	Storrs, Emory A.,	181
Ludlam, Reuben,	686	Stuart, J. Jay,	231
MacMillan, Thomas C.,	61	Sullivan, William K.,	42
McCagg, Ezra Butler,	169	Talbott, Elisha H.,	65
McCormick, Cyrus Hall,	661	Tascher, John,	289
McCormick, Cyrus H., Jr.,	756	Taylor, Benjamin F.,	72
McCormick, Leander J.,	671	Taylor, Henry Hobart,	651
McFatrigh, J. B.,	289	Temple, John Taylor,	624
Mannhardt, Emil,	54	Thompson, Mary Harris,	741
Matteson, Andre,	56	Tree, Lambert,	172
Maxwell, Philip,	227	Trumbull, Lyman,	734
Medill, Joseph,	48	Tuley, Murry Floyd,	165
Medill, Samuel, J.,	45	Turner, Voluntine C.,	656
Miller, Henry Giles,	678	Upton, George P.,	49
Morris, Buckner Stith,	162	Volk, Leonard W.,	699
Nicolay, John G.,	73	Wahl, Louis,	732
Nixon, Oliver W.,	60	Walker, James Monroe,	691
Nixon, William Penn,	59	Warren, Hooper,	68
Olin, H. W.,	287	Wegg, David Spencer,	769
Palmer, Frank W.,	60	Wells, William Harvey,	106
Palmer, Thomas Wetherill,	774	Wentworth, George W.,	232
Parkes, Charles Theodore,	244-725	Wentworth, John,	37
Patterson, Robert W., Jr.,	50	White, Horace,	51
Pearson, John,	163	Whitford, H. K.,	287
Pickard, Josiah L.,	107	Wilkie Franc B.,	56
Pierce, Gilbert Ashville,	61	Willard, Oliver A.,	63
Porter, Jeremiah,	618	Williams, Erastus Smith,	165
Pullman, George Mortimer,	715	Williamson, Rollin Samuel,	706
Quinlan, Charles H.,	658	Willing, Henry J.,	652
Rapp, Wilhelm,	53	Wilson, Charles L.,	39
Raster, Herman,	52	Wilson, John R.,	41
Ray, Charles H.,	44	Wilson, Richard L.,	39
Reading, Edgar,	287	Wischemeyer, Henry,	647
Rogers, John G.,	708	Wolcott, Alexander,	224
Ross, Joseph P.,	243	Woodyatt, W. H.,	268
Russell, Martin J.,	58	Wye, William,	53
Scammon, Jonathan Young,	58-628	Young, Richard M.,	155
Schneider, George,	70		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Academy of Music,	570	Fourth Presbyterian Church	378
Alarm Group—Lincoln Park,	512	Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church,	378
All Souls Unitarian Church,	298	Garden—Lincoln Park,	518
Anderson School,	90	Germania Hall,	582
Anshe Mayriv Temple—Jewish,	364	Grace Church—Episcopal,	352
Beach—Lincoln Park,	519	Grace M. E. Church,	368
Cathedral of the Holy Name—Catholic,	314	Grand Boulevard,	510
Centenary M. E. Church,	368	Grand Opera House,	570
Central Music Hall,	570	Grant Statue—Lincoln Park,	513
Chicago Athletic Association Building,	582	Haven School,	90
Chicago Club,	582	Hooley's Theatre,	570
Chicago Opera House,	570	Hyde Park Presbyterian Church,	378
Chicago Public Library,	136	Immanuel Baptist Church,	298
Christ Church—Reformed Episcopal,	352	Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church	378
Church of the Covenant—Presbyterian,	378	John Marshall School,	90
Church of the Epiphany—Episcopal,	352	Joseph Medill School,	90
Church of the Holy Family—Catholic,	314	Kenwood M. E. Church,	368
Columbia Theatre,	570	La Salle Statue—Lincoln Park,	517
Cook County Hospital,	264	Lincoln Statue—Lincoln Park,	516
Cross Sections of Noted Channels,	550	Linne Statue—Lincoln Park,	518
Douglas School,	90	McCormick Seminary,	120
Drainage Channel and Waterway in Rock,	555	McVicker's Theatre,	570
Drexel Boulevard,	510	Michael Reese Hospital,	264
Entrance to Calvary,	604	New England Congregational Church,	338
Entrance to Forrest Home,	603	Northwestern University, Evanston,	368
Entrance to Graceland,	605	North-west Division High School,	90
Entrance to Rose Hill,	605	Oakland M. E. Church,	368
Entrance to Waldheim,	602	Palm House—Lincoln Park,	518
Excavation in Earth for Drainage Channel and		Park Avenue M. E. Church,	368
Waterway,	551	Pine St. Drive and Sea Wall.	522
Excavation in Rock for Drainage Channel and		Plymouth Congregational Church,	338
Waterway,	558	Presbyterian Hospital,	264
First Congregational Church,	338	Residence of Orrin W. Potter,	588
First M. E. Church, Englewood.	368	Residence of Patrick A. Feehan,	590
First Methodist Church Block,	368	Residence of Samuel E. Gross,	586
First Presbyterian Church,	378	Rice's Theatre,	570
First Unitarian Church,	298	Rock in Drainage Channel and Waterway	
Foundlings' Home,	264	after blasting,	554
Fourth Baptist Church,	298	St. James' Church—Episcopal,	352

St. Joseph's Hospital,	264	Building of Brazil,	495
St. Luke's Hospital,	264	California State Building,	489
St. Mary's Church, 1837—Catholic,	314	Convent of La Rabida,	488
Scene in Humboldt Park,	524	Electricity Building,	472
Seal Rocks—Lincoln Park,	523	Ferris Wheel,	488
Second Presbyterian Church,	378	Fisheries Building,	472
Sinai Temple (Exterior and Interior), Jewish,	364	Golden Door to Transportation Building,	474
South Congregational Church,	338	Government Building,	470
South Division High School,	90	Illinois State Building,	489
South Park Avenue M. E. Church,	368	Interior View of Horticultural Building,	478
Standard Club House,	582	Looking up North Canal from Colonnade,	479
Statue of Alexander von Humboldt—Humboldt Park,	524	Machinery Hall,	471
Statue of Fritz Reuter—Humboldt Park,	524	Main Entrance to Horticultural Building,	478
Sun Dial—Washington Park,	525	Manufactures Building,	471
Territory Drained by the Illinois River,	559	Map of the Grounds,	496
The Auditorium,	570	Mines and Mining Building,	473
The Drexel Monument and Fountain,	510	Missouri State Building,	495
Theological Seminary—Congregational,	338	New York State Building,	494
Third Presbyterian Church,	378	Palace of Fine Arts,	473
Trinity Church—Episcopal,	352	Pennsylvania State Building,	404
Union League Club,	582	Statue of the Republic,	487
Unity Church—Unitarian,	298	The Caravels,	436
University of Chicago,	116	The Court of Honor,	481
William E. Gladstone School,	90	The Peristyle,	479
		Transportation Building,	474
		View Northeast from Electric Fountain,	480
		View Northeast from Transportation Building,	480
		View Northwest from Agricultural Building,	475
		Viking Ship,	486
		Woman's Building,	481

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Administration Building,	470
Agricultural Building and Macmonnies' Foun- tain,	475
Battleship "Illinois,"	487

HISTORY OF CHICAGO

(MUNSELL & CO.)

PART THIRD

CHAPTER I.

THE PRESS.

BY PAUL SELBY.

A POPULAR English author and zealous champion of the liberty of the press, who has written history in a graphic and entertaining style, has

The Periodical Press.

said that "The only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers." While it may be questioned by those who have been behind the scenes, whether this proposition of the brilliant Macaulay is to be accepted without qualification, and whether all that appears in the modern newspaper press purporting to be "history" can be safely regarded as such, it is no doubt true that, in a country where the press is intelligent and free, nearly all that is worthy of recognition as "true history" does get into the newspapers in some form, and it is the business of the sagacious and discriminating historian to gather his material for the construction of history from the newspapers of the period about which he writes. This is especially true of American communities where the press is both intelligent and free, and where its development has kept pace with the growth of the country in every element of material prosperity.

If the statement of Macaulay is to be accepted, even in this restricted sense, as to a

whole country, still more aptly will it apply to a great city which may justly be said to be a concentration, to a great extent, of the wealth, enterprise, progress and development of the country. Unparalleled as has been the growth of Chicago, its newspaper press can justly be said to have borne its full part in achieving all that has been accomplished. While there has, of course, been the usual proportion of unsuccessful ventures in the newspaper field in Chicago, as in other branches of business in a city passing through all the mutations of flood, and war, and fire, financial prosperity and disaster, the press has advanced step by step with other interests of the city, until, in respect of numbers, wealth, influence and resources, the newspapers of Chicago stand second only to those of one other city on the continent, and are already beginning to dispute for precedence the claims of New York itself.

Formidable as have been the obstacles which the press of Chicago has been compelled to overcome in reaching its present influential position, no more deplorable disaster has befallen it than the general and almost complete destruction of the files of most of the daily papers by the great fire of 1871. Other features of this disaster only

served to stimulate to new enterprise and to the achievement of successes previously unthought of, as in other respects it prepared the way for rebuilding the city in new and more magnificent proportions; but the loss by this event, in the wiping-out of so vast and valuable a repository of contemporaneous history, will be felt and deplored for generations to come, rendering all the more difficult the labor of preparing an adequate history of the city.

In the earlier years of Chicago's history, the absence of ready postal communication, no doubt, tended to retard the development of its newspaper press. This obstacle has now not only been overcome by the growth of its railroad system, but the extent and completeness of that system has assisted to secure for Chicago newspapers, the wide circulation and extended influence which they now possess. One of the most noteworthy innovations made by the daily press since the employment of stereotyped forms, the invention of the perfecting press and the utilization of telegraphic communication, has been the introduction of illustrations, and in this respect, Chicago papers stand in the front rank. Several of them maintain complete art departments under the direction of corps of skillful artists and engravers, and the class of illustrations furnished by them not unfrequently display a high order of merit. While it may be doubted whether the standard of true journalism has been elevated by this innovation, it has certainly contributed to increase the circulation of the papers adopting it.

According to the latest edition of Messrs. Lord and Thomas's Newspaper Directory, which the writer has consulted, Statistical. (edition of 1891) there were, at the date of its compilation, 411 publications of all sorts issued periodically from the presses of the city of Chicago, including in the number different editions of the same publication issued from the same office. Since this Directory was compiled, three new dailies have been established (two with Sunday and one with semi-weekly editions),

and at least one weekly discontinued in consequence of consolidation with another publication, making a total of 416. The fact that about one dozen different languages are employed in these publications, and that they present every phase of political and religious sentiment, from Prohibition to Anarchism on the one hand, and from Christian Science to the mysticism of Theosophy on the other, indicates the varied character of the population to whose wants and tastes they are designed to minister. They represent the various departments of law, theology, medicine, agriculture, commerce, finance, real estate, education, literature, music, the drama, society news, the mechanic and technic arts—as engineering, telegraphy, electricity, photography, etc. Of these 416 publications, existing previous to January 1, 1892, twenty-nine are published daily, fourteen being morning and fifteen evening issues. There are twelve Sunday papers, all but one being issued from offices which print morning editions on other days of the week, making an issue for each day of the week. Two offices issue both morning and evening editions. The other publications include 193 issued weekly, three semi-weekly, five bi-weekly, twenty semi-monthly, 142 monthly, two bi-monthly, and nine quarterly.

As to language, they are classified as follows: 339 English; 4 printed in English and German; 31 German; 2 French; 2 Dutch, or the language of Holland; 6 Bohemian; 1 Italian; 6 Polish, and 25 Scandinavian (including Swedish, Norwegian and Danish)—about one-half of the latter being distinctively Swedish. Politically, there are 23 Republican or Independent-Republican; 12 Democratic; 1 Prohibition; 3 Anti-Prohibition or liquor-dealers' organs; 2 Rights of Labor; 1 Anarchist, while 3 are devoted to the interests of the Afro-American race and over 50 are classed as "Independent." The 29 daily papers stand politically, 6 Republican, 5 Democratic, 13 Independent, while 5 are devoted to the interests of business or trade. Religiously, the tenets of the

Catholic faith are supported by 7 publications printed in the English, German and Polish languages; the Methodist Episcopal church has 5 in English, Swedish and Norwegian-Danish; the Baptists 3 in English, German and Scandinavian, respectively; the Unitarians and Universalists 3; the Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Friends and Jews 2 each; the Presbyterians, Free Methodist, Disciples (or Christians), Swedenborgians and Theosophists 1 each, while 10 are classed as "evangelical" or "undenominational"—making a total of 44 publications devoted to the advocacy of religious opinions of some sort. These statistics illustrate the wide extent and variety of the field of political and religious thought occupied by the periodical press of Chicago.

As is usually the case in larger cities, there is a tendency on the part of the Chicago newspapers to concentrate in the same vicinity. This is especially noticeable on the "South Side," where all the leading dailies are to be found in two groups, comprised within Randolph street on the north, Monroe on the south, State street on the east and Franklin on the west. One of these groups has the intersection of Washington and Fifth Avenue for its center, around which are clustered no less than ten daily newspaper offices, all of them being within one block of each other. These include the *Times*, the *Staats Zeitung*, *Freie Presse*, (morning and evening editions), *News*,* (morning and evening editions), *Morning Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail*, *Abendpost*, *Chicago Tageblatt* and *Evening Despatch*. Including the evening editions issued from offices publishing morning editions also, this makes twelve daily papers printed within a block of each other. The other center is at Dearborn and Madison Streets where the *Tribune* and the *Inter Ocean* are located at opposite corners, with the *Evening Journal* less than a block distant to the south.

"In America there is scarcely a hamlet which has not its own newspaper," wrote the celebrated Baron De Tocqueville, when embodying the results of an extended tour through the United States, in his admirable work on "Democracy in America," sixty years ago. However surprising this universality of the American newspaper may have seemed to foreign tourists at that day, it has become even more so now, since newspapers have multiplied in even more rapid ratio than the population. At the time for which De Tocqueville wrote, Chicago was just emerging from the condition of a military and Indian trading post into a point of commercial importance, and one year later saw the establishment of its first newspaper. This was the CHICAGO DEMOCRAT, the first issue of which, as a weekly paper, made its appearance November 26, 1833, under the direction of John Calhoun as publisher, printed upon material which he had brought with him from his former place of residence, Watertown, N. Y. The paper at the beginning was a sheet of four pages, with six columns to the page, and its first place of publication was in a new and partially unfinished building which stood on the southwest corner of Clark and South Water streets, near the present Clark street bridge. As the name indicates, it was Democratic in politics, and gave a zealous support to the administration of Andrew Jackson, then serving his second term as President. What Chicago was in population about that time may be learned by the statement of the *Democrat* itself. In its first issue it said: "More than 800 souls may now be found within the limits, that, within a few short months since, included less than one-tenth that number." And less than two months later (in its issue of January 10, 1834), it said: "At that time (the spring of 1833) Chicago did not contain more than five or six regular stores, and now may be counted from twenty to twenty-five; then it did not contain over one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereas now there are from

* Since this chapter was prepared the morning edition of the *News* has taken the name of the *Record*.

eight to ten hundred; then it did not contain over thirty buildings, now may be seen over one hundred and fifty." Thus early, it will be seen, Chicago had begun its phenomenal growth, and thus early, too, it may be added, the Chicago press was not backward in boasting of that fact. But there seems to have been abundant reason for the latter, as in 1835, the census of that year showed a population of 3,279.

The support given to the paper at this early date must have been very meagre, as shown by the list of subscribers now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society. This list contains not over 150 names, but includes many which have been for a generation household words in the city of Chicago, and not a few which have gained a national reputation. In this list of subscribers and among the advertising patrons of the paper may be found such names as Alexander Loyd, Mayor of the city in 1840; Newberry & Dole, forwarding and commission merchants; Alanson Sweet, once an extensive real estate owner, and but recently deceased; Philo Carpenter, an honored and enterprising business man, deceased a few years ago; Col. T. J. V. Owen, Indian agent; Wm. H. Brown, a prominent lawyer and first cashier of the State Bank; the Kinzies; P. F. W. Peck, founder of the "Peck estate;" Mancel Talcott, for many years one of Chicago's most honored and successful business men; J. Dean Caton, lawyer and many years a Justice of the Supreme Court—still living; Archibald Clybourne, first Constable of Chicago when it was a precinct of Peoria county, and for whom Clybourne avenue was named; T. C. Sproat, an early teacher who died a few years ago; Dr. John T. Temple, father of Mrs. Thomas Hoyne; Dr. Maxwell; Billy Caldwell ("The Sauganash"), a half-breed and Indian Chief; the Beaubiens; John Watkins, an early teacher; Jeremiah Porter, Chicago's first Presbyterian minister (lately deceased); Silas B. Cobb; Nelson B. Norton (living, at a recent date, in Michigan); John Noble and C. B. Dodson, de-

ceased recently, at an advanced age; S. T. Gage, who died not long since somewhere in Michigan; L. Solomon Juneau, "Mill-walkie" (thus spelled), first white settler of Milwaukee, also first Postmaster and Mayor of that city, and others. In May, 1834, the *Democrat* was designated the official corporation paper, but the patronage thereby obtained was not sufficient to enrich its proprietor. About the end of its first year of publication, the office was removed to a room over the hardware store of Jones & King, a few doors from its first location, but a few weeks later it was compelled to suspend publication for want of paper. This suspension continued from January 1, 1835, to May 20 following, with the exception of two issues on January 21 and March 25, respectively. In the meantime, Mr. Calhoun, beset with increasing financial difficulties and ill-health, was anxious to dispose of the paper, and in May, 1836, an agreement was entered into with a number of leading Democrats to advance capital and take a half interest in the concern. Among the gentlemen engaged in this transaction were Judge J. D. Caton, Ebenezer Peck, H. Hugunin and others, and under the arrangement thus effected, the paper was increased in size—a step no doubt induced by the fact that a Whig competitor had entered the field during the summer of 1835, in the appearance of the *American*, under the management of T. O. Davis. Dr. Daniel Brainard, afterwards a prominent physician, was editorial writer on the *Democrat* about this time. A few months later a Mr. Horatio Hill concluded an arrangement for the purchase of the paper, and John Wentworth, then a stripling of twenty-one years, fresh from Dartmouth College, was put in charge. Hill then returned East; his notes given for the purchase were protested, and the sale fell through. Mr. Wentworth, backed by the gentlemen who were already interested in the paper, then became the purchaser, issuing his first paper November 23, 1836. According to his own story,

Wentworth liquidated the indebtedness in instalments, the operation requiring three or four years, at a cost of about \$2,800.

It may well be imagined that the accession to the management of the paper of a man of such pronounced individuality as that possessed by John Wentworth, even at that early day, produced a marked change in its character and prosperity. The character by which the *Democrat* was afterwards known was such as he gave to it, and it may be said to have been more distinctively a "personal organ" than any other paper ever published in Chicago. Early in 1837, Chicago having become a city, with the late W. B. Ogden as its first Mayor, Isaac N. Arnold, city clerk, N. B. Judd, city attorney, and others whose names have been intimately identified with city history in other official positions, the *Democrat* was, at the first meeting of the new City Council (May 8, 1837), chosen the corporation newspaper, and invested with the city patronage. In 1840, Mr. Wentworth decided to meet the exigencies of the political campaign of that year by the issue of a daily edition, especially as the *American*, the Whig organ, had commenced a daily issue in April of the preceding year. The first issue of the *Chicago Morning Democrat* bears date February 27, 1840, being a single sheet of four pages, with four columns to the page. In this issue, the "List of Lands and other Real Estate situated in the county of Cook," ordered to be sold for the payment of delinquent taxes, occupies a conspicuous position on the first page, filling a little over two and a half columns of space. At this time, the paper was printed in the third story of No. 107 Lake street. In 1846 the hour of publication was changed from morning to evening, but it subsequently resumed its place as a morning paper. In September, 1847, the office was removed to the historic "Jackson Hall," on La Salle street, where it remained until its suspension in 1861. The annals of the early newspapers of Chicago go to show that their founders had to encounter the same obsta-

cles in carrying on their business from exhaustion of their stocks of paper, or more probably from the depletion of their exchequers, than the pioneer publishers in seemingly less favored localities have had to meet. On one occasion a long suspension in the publication of the *Democrat* is said to have been broken for one or two issues, by receiving a "stock" of one or two bundles of paper by stage from St. Louis, while on another, on the eve of the election of 1838, the proprietor sent a boy to Michigan City to beg, borrow or buy a bucket of printer's ink, to enable him to get out his edition. Such cases present a marked contrast with the immense stocks of material now piled up in Chicago. Yet, so marked was the growth of the *Democrat* that, seven years later (1845), its proprietor was able to set up an Adams power press in his office, the "power," according to the statements of some of the printers of that day, being two healthy and able-bodied Norwegians.

An episode occurring in the office of the *Democrat* during the year 1839, and which excited considerable interest at the time, is thus described in Andreas' "History of Chicago," (vol. I, pp. 151-2). "November 30, (1839), occurred the first incipient duel. In a recent issue of the *Democrat* had appeared the following: 'It is an indisputable fact, that every one of these persons who have been filching money unjustly, in the shape of Indian claims, are opposed to the administration and use such ill-gotten gains to injure it in every possible manner. It is due to the people that all Indian treaties for the last ten years should be overhauled in the most thorough manner, and the thousand knaveries practiced, by men thereby made nabobs, fully exposed to the public gaze.' Captain (afterwards General) David Hunter, believing that the above was intended as a reflection upon him, came into the office of the *Democrat*, and then and there demanded satisfaction of John Wentworth, the editor, and laying two pistols upon the table offered him his choice

of weapons. Mr. Wentworth, as would any good and discreet citizen, peremptorily declined to fight a duel, but made the *amende honorable* by the publication of a letter in a subsequent issue, disclaiming any reference to Captain Hunter in the article which had raised the chivalrous officer's ire. The captain soon after published a card in which he stated that the pistols were not loaded, and the affair thus ended without the spilling of gore. The pistols afterward came into the possession of Mr. Wentworth, who frequently, in his subsequent editorial career, alluded to them when indulging in early reminiscences."

Politically, the *Democrat* continued to champion the principles of the Democratic party with that zeal which was characteristic of its editor, until the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Senator Douglas, when it ranged itself in opposition to this measure, and finally identified itself with the Republican party. It supported with great vigor, the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, and also gave a cordial endorsement to his war policy for the preservation of the Union in the early months of his administration. During the summer of 1861, Mr. Wentworth decided to retire from the field of journalism, and a transfer of the *Democrat* subscription list to the *Chicago Tribune* was effected, the last issue of the *Democrat* appearing under date of July 24, 1861. Mr. Wentworth, speaking of the conditions of sale, says: "My wife was sick, and I was calculating to go to Europe. I would not sell and reserved the right to issue another paper any time after 1st March, 1864. My wife's health grew worse, and I did not go abroad. The *Tribune* supplied all who had paid in advance, and I kept my own material and debts. I never gave up my name of 'Chicago Democrat,' nor goodwill; I wanted to start again if I saw fit."

Among those who were at different times associated with the *Democrat*, in the capacity of editorial writers, were Dr. Daniel Brainard and Mr. James Curtis (afterwards mayor of

the city), George W. Wentworth, J. K. C. Forrest and William Osman, since of the *Ottawa Free Trader*. George Wentworth was a younger brother of John Wentworth, who afterwards engaged in the practice of medicine, dying suddenly of cholera, August 14, 1850. He had been very active, especially among the poor, during the visitation of that disease, both in 1849 and 1850. David M. Bradley entered the office of the *Democrat* as an apprentice, in 1837, and was connected with the mechanical and business departments from 1840 until his death, which occurred in 1857.

The Chicago AMERICAN was the title of Chicago's second newspaper, its first issue appearing Monday, June 8, 1835, with T. O. Davis as its proprietor and editor. Its customary publication day afterwards became Saturday. Like its competitor, the *Democrat*, it was issued weekly in folio form of six columns to the page, but unlike the latter, it was Whig in politics. Like its competitor, it also had to contend with financial reverses, and for a time was suspended, though, owing to the absence of a complete file, the duration of this suspension cannot be definitely ascertained. July 22, 1837, after one of these interruptions, it appeared with the announcement of a change of proprietorship, and a few months later the firm of "William Stuart & Co.," appear to have been the publishers, with Stuart as editor. Its place of publication during at least a part of this period was at the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

In 1839, the *American* began a daily edition, its first issue being of the date of April 9th of that year. It thus had the distinction of being the first daily paper ever printed in Chicago, as well as in the State of Illinois, the publication of the *Daily Democrat* not commencing until February following. The election of 1840 having resulted in the success of the Whig party, Mr. Stuart was appointed, in July following, postmaster, and soon retired from all connection with the paper, being succeeded

in October, by Alexander Stuart, as proprietor and William W. Brackett as editor. July 20, 1842, the paper was transferred to Buckner S. Morris, then a leading Whig politician, and, on the 18th of October following, it ceased to exist. Morris, who was related by marriage to the Blackburn family of Kentucky, will be remembered by many as a leading member of the bar here, an influential whig politician, and on account of his alleged connection with the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, in November, 1864—a charge of which he was finally acquitted after trial before a military court at Cincinnati. He died in Kentucky, December 16, 1879.

An incident in connection with the history of the *American* was the fining of its editor (Mr. Stuart) \$100 by Judge John Pearson, for "contempt of court," on account of some editorial criticism upon the judge's action in connection with the trial of one John Stone, for the murder of Mrs. Lucretia Thompson—one of the most memorable murder trials ever had in Chicago, which occurred in the spring of 1840. The contempt case was taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, where the decision was reversed in 1842. A year or so after the expiration of his term as postmaster at Chicago, Stuart returned to Binghamton, N. Y., (which had been his previous home), edited a paper there, served two terms as postmaster, and, having become blind, died some years since. But little is known of Brackett, who succeeded Stuart on the *American* and was afterwards editor of the *Express*, except that he was a lawyer and for two or three years was a law-partner of Buckner S. Morris.

The Chicago EXPRESS was started promptly on the demise of the *American*, its first issue bearing date October 24, 1842, with Wm. W. Brackett—who had been editor of the *American*, a few months previous—as editor of the new paper. In fact, Fergus' "City Directory," for 1843, speaks of the last named paper, as a continuation

of the former under a new name, and this was no doubt the case, as we find among its financial backers, most of those who had occupied the same relation to its predecessor. It was a five column folio, and was printed at 92 Lake street, as an afternoon paper, with a weekly attachment. At the head of its editorial column it carried the legend, "For President, Henry Clay." Its publication was continued until April 20, 1844, when it passed into the hands of a company of gentlemen including such names as George W. Meeker, John Frink (the celebrated stage-route proprietor and mail-contractor), Buckner S. Morris, Jonathan Young Scammon, S. Lisle Smith, Walter L. Newberry, Giles Spring, Grant Goodrich and Geo. W. Dole, the consideration being \$1,500. The publication was immediately suspended.

The Chicago DAILY JOURNAL rose promptly upon the ruins of the *Express*, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the Chicago Daily Journal. it was the lineal descendant of the latter and of its immediate predecessor (the *American*)—which still entitles it to the claim of being Chicago's first daily paper. At all events, the "editorial committee," at first charged with the supervision of its publication, included several of the purchasers of the *Express*. The editorial and business management were placed in the hands of Richard L. Wilson and J. W. Norris, and the first number of the new paper was issued from the old office of the *Express*, and on its material, at 82 Lake street (opposite the Tremont house), April 22, 1844, two days after the discontinuance of the *Express*. A few months later the publication office was removed to the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, which, in early Chicago, was a favorite location for newspapers. There is evidence that the *Journal* was first projected as a "campaign paper" and that the determination to continue its publication was an afterthought. The election of 1844 having resulted disastrously to the Whig party, the "publication committee" sold the

establishment to Wilson, Norris retired and Nathan C. Geer was admitted to a partnership. This ceased September, 1847, by the retirement of Geer, who was afterwards connected with a newspaper at Waukegan. Benjamin F. Taylor, who afterwards won distinction as a journalist, critic, poet and war correspondent, was city editor of the *Journal* about this time, but withdrew at the close of the year 1847, though his connection with the paper was subsequently renewed and continued for many years. The election of 1848, having resulted in the choice of Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate, for the presidency, Mr. Wilson was appointed postmaster in the spring of 1849. The position of his paper is indicated by the fact that he was removed the next year by Fillmore. In the meantime his brother, Charles L. Wilson, had become associated in the management of the paper. During the early part of Richard L. Wilson's incumbency in the postoffice, George E. Brown was one of the publishers. At this time the office was located at 107 Lake street, but in December, 1853, it was removed to No. 50 Dearborn, where it remained until the great fire of 1871. Between 1853 and 1857, R. H. Morris and C. H. Pierce were, at different times, connected with the business department, though the Wilsons were principal owners. In December, 1856, Richard L. Wilson died, and his brother, Charles, became sole proprietor. At this time Andrew Shuman was associate editor with Benjamin F. Taylor literary editor and Geo. P. Upton city and commercial reporter. The *Journal* became an influential champion of Republican principles on the organization of the Republican party, and did its full share in securing the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, and in supporting the policy of his administration. In 1861, Mr. Wilson was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in London, remaining abroad three years. During his absence Mr. Shuman was in editorial charge with John L. Wilson, an older brother of the proprietor,

in the business department. The fire of 1871 was a staggering blow to the paper, but its managers, having rented a job office which had escaped the general conflagration, resumed publication with a small sheet, but without the omission of a single issue, followed a day or two later by a sheet of the usual dimensions. Within a few months, the erection of the present Journal building at 159-161 Dearborn street was begun, and within a comparatively short period the paper was in possession of one of the most desirable newspaper homes in Chicago. Though burnt out a second time in 1883, its prosperity was scarcely interrupted. In 1873 the Journal Company was organized, Mr. Wilson associating with himself his brother-in-law, Col. Henry W. Farrar (who was also son-in-law of John L. Wilson) in the capacity of secretary and business manager. In March, 1878, Charles L. Wilson died at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The publication of the paper was continued for the benefit of the estate for two years, when it was leased to Gov. Shuman and J. R. Wilson, nephew of the former proprietor. In 1883 the company was reorganized, with Lient. Gov. Shuman, president; W. K. Sullivan, secretary, and J. R. Wilson, publisher and business manager. In January, 1888, Gov. Shuman retired from the editorship on account of increasing bad health, being succeeded by Mr. Sullivan, but retained the presidency until his death, in May, 1890. Mr. Sullivan then became president of the Journal Company, and J. R. Wilson its secretary and treasurer. While the *Journal* has been radical on matters of principle, it has established for itself a reputation for conservatism and moderation in the advocacy of its principles, which has made it a favorite even among many who dissent from its political opinions. The consequence is a large circle of patrons and friends who implicitly rely upon its sound taste and general trustworthiness. Among others not previously named in this sketch,

who have, at different times, performed editorial work on the *Journal*, are the following: Col. J. K. C. Forrest, afterwards of the *Democrat*, *Tribune* and *Republican*, and now of the *News*; Andre Matteson, subsequently of the *Times*, now of the *Legal Adviser*; Horace White, later of the *Tribune*, now of the New York *Evening Post*; Prof. Nathan Sheppard (deceased); Paul Selby, afterwards of the *State Journal*; Frank Gilbert, now of the *Inter-Ocean*; Dr. Frank W. Reilly, recent managing editor of the *Morning News*, late secretary of the State Board of Health; James H. Field, H. M. Hugunin, F. F. Browne, of the *Dial*; Oliver H. Perry, E. E. Wood, Col. Nate Reed, and John St. Clair Cleveland, Col. E. A. Calkins for many years leading editorial writer. Its charter having expired in the fall of 1893, the *Journal* was sold for the benefit of the stockholders, September 30, 1893, becoming the property of Dr. S. F. Farrar. Since then a new company has been organized with Dr. Farrar as President and Treasurer; Slason Thompson, editor-in-chief; J. R. Wilson, publisher, and W. H. Hutchinson, business manager.

The use of the word "Tribune" as a newspaper title—which has since grown so popular among papers devoted to free discussion and political reforms—is claimed as a Chicago idea, the first paper of the name in the United States, being the *Illinois Tribune*, whose first number made its appearance in Chicago, April 4, 1840, from the printing office of Charles N. Holcomb & Co., at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, with Edward G. Ryan as editor. The *Tribune* is described as having been a very neat sheet typographically, showing great editorial ability during its brief career. Its chief object in life appears to have been to drive from office a circuit judge (the late Judge John Pearson, of Danville) whose judicial circuit extended to Chicago, and who had made himself obnoxious to the bar and a considerable portion of the community by his arbitrary course upon the bench. This

Tribune lived about a year, the material being sold in 1841 to parties in Milwaukee, and used as the foundation of the Milwaukee *Journal*. Kiler K. Jones, who was afterwards connected with various newspaper ventures in Chicago, and who died in Quincy a few years ago, was, according to his own statement, roller-boy and carrier for the *Tribune*. Ryan, its editor, was a native of Ireland, born November 13, 1810, coming to Chicago in 1836; in the following year he formed a partnership with Henry Moore, a leading Chicago lawyer. He was afterwards associated with Hugh T. Dickey, but in 1842 he removed to Racine, Wis., where he became prominently identified with the history of that State as a member of the first Wisconsin State Constitutional Convention (1846). Still later he was a resident of Milwaukee and a law-partner of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, and in 1874 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, holding that position until his death. He wielded a trenchant pen, and possessed far more than ordinary ability as a speaker, though his uncompromising temper and sharp wit made him many bitter personal enemies in Chicago and doubtless in other cities. He died at Madison, Wis., Oct. 19, 1880.

The Chicago TRIBUNE, as it exists to-day, has absorbed more papers during its history than any other journal in Chicago. The Chicago Tribune. Those which have been attracted to its "orbit" and finally fallen into its "sphere," include the *Gem of the Prairie* (1847), the *Chicago Democratic Press* (1858) and the *Chicago Democrat* (1861), the last two especially being able and influential papers. In fact, it may be questioned whether the *Tribune* was not really an offshoot of the first-named, as Colonel J. K. C. Forrest, who was one of the founders of the *Tribune*, and had been a writer for the *Gem*, says that "the proprietors (of the projected daily) had purchased a weekly literary or society paper called the *Gem of the Prairie*, and the majority of them

thought it would be a paying investment to so name the new daily." The publication of the *Gem*, as a weekly devoted to literary miscellany and general intelligence, had been commenced May 20, 1844, by Kiler K. Jones and James S. Beach, the office being located at No. 65 Lake street. About the close of the first year it passed into the hands of J. Campbell and T. A. Stewart. The former retiring, was succeeded by James Kelly. Among others connected with its business or editorial management, were John L. Scripps, Thomas J. Waite and John E. Wheeler, with J. K. C. Forrest, B. F. Taylor, William H. Bushnell and others on its roll of contributors. Wheeler is described as "a ripe scholar, an easy, fluent and felicitous writer and a most conscientious gentleman." He removed to New York in 1859, became an editorial writer on the *Tribune* of that city, but died at an early age. Kelly afterwards became a successful leather merchant, and still lives at Evanston, Ill. From the establishment of the *Tribune*, the history of the two papers may be regarded and treated as identical, though the publication of the *Gem*, as a weekly edition of the *Tribune*, was continued until 1852, when it was merged into the latter and ceased to exist. The Chicago *Daily Tribune* (proper) began its career as an evening paper July 10, 1847, in the issue of an edition of 400 copies "worked off" on a Washington hand press, in the third story of a building at the southwest corner of Lake and La Salle streets. The founders were James Kelly, John E. Wheeler and Joseph K. C. Forrest. The revival of the name is said to have been the suggestion of Mr. Forrest. Within a few weeks, Mr. Kelly retired on account of ill-health, his interest being purchased by Thomas A. Stewart. Forrest withdrew soon after, leaving Wheeler and Stewart in charge. August 23, 1848, John L. Scripps was admitted to a partnership by the purchase of a one-third interest, the firm becoming Wheeler, Stewart & Scripps. On May 22 of the following year (1849),

the office was partially destroyed by fire, resulting in a suspension of two days. December 6, 1849, arrangements were completed for the receipt of telegraphic dispatches, which marked an era in Chicago journalism, the method for the transmission of news previously in use being the stage-coach and the "pony express." Meanwhile, the paper had been published at various localities, its location in May, 1850, being in the office of the *Prairie Herald*, at No. 171½ Lake street. The size of the paper at this time was a four-page sheet of eighteen and three-fourths by nineteen and one-half inches. June 30, 1851, Wheeler sold his interest to Thos. J. Waite, who became business manager. June 12, 1852, Scripps sold his interest to Wm. Duane Wilson (afterwards of Iowa) and a committee of prominent Whigs, Wilson becoming editor. The paper, which had previously been independent with "Free-Soil" leanings, supported Gen. Scott for president this year. It also issued morning and evening editions. August 26, 1852, Mr. Waite died, and a few months later his interest was purchased by Henry Fowler, Timothy Wright and Gen. Joseph D. Webster, the firm taking the name of Henry Fowler & Co. The year 1855 was one of change in the history of the *Tribune*. Not only had the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act by Congress induced it to take a more pronounced position in opposition to the extension of slavery, but changes in its ownership and management occurred, which resulted in giving to it that prominence as a leader in political opinion which it has since maintained. June 18 of that year, Joseph Medill, who had already been prominent as a journalist at Cleveland, O., purchased an interest in the *Tribune*, and the firm became Wright, Medill & Co., with Stephen N. Staples assistant editor. June 21 Stewart retired, and September 23, Dr. Charles H. Ray, of Galena, and John C. Vaughan, of Cleveland, were added to the firm and assumed editorial positions. Ray had, however, performed considerable edito-

rial work for the paper some months previous. About the same time, or soon after, Alfred Cowles came into the concern as a clerk, Mr. Medill being business manager and editorial superintendent. Vaughan retired in March, 1857, leaving Ray, Medill & Co. the managers of the paper until the consolidation with the *Democratic Press* the following year brought new elements into the concern. Vaughan went to Leavenworth, Kans., where he became connected with the *Leavenworth Times*, a Free-State paper which had recently been established in that city, but a few years later went to Cincinnati, O., where he died some years since.

The Chicago DEMOCRATIC PRESS (whose consolidation with the *Tribune* has been mentioned) was established by ^{The Chicago Democratic Press.} Messrs. John L. Scripps (who had retired from the *Tribune* a few months previous) and William Bross (who had been connected with the *Prairie-Herald*, a religious paper). The first issue of the *Press* occurred September 16, 1852, and as it was an unusually handsome sheet for that time and presented evidence of more than ordinary enterprise, its appearance inaugurated a new era in the history of Chicago newspapers. Its place of publication, almost immediately after the first issue, was at No. 43 Clark street, over R. K. Swift's bank. At the close of the first six months it was enlarged, and in September, 1854, Barton W. Spears, a Michigan journalist, but then recently from the office of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* (Col. Sam. Medary's paper), was admitted to partnership and became business manager. The paper supported Pierce, the Democratic candidate for President, the first year of its existence, but the introduction in Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1853, which unsettled the politics of northern Illinois, affected the *Press* with the rest, and it became an outspoken opponent of the measure, supporting Fremont for President in 1856. The *Press* and the *Tribune* being thus driven together politically, their consolidation was a natural result, and this

took place July 1, 1858, under the title of the *Daily Press and Tribune*, and the offices which had previously been at Nos. 43 and 51 Clark street, respectively, were united at the former number. The chief reason given for the consolidation in the first number of the *Press and Tribune* was the simple one, "In union there is strength." The same issue announced the intention to publish an evening edition, but this appears to have reached only a few numbers, as the morning edition of July 8th announces that, owing to the nature of the contract with the New York Associated Press, the *Evening Journal* had a monopoly of the afternoon press report, consequently it had been decided to "temporarily discontinue" the evening edition until such time as arrangements could be made to procure the dispatches for publication. There is no evidence that this was ever done, and the discontinuance probably proved permanent.

The names of the six proprietors of the two papers appeared in the card printed in the consolidated paper for several months, but about the last of October that of Mr. Spears was dropped, and he appears to have retired. William H. Rand conducted the job offices of the consolidated concerns, which, afterwards, on his withdrawal from the partnership, became the nucleus of the extensive printing house of Rand, McNally & Co. He was also a stockholder in the paper for some years. The double title of the paper was retained until October 25, 1860, when, with the issue of that date, the word *Press* was dropped and the paper became as it is now, the *Chicago Daily Tribune*. During the campaign of 1858, the *Press and Tribune* displayed great enterprise and incurred extraordinary expenses, especially in connection with the reporting and publication of the celebrated debates between Lincoln and Douglas, which occurred that year. Henry Binmore and Robt. R. Hitt, the latter the present representative in Congress from the Rockford district, were the *Tribune* reporters of the debates. Mr. Hitt also served as the legislative correspondent

of the same paper for one or more terms. At the close of the campaign of 1858, the proprietors found themselves seriously embarrassed financially, but a compromise was effected with their creditors and the subsequent career of the paper has been one of uniform prosperity, interrupted only by the great fire of 1871, which can scarcely be said to have been a serious check. In 1861 the Tribune Company was organized under a special charter granted by the general assembly, with a capital stock of \$200,000, Messrs. Scripps, Bross, Ray, Medill and Cowles being the principal stockholders. The same year (July 24) it absorbed the *Chicago Democrat* by purchase of its subscription list, as stated in the sketch of that paper (which see). Horace White, who had previously been city editor of the *Evening Journal*, assumed a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune* in 1857. Still later he served as its Washington correspondent in the early years of the war, and in 1864 and 1865, acquired a considerable interest in the Tribune Company, including that of the late John S. Scripps. In 1866 he became editor-in-chief, retaining the position until November 9, 1874, when Mr. Medill having obtained a controlling amount of stock, assumed the editorship. During White's administration (1869), the office was removed from Clark street, where it had been located for so long a period, to a commodious and imposing building erected for it at a cost of \$225,000 at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where it now is. Although burned out in the great fire, its building was restored with improvements a few months later. Its home for some months after the fire was at No. 15 South Canal street, (West side). In 1872, the *Tribune* was one of the leading supporters of Horace Greeley for President on the "Liberal Republican" platform, but returned to its allegiance to the Republican party on Mr. Medill's accession to control. The vastness of its resources was demonstrated in the rapidity with which

it recovered from the fire of 1871, and it is now confessedly the most valuable and profitable newspaper property west of New York. While avowedly devoted to the principles of the Republican party, it does not hesitate to exercise a vigorous independence in the discussion of political measures. Liberal in the payment of salaries, it has been able to gather about it an able corps of writers on all subjects. Referring to this feature of the *Tribune's* management twenty years ago, Grant's history of the "Newspaper Press; its Origin, Progress and Present Position," published in London 1871, has the following:

"One American newspaper even expresses doubts whether any other newspaper in the world is more 'generous' in regard to its scale of remuneration to those in its employ than the *Chicago Tribune*. It states, and no one will doubt the correctness of the statement, that that journal has three editors to each of whom a yearly salary of £1,200 is given, and that the best reporter has a salary of £1,000." However, this may be, the late J. W. Sheahan, for nearly a quarter of a century its leading political writer; Geo. P. Upton, for a still longer period its accomplished dramatic and musical critic; Prof. Elias Colbert, its leading writer on scientific topics, and Fred H. Hall, for so long a time its city editor, were and are unsurpassed in their respective departments, while the success of the general editorial and business management has demonstrated the ability with which they have been conducted. The present organization of the *Tribune* consists of Joseph Medill, president of the company and editor-in-chief; Geo. P. Upton, vice-president; R. W. Patterson, secretary and treasurer; with Will Van Benthuyzen, managing editor; Geo. P. Upton, Elias Colbert, Fred H. Hall, editorial writers; E. W. Harden, literary editor; John D. Sherman, city editor; John G. Wilkie, commercial editor; F. A. Vanderlip, financial and real estate reporter, and a large force of reporters in its various departments engaged in the collection of local news.

The Illinois STAATS ZEITUNG, the earliest German paper in Chicago to maintain a continued existence to the present time, was established as a weekly in April, 1848, by Robert Bernard Hoeffgen. Mr. Hoeffgen had some two years previously attempted the publication of a weekly paper (the Chicago *Volksfreund*) the first number of which was issued in December, 1848, J. J. Waldburger being the editor. This was the pioneer German paper of Chicago, but it had a brief existence, being discontinued early in 1848. The origin of the *Staats Zeitung* appears to have been of the most modest character. The capital of its proprietor is estimated at about \$200, while he and a boy assistant performed the bulk of the duties required in the editorial and publishing departments; not excepting, at times, the manipulation of the hand-press, upon which it was printed, and the distribution of the printed sheets among its subscribers. Some months after its establishment, Dr. Hellmuth assumed editorial charge, succeeded in December, 1848, by Arno Voss. The following year Mr. Voss gave place to Herman Kriege, who died in New York, December 31, 1850. Dr. Hellmuth then returned to the paper and under his management it began to be issued as a semi-weekly. In August, 1851, Mr. George Schneider, who had, in conjunction with his brother, been engaged in the publication of the *Neue Zeit*, a German daily at St. Louis, accepted an offer of the editorship of the *Staats Zeitung*, entering upon his duties August 25, and the issue of a daily edition was commenced. The circulation of the paper at this time consisted of about 70 daily and a little over 200 weekly copies. But it was the beginning of a new and more prosperous era. A year or so later it was enlarged, and Dr. Hillgaertner (a German patriot of 1849) was added to the editorial force. Mr. Schneider also purchased a half-interest. In 1854 the issue of a Sunday edition was begun, and Edward Schlaeger, who had the same year established the

Deutsche Amerikaner — an anti-Nebraska paper which lived only a few months — joined the *Zeitung* staff. The political excitement growing out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise was now at its height, and Mr. Schneider threw all his force and that of his paper in opposition to Senator Douglas, and it is no injustice to say that, to the position then occupied by the *Staats Zeitung* more than any other single influence, is due the practical unanimity with which the Germans of northern Illinois, Wisconsin and other northwestern States united in support of the principles of the Republican party, and afterward sustained the war policy of the government. The *Staats Zeitung* was a zealous advocate of the convention of anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and was represented in that body by Mr. Schneider, who exerted a strong influence in its deliberations. During this period H. Beinder, Daniel Hertle and Edward Remack were added to the editorial corps, the latter taking charge of the Sunday edition. Twice in as many years (1854 and 1855) mob demonstrations were made against the paper, but repelled without damage through the coolness of its managers. The paper earnestly supported Fremont for president in 1856, and again rendered effective service in securing Mr. Lincoln's election four years later.

In 1861, Mr. Schneider was appointed Consul at Elsinore, Denmark, and the following year sold his interest in the paper to Lorenz Brentano who became editor. Soon after this, Mr. A. C. Hering bought the interest of Mr. Hoeffgen, and in 1867 he became sole proprietor by the purchase of Brentano's interest also. In the latter year, Herman Raster assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he retained until his death at Dresden, Germany, July 24, 1891.

The *Staats Zeitung*, like most of its contemporaries, suffered the destruction of its entire establishment by the fire of 1871, but resumed publication in temporary quarters within 48 hours of the great disaster.

March 10, 1873, it took possession of the fine five-story building at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, which it now occupies. The cost of the building, machinery, etc., is estimated at nearly \$300,000. Mr. A. C. Hesing and his son, Washington Hesing, who was admitted to partnership in 1871, hold a majority of the stock. It may be regarded as the most valuable German newspaper property west of New York. Mr. Washington Hesing retains the position of managing editor, while Mr. William Rapp (who, with the exception of an absence between 1868 and 1872, has been connected with the paper since 1861) after the death of Mr. Raster became editor-in-chief, with Dr. William Wye as leading political writer and Emil Mannhardt, associate editor of the *Westens*, the Sunday edition.

The Chicago TIMES, like several of its most prosperous contemporaries, was founded on the ruins of less successful enterprises. On the 16th of November, 1853, the first number of The Chicago *Courant* was issued as an independent daily, with Wm. Duane Wilson as its editor. A. C. Cameron, late of the *Artist Printer*, was one of the proprietors. April 12, 1854, it was enlarged, and about June 1, following, it came into the hands of Isaac Cook, Daniel Cameron and J. W. Patterson. Cook, who was at that time a zealous champion of Senator Douglas, and afterwards postmaster of Chicago, was the ruling spirit in the enterprise, and, on July 4, 1854, the title *Courant* was discarded and *Young America* (which was the name of Cook's famous saloon, and a popular Democratic resort), was issued in its stead, as a Democratic paper, with Patterson as editor. James W. Sheahan, of Washington, D. C., who had been a reporter in Congress for a number of years, and for whom Douglas had a great liking, was induced, chiefly, as believed, through Douglas' influence, to accept the editorship, which he did in August, 1854. One of Sheahan's first steps was to

secure a change of name, and in its issue of August 20, the paper appeared under the title of the Chicago *Times* from an office on La Salle street, next door to "Jackson Hall," "Long John" Wentworth's famous headquarters. Sheahan soon took Patterson's place in the proprietorship, as he had done in the editorship, Cameron remaining associate editor. In 1857 the office was removed to 112 Dearborn street. The files of the paper, previous to this date, were consumed in a fire, October 10, 1857, which destroyed the bookstore of D. B. Cooke & Co., where they had been sent for binding. Some time during the next year Cameron sold his interest to William Price, and dissensions having arisen between Cook and his partners on municipal questions, the latter retired also. Serious trouble between the Douglas and Buchanan wings of the Democratic party in Congress, on the Lecompton Constitution question, soon followed, and United States Marshal Pine and Postmaster Cook, who sided with Buchanan, united to establish the Chicago *Herald*, the first number of which appeared in May, 1858, as an administration organ, to antagonize the *Times*, which warmly supported Douglas. In 1859 the *Herald* came into the possession of C. H. McCormick, the wealthy capitalist and manufacturer, and was maintained through the campaign of 1860 as an organ of the extreme State Rights Democracy. The *Times*, weakened by the divisions in its own party, was sold after the November election of 1860 to McCormick, who united the two papers under the name of the *Herald and Times*, and imported E. W. McComas, a Virginia journalist, to take charge. The conditions of the sale provided simply for the payment of the *Times'* debts, amounting to about \$25,000. The paper was published at that time in the McCormick Block, at the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. The outbreak of the war made the principles which it advocated extremely distasteful to Northern people, and in a few months the paper was transferred to Wilbur

F. Storey, who had been the successful publisher of the *Detroit Free Press*. The sum paid for the combined plant of the *Herald and Times* was about \$23,000. Storey brought with him a large portion of his former staff on the *Free Press*, including John L. Chipman, his managing editor, and on June 1, 1861, his first issue was published. Its determined opposition to the war policy of the Government, especially after the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, gave to the *Times* a wide notoriety and secured for it a lavish support from all who sympathized with its views, especially from the "border States." Out of this position grew one of the most sensational episodes of the war. Under an order by Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Northwest, for the suppression of the paper, the office was taken possession of by a file of soldiers on the morning of the 3d of June, 1863, and most of the edition of that day destroyed. Bitter protests were made by the extreme partisans of the paper, but finally, through representations made to Mr. Lincoln, by prominent Republicans of the city and in Washington, he was induced to rescind the order, after it had been in force two days. Ananias Worden, a brother of Commodore Worden of the *Merrimac*, held a small interest and was business manager of the paper from its purchase in 1861 until 1865, when he was succeeded by H. B. Chandler, who retired in 1870, Storey becoming sole owner. A. L. Patterson, who had been a clerk in the office for many years, was then entrusted with the management, until after Mr. Storey's death, and its final sale in 1887. In 1866 the *Times* took possession of a fine 5-story stone-front building, which was erected for it, on the corner of Dearborn street and Calhoun Place. In common with its contemporaries, the *Times* suffered heavily by the fire of 1871. Mr. Storey was greatly discouraged, and at first announced that he would not attempt to resuscitate the paper, declaring "it is utterly destroyed and so is Chicago." Offers of assistance came in from

friends, however, and he was induced to reconsider his determination. Temporary quarters were obtained from which a paper was issued October 18, and new presses and other material having been procured, in December following it resumed publication in the usual form. It soon entered upon a new era of prosperity, a fireproof building was erected, and a few years later it was as valuable a property as it ever had been. Franc B. Wilkie, Andre Matteson, M. J. Russell, Charles R. Dennett, A. C. Botkin, and others, rendered efficient aid in restoring its fortunes. It now became politically Independent, and by its attacks on the "putrid reminiscence," as it denominated the Democratic party, and, by discussing such topics as "Shall the Democratic Party Live or Die?" produced as decided a sensation in the ranks of its own party, as it had previously done among their opponents by its extreme partisanship. It was enterprising to prodigality, not only sending its special correspondents all over the country, but establishing a news-bureau in London, with correspondents in the principal European capitals. The loss of Mr. Storey's directing hand, consequent upon his decline in health and his death, the last occurring October 27, 1884, undoubtedly had an injurious effect upon the prosperity of the paper. On December 4, 1884, the paper passed into the hands of a receiver, litigation between the widow and heirs-at-law frittered away its resources, and on December 24, 1887, it was sold to a syndicate headed by James J. West, who organized a new Chicago Times Company. For a while it seemed to be recovering its old-time prosperity, but disputes between the stockholders resulted in damaging litigation. As the result of a series of highly sensational legal trials, West was dispossessed of the management, Messrs. Huiskamp Bros., of Keokuk, Iowa, who had acquired a majority of the stock, assuming the business management, with Joseph R. Dunlop, as editor-in-chief. On November 1, 1891, the paper was transferred to Carter

H. Harrison, under whose auspices a new business organization has been formed under the name of "The Newspaper Company," which became the publishers December 1, 1891. As a result of this change, Mr. Dunlop retired from the editorship to assume a similar position on the *Evening Mail*, of which he became the proprietor. Under the new organization, Mr. Harrison being the principal stockholder, became president of the company, eventually placing his sons, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., and Preston Harrison, in the positions of business and editorial managers, respectively. Martin J. Russell has been the principal editorial writer for some years past.*

The Chicago INTER OCEAN furnishes still another example of a successful newspaper grafted upon other and less prosperous enterprises. Immediately after the sale of the Chicago *Times* to Cyrus H. McCormick in the fall of 1860, thereby depriving Senator Douglas of an organ, James W. Sheahan, who had been the editor of that paper, took steps for the establishment of a new one. In this he had the co-operation of Francis A. Eastman and Andre Matteson, both of whom had been associated with him upon the *Times*. The result was the Chicago *Morning Post*, the first number of which saw the light December 25, 1860. The new paper was a pronounced champion of Democratic principles, friendly to Senator Douglas and gave a conservative support to the war measures of the Government. Having been elected to the lower house of the general assembly at the election of 1862, Mr. Eastman sold his interest in the paper to William Pigott and retired. Although the paper showed evidence of ability, yet not being in harmony with the bulk of its party on questions connected

with the war, it did not prosper financially in competition with so vigorous and aggressive a rival as the *Times* proved itself to be. In January, 1865, Senator Alonzo W. Mack, of Kankakee, acting in the interest of a syndicate of politicians and capitalists who had been dissatisfied with the course of the *Tribune*, including friends of Ex-Gov. Yates (who had just been elected to the United States Senate), secured the passage through the legislature of an act granting a special charter for the organization of a company to publish a paper in the city of Chicago, to be called the Chicago *Republican*. The incorporators named in the act were Ira Y. Munn, John V. Farwell, J. K. C. Forrest and J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago; Jesse K. Dubois and Jacob Bunn, of Springfield; John Wood, of Quincy; J. Wilson Shaffer, of Freeport; A. C. Babcock, of Canton; A. W. Mack, of Kankakee, and Francis A. Hoffman and Henry Childs of DuPage county. The authorized capital stock was \$500,000. Other persons besides those named, especially about Springfield, made investments in the proposed paper, a fact which indicates the ambitious character of the enterprise. In April or May following, the projectors of the new paper purchased of Mr. Sheahan the plant and good will of the Chicago *Post*, the object being to secure an Associated Press franchise, without which no paper could be expected to make headway. Mr. Charles A. Dana, now of the New York *Sun*, who had been associated with Horace Greeley on the New York *Tribune*, and was then Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton, was employed as editor-in-chief at the munificent salary of \$10,000 a year, and on the 30th day of May, 1865, the first issue of the Chicago *Republican* was given to the public. No paper ever established in Chicago had started out with a more cordial demand for its existence, with stronger backing or more flattering promises of success; yet the result was not what its over-sanguine projectors had anticipated. Differences arose between the editorial and business departments; a meeting of the stock-

* At the city election of April, 1893, Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of the city, serving during the World's Columbian Exposition. By his assassination (which occurred in his home on the evening of October 28, 1893) *The Times* has been deprived of his vigorous superintendence, but at the date of this publication the bulk of its stock continues to be a part of his estate.

holders was held May 22, 1866, which was followed promptly by the removal of the names of Mr. Dana and Senator Mack from the head of the paper as editor and publisher, respectively. Dana returned to New York at the close of his first year, the interests of the smaller stockholders were absorbed by the larger ones, and before many months had elapsed, the concern was practically in the hands of Messrs. Bunn and Dubois, of Springfield. A syndicate composed of V. B. Denslow, Henry M. Smith, James F. Ballantyne and Geo. D. Williston, all experienced journalists who had been employed upon the *Tribune*, assumed the management of the paper under a contract for the purchase of a portion of the stock, issuing their first number August 5, 1866. Denslow was editor, Smith associate, Ballantyne commercial editor and Williston business manager. At the close of the first year Denslow withdrew, and Ballantyne became editor. Compelled to retire on account of ill health, he was succeeded by Smith, but finally the interests of the syndicate having reverted to the original Springfield stockholders, Mr. John G. Nicolay, who had been President Lincoln's private secretary and had recently retired from the position of Consul-General at Paris, was placed in editorial charge. In the meantime, Mr. Bunn, having become sole owner, in the fall of 1870, sold the establishment to a company consisting of Joseph B. McCullagh, the present editor of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*; John R. Walsh, then proprietor of the Western News Company, now president of the Chicago National Bank; Homer N. Hibbard and Wm. H. Schuyler. One of the first steps of the new proprietors was to reduce the size and price of the paper—the latter being placed at three cents. Under such management the paper seemed destined at last to enter upon a career of prosperity, but the fire of October, 1871, swept away all its tangible assets and its insurance proving worthless, its ruin seemed now complete. The remnant, which consisted of the "good will" and whatever

could be gathered together of the subscription list, was soon after purchased by J. Y. Scammon. Among those who were associated with the *Republican* between 1865 and 1870 were J. W. Sheahan, J. K. C. Forrest, Isaac England, later of the *New York Sun*; I. N. Higgins, afterward of the *San Francisco Call*; Charles D. Bragdon, subsequently editor of *Moore's Rural New Yorker*; S. J. Medill, afterwards managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune*; John M. Farquhar, late congressman from the Buffalo, N. Y., District; Paul Selby, and others. Mr. Scammon, who had been one of the members of the company which founded the *Evening Journal* in 1844, as well as connected with the preliminary steps for the establishment of the *Republican* in 1865, had cherished a favorite scheme for the establishment of a strong organ of stalwart Republicanism, but being unable to set it on foot at once, the publication of the *Republican* was continued to keep alive its franchise. March 25, 1872, the first number of the new paper appeared and the *Chicago Inter Ocean* was launched under the editorship of E. W. Halford, previously as well as since of the *Indianapolis Journal*, but later private secretary of President Harrison. Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, since territorial governor of Dakota and United States Senator for North Dakota, was added to the editorial force at an early day, and in May, 1872, Wm. Penn Nixon, who had been identified with newspaper enterprises in Ohio, assumed charge of the business department. A year later (in the spring of 1873) The Inter Ocean Company was organized, and Col. Frank W. Palmer, who had been editor of the Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* and a member of Congress from that State, became the holder of a considerable interest and editor-in-chief. In the fall of 1875, the paper having become financially embarrassed, a new company was organized for its purchase, Mr. Scammon retiring. Mr. Nixon and his brother, Dr. W. O. Nixon, now became owners of the controlling stock, the latter assuming the

presidency of the new company. Col. Pierce succeeded Palmer as editor-in-chief, but was himself succeeded in 1883 by W. E. Curtis, who had been the Washington correspondent. Curtis gave place, in 1884 to Mr. W. H. Busbey, who remains managing editor. During this year (1884) the publication of a Sunday edition was commenced. The first location of the paper was on Congress street on the present site of the Auditorium building; between 1873 and 1880 it was at 119 Lake street; then at 85 Madison until the latter part of 1890, when it was removed to the new building which it now occupies on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. The Inter Ocean Publishing Company has recently been greatly strengthened by the accession of Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, a wealthy and public spirited capitalist, under whose direction extensive improvements have been made in the publishing department, including the introduction of perfecting presses of the latest and most approved design and other features, making it one of the most complete and best appointed newspaper offices in the city of Chicago. The effect of these improvements has been to give to the paper a new stimulus, and a large increase of its circulation and business. Under its present management, the *Inter Ocean* has been noted for its careful and conservative treatment of all questions of National, State and local policy, its avoidance of personalities and mere sensationalism, or anything which can offend the taste of its most refined readers, and an intelligent but unswerving adherence to the tenets of the Republican party. The present business organization of the Inter Ocean Publishing Company consist of Dr. W. O. Nixon, president; H. H. Kohlsaat, treasurer and superintendent of business department, with W. P. Nixon editor-in-chief. The editorial force includes William H. Busbey, managing editor, with Messrs. Frank Gilbert, John A. Tindall, Elwyn A. Barron and T. C. MacMillan as general or special editorial writers, and J. H. Ballard, city editor,

with a large force of reporters. Dr. Nixon fills the position of literary editor and paragrapher, while Judge A. W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," and other popular novels, is a special contributor, furnishing, as a part of his labor, the weekly "Bystander's Notes," printed in the Saturday edition. The circulation of the weekly edition of the *Inter Ocean* is probably much larger than that of any other weekly political paper printed in Chicago, giving to it a wide influence, while its resources in all departments indicate that it stands at the threshold of a prosperous future.

Chronologically, the *Freie Presse* stands next in the list of prominent daily journals of Chicago which have maintained a continuous existence. It was established in July, 1871, as a literary and political weekly by Richard Michaelis, the author of "Looking Further Forward," who continues to be its editor and publisher. In 1872, the publication of a daily edition was begun, and the paper unfurled its flag as "Liberal Republican," supporting Horace Greeley for president that year. After Mr. Greeley's defeat it espoused the cause of straight-out Republicanism, and has maintained this position since, though it has not hesitated, when it saw what it conceived to be sufficient reason for doing so, to "bolt" the "regular" nominations. Until recently it was the only Republican German daily in Chicago. Its conservative and business-like management has secured for it a steady increase in circulation, until it claims the largest subscription list for its several editions (of which there are five in all) of all the German dailies west of New York City. Besides its daily morning and evening editions, it issues a readable weekly edition and a Sunday paper for city readers, under the title of *Daheim*. It maintains a large force of editors and reporters. The location of the *Freie Presse* is at 90 to 94 Fifth avenue, adjoining the *Times* office, and in the heart of one of the two great newspaper centers of Chicago.

Success has come more promptly to new journalistic enterprises in Chicago of late years than formerly, a notable example being the Chicago DAILY NEWS, which was established as a one-cent afternoon paper, December 26, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, (now vice-president of the Globe National Bank and General Manager of the Western Associated Press), Percy R. Meggy and Wm. E. Dougherty, based on a combined capital of about \$5,000. Within a few months Dougherty retired and Meggy followed his example before the close of the year, leaving Mr. Stone sole proprietor. In July or August, 1876, Mr. Stone sold an interest to Victor F. Lawson, who became business manager, while Stone retained the editorship. From the first, the location of the paper was at 123 Fifth avenue, where its business office still remains, though the growth of its business has compelled it to occupy a vastly increased amount of space. There has been a similar increase in its machinery from a double Hoe cylinder per hour, to the fastest printing machines now in use. In August, 1878, the *News* absorbed (by purchase) the *Evening Post*, as the latter had absorbed the *Evening Mail*, some three years before.

The establishment of the *Post* followed closely upon the discontinuance of the morning paper of that name, as related in connection with the history of the *Republican*. The first issue bears date September 4, 1865, with William Pigott, who had been one of the early proprietors of the *Morning Post*, and Stanley G. Fowler, as publishers. The first place of publication was a basement on Randolph street. A few months later, the paper was purchased by David Blakely, who had been engaged in journalism in Minnesota, and had also been secretary of State, and ex-officio superintendent of public schools in that State. His brother, C. H. Blakely, became associated with him in the business department, and the paper was removed to 151

Dearborn street. Gen. Hasbrouck Davis had an interest and acted as its editor for a short time. In the latter part of 1867, a company was organized, and Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been a leading writer on the *Tribune*, assumed the editorship. About the same time, or soon after, Wm. H. Schuyler purchased the interest of C. H. Blakely, and became business manager. Some time during 1869, the office was removed to 104-106 Madison street, and Schuyler sold out to the McMullen Brothers, J. B. McMullen succeeding to the management. Politically, the paper was Republican, and Dr. Ray's connection with it gave vigor to its editorial utterances and won the confidence of the party. It sustained an irreparable loss in his death, which occurred in September, 1870.

Following this came the great calamity of the fire of October, 1871. The paper was promptly resuscitated, and a temporary building having been erected on Dearborn Park, which was well supplied with material, it was, for some months, one of the most prosperous papers in Chicago. Blakely finally purchased the interest of the McMullens at a valuation of \$150,000 for the whole paper, and continued its management after its consolidation with the *Mail*, as hereafter related. Previous to this step, however, the publication office had been removed to 84-86 Dearborn street.

The EVENING MAIL (No. 1), which afterwards became a part of the *Evening Post*, was established August 18, 1870, by S. S. Schoff, C. B. Langley and H. R. Hobart, the latter, who had been a reporter on the *Tribune*, being editor. It was at first a six-column folio, and was the first two-cent daily in the West to maintain its existence for a considerable period. Its first location was at No. 86 Dearborn street, in an upper story. As it did not possess an Associated Press franchise, it was dependent on specials for its telegraphic news, but the demand for news of the Franco-German war, then in progress,

gave an impulse to its circulation. As time advanced a joint-stock company was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, a number of prominent capitalists and politicians taking stock. E. H. Talbott, who had been publisher of the *Belvidere Northwestern*, became a stockholder and business manager. For a time after the fire, it occupied temporary quarters on Market street near Madison, but later was removed to Canal street, on the West side. On February 11, 1873, Major Woodbury M. Taylor, having resigned the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Northern Division, contracted for a large interest in the *Mail*, including that held by Mr. Hobart, and was entrusted by the stockholders with the general direction of the editorial and business departments. In May following, the office was removed to 123 Fifth avenue, since occupied by the *Daily News*. December 19th, of the same year, he became the purchaser of stock in the *Evening Post* (held chiefly by Chicago banks) amounting to \$111,500, and in conjunction with other stockholders of the *Mail*, was appointed upon a committee (or board of trustees) to effect a consolidation of the two papers. This was accomplished, and about January 1, 1874, the first issue of the paper, under the name of the *Post and Mail*, was published. Major Taylor was elected president of the consolidated company, also retaining the position of general manager, which he had occupied while connected with the *Mail*. In December, 1877, he retired. In the meantime the McMullen Brothers, who had previously been connected with the *Post*, were endeavoring to secure a controlling interest, and published the paper for a few months in the latter part of 1877. Subsequently Oliver A. Willard, who had been connected with the *Mail* and its successor, attempted to reorganize the company on a basis of \$100,000 capital, but after procuring subscriptions of stocks to nearly half the amount required, his efforts were brought to a termination by his sudden death in March, 1878. After this event, his widow and his

sister, Miss Frances E. Willard, continued the publication for a few months, but it finally passed into the hands of the *Daily News*, as already stated, in August, 1878, for a consideration of \$16,000.

The acquisition by the *News*, in this manner, of an Associated Press franchise, gave to the paper a new impulse, and its prosperity has been continued and uninterrupted. Its prestige has been greatly enhanced by its custom, in times of great public excitement, of issuing hourly editions, as was done during the street railroad strike of 1887. On March 21, 1881, it commenced the issue of a two-cent morning edition, for which a press franchise was obtained in 1882. The partnership of Messrs. Stone & Lawson having expired, a joint-stock company was organized, January 1, 1883, with a capital stock of \$150,000, all being held by Messrs. Stone & Lawson. In 1888, Mr. Stone retired, Mr. Lawson becoming sole proprietor. One of his first steps was to reduce the price of the morning edition of the *News* to one cent after a period of liberal advertising, which had the effect to immensely increase its circulation and advertising patronage. It now has a larger circulation than any other paper outside of New York, the daily issue of its several editions averaging from 215,000 to 225,000 copies, though it has at times reached 260,000. The paper has recently taken possession of commodious quarters for its mechanical departments on Calhoun place, in the rear of its old location on Fifth avenue. A leading feature of the *News* is the concentration of the largest amount of news possible in the smallest practicable space, requiring a large force of editors and special writers and reporters. Its employes number over 300, of whom some forty are engaged in the collection and preparation of matter for its columns. Among those who have been, or still are, connected with the editorial department, are Melville E. Stone, J. F. Ballantyne, Dr. F. W. Reilly, Eugene Field, Van Buren Denslow, Willis B. Hawkins, J. K. C. Forrest, Francis B. Wilkie, John Flynn, Slason Thompson,

Harry F. White and Robert R. Peattie. About December, 1891, Dr. Reilly, having been elected secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, retired from the editorship of the *Morning News*, being succeeded in that position by Mr. Charles H. Dennis, an experienced and painstaking journalist.*

The name "Herald," so popular in newspaper nomenclature, has been used several times in connection with Chicago enterprises. The first secular paper of this name of which we have information in Chicago, was established in May, 1858, as an organ of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. After the election of 1860, it was merged into the *Times* (which see). The second was the *Chicago Daily Herald*, a five-column folio 1-cent evening paper, of which the first number was issued Aug. 16, 1873, by the Herald Company from an office at No. 58 Clark street. The issue of Dec. 23, 1873, shows that the paper previous to this date had been enlarged to six columns, but this number announces the suspension of the paper, and that "the defunct *Herald* will be succeeded by 'The Sunday Argus' (under the direction of the Argus Publishing Company)"—the first issue to take place Jan. 4. How long the "Argus" was continued we have no means at this time of accurately determining. On March 17, 1879, appeared the first number of the *Chicago Morning Herald*, a 7-column 2-cent paper issued from No. 183 Washington street, the name of neither editor nor publisher being given. It introduced itself to "the Democrats of Chicago and the Northwest as a zealous champion of their principles and leaders," while deploring the fact that, for the previous decade, "Democrats of this populous and wealthy section have had no representative newspaper whatever." How long it continued to champion Democratic principles we are unable to state.

The Chicago *MORNING HERALD*, as it now exists, dates its origin from May 10, 1881, when it came into the possession of the franchise and property of the *Chicago Daily Telegraph*. The latter paper had been established March 21, 1878, by S. F. Norton as an organ of the Greenback-Labor party. After three or four months unsuccessful effort to float the paper without money, simply as a political venture in the interest of the farmers and laboring men of the country, Wm. T. Collins purchased a large interest, supplied capital for its support, and directed its political course in the interest of the Democratic party. For a time it seemed destined to a prosperous career, but the burden of its current expenses and the payment of debts incurred in its early management became very heavy, and in the spring of 1881, Mr. Collins relinquished the ownership which passed into the hands of the projectors of the *Morning Herald*. The subsequent successful career of the latter has demonstrated the accuracy of Mr. Collins' judgment in assuming that there was a legitimate field for an independent Democratic journal among the few successful daily papers of Chicago, and that, under favorable conditions, such a paper would become a valuable property.

On this foundation, the present Chicago *MORNING HERALD* was established by a number of prominent Republican friends of Gen. John A. Logan, with Col. Frank W. Palmer, then postmaster of the city of Chicago, in the position of editor; Will D. Eaton, an exceedingly bright and popular young journalist, assistant-editor; John F. Ballantyne, city editor, and J. W. Scott, publisher and business manager. October 16, 1881, the publication of a Sunday edition was commenced, and a year later Palmer retired, being succeeded in the editorship by Ballantyne, with Slason Thompson and David Henderson, assistants. At this point the paper became independent, though still maintaining Republican proclivities. Having been mulcted in heavy damages in a suit

* The morning edition of the *News*, at the beginning of the year 1892, took the name of the *Chicago News Record*. Its business office is at 181 Madison street, though the mechanical departments of the two papers remain united,

for libel, brought by E. J. Lehman, it passed into new hands in August, 1883, Messrs. Palmer, A. M. Jones, and Dan Shepard, disposing of their interest to John R. Walsh, of the Chicago National Bank, who still holds a majority of the stock. The judgment of Mr. Lehman, which was for \$25,000, is said to have been compromised for \$3,000, to be paid to certain specified charities. Under the new regime Martin J. Russell became editor, with Horatio W. Seymour assistant, William A. Taylor city editor and Margaret B. Sullivan literary editor, and the paper became Democratic. Mr. Russell retired two or three years later, and has been succeeded by Mr. Seymour. Although a franchise in the National Press Association was acquired by the purchase of the *Telegraph*, at the outset, the *Herald* labored under a serious disadvantage in competing with papers receiving their telegraphic news through so complete an organization as the Western Associated Press. This disparity has since been removed by the reorganization and improvement, chiefly under the auspices of the *Herald*, of the United Press Association, which now renders an excellent service. One of the prominent features of the *Herald*, which it has maintained from the start, has been the neatness and beauty of its typography and the excellent quality of the paper used. In this it is unsurpassed by any paper in the country, if it has an equal. Its arrangements for the collection of news are also most complete, and its increase in circulation has been almost phenomenal. While there have been changes in the stockholders, the management has been unchanged since the establishment of the paper in 1881. The present stockholders are J. R. Walsh, James W. Scott and A. F. Hatch, who constituted the Board of directors. Mr. Scott has general supervision of the editorial and business departments. The editorial staff (1892) included H. W. Seymour, managing editor; F. G. Rae, night editor, and Charles E. Chapin, city editor. Mr. William R. Taylor, for

some years past, a member of the editorial force, retired in November, 1891, to accept the position of secretary of the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners. The location of the *Herald* from its establishment to the fall of 1891, was at Nos. 120-122 Fifth avenue, when it was removed into a splendid new building of its own at 152-158 Washington street, furnished with every appointment needed to make it one of the most complete and elegant newspaper establishments in the country. Its counting-room, editorial rooms, composing-room and machinery departments are not surpassed, if equaled, in elegance and convenience by any similar establishment on the American continent.

The Chicago EVENING MAIL (No. 2), had its origin in the Chicago *Evening Press*, which began publication as The Chicago Evening Mail a six-column sheet of four pages, March 25, 1882, announcing itself as "strictly non-partisan and devoted to the interests of the people of Chicago." The publishers of this sheet were F. O. Bennett and John J. Curran, but it seems to have maintained but a brief existence, as it soon passed into the hands of Messrs. Stevens & Dillingham, by whom its name was changed to *Evening Mail*. [Another paper of the same name was established in August, 1870, and subsequently consolidated with the *Evening Post* under the title of *Post and Mail*, afterwards merged into the *Evening News*—which see.] In 1885, Messrs. Hatton, Snowden & Co. became proprietors of the *Evening Mail*, and changed its title to *Chicago Mail*. They also changed its politics from Democratic to Republican. Two years later (1887) it was purchased by the Chicago Mail Company, James J. West being the principal stockholder, when it was moved into The Times building. The paper finally became the property of The Times Company, this arrangement continuing until the sale of the *Times* to Carter H. Harrison, November 1, 1891, when J. R. Dunlop, who had been the editor and a stockholder in the *Times*, became principal pro-

prietor of the *Mail* and assumed the editorship of the latter. In September, 1892, Mr. Dunlop retired from the *Mail*, the stock falling into the hands of Frank S. Weigley, an attorney, under whose auspices it has since been conducted with Charles D. Almy in the position of manager and editor. Since its connection with the *Times* was severed its location has been at 120 Fifth avenue.

The Chicago DAILY GLOBE is a morning two-cent folio, founded in 1887 by A. L. Patterson, formerly of the Chicago *Times*, and transferred to The Globe Company in 1890. A Sunday edition is also published. About the middle of the year 1893, the paper was driven by stress of financial difficulties into the hands of a receiver, Harry Wilkinson, who had been the editor, assuming charge in this capacity. Some months later M. C. McDonald, who had already purchased the interest of some of the leading stockholders, bought in the establishment at public sale, and has since placed Alexander Turney in charge of the business department and Wm. D. St. Clair of the advertising, Mr. Wilkinson retaining the position of editor. Its location is at No. 118 Fifth avenue.

The ABENDPOST is one of the youngest of the German papers of Chicago, established as a one-cent daily September 2, 1889, by Fritz Glogauer and William Kauffmann—the former being editor and manager. December 29, 1890, it was transferred to the Abendpost Company, who are now (1892) the publishers, with Mr. Glogauer as president and treasurer, and Julius Goldzier, secretary. Its first location was at No. 92 Fifth avenue, but it was afterwards removed to No. 187 Washington street, in the Times building. It is represented to have been a success from the start, and claimed a circulation at the beginning of 1891 of 30,000. It is Independent in politics.

The Chicago EVENING POST, though one of the youngest, already ranks as one of the most successful of Chicago daily newspapers. Its first issue appeared April 29, 1890, and it sprang almost immediately into a wide circulation. Though occupying different quarters, the *Post* and the *Herald* are owned by the same proprietors, viz.: John R. Walsh, James W. Scott and A. F. Hatch, stockholders, with Mr. Scott as president and treasurer of the company. Cornelius McAuliff fills the chair of managing editor, with John A. Wright in the position of City Editor and Samuel T. Clover as business manager. The *Post* is Independent in politics, and a model in mechanical execution, while careful editing and enterprise in the collection of news, have won for it a deserved popularity. Like its mate, the *Herald*, it has recently taken quarters in a new building, especially erected for its use, at 164–166 Washington street.

The NATIONAL ZEITUNG (German) was established as a weekly, May 8, 1891. September 14, 1891, the publication of a two-cent eight-page daily issue was commenced. Politically it is thoroughly Republican, giving a zealous support to the principle of protection of American industries. It is published by the German Republican Publishing Company, with Joseph Brucke, president and editor-in-chief; Paul Hædicke, managing editor and Emil Karpowsky, city editor. A prominent feature of the *National Zeitung* is the publication of carefully selected articles from German and American periodicals. Its present location is at 103 Randolph street.

The Chicago TAGEBLATT (German), a seven column, one-cent folio, evening paper, commenced publication July 13, 1891. The Chicago Tageblatt Publishing Company are the publishers, at No. 83 Fifth avenue. The principal officers are Dr. George Leininger, president; Charles A. Puschek, vice-president; H. C. Zuttermeister, treasurer, and

Albert W. Reifuss, secretary, with Louis Wagner, editor. In addition to the daily, semi-weekly and Sunday editions are published. The paper is Independent politically.

The Chicago DAILY PRESS was the title of a one-cent evening paper, with a Sunday morning edition attached, which was commenced November 1, 1891, by an association of which Robert Lindblom was president and Max Polachek vice-president and general manager. Mr. Charles Barry was editor-in-chief, with Stanley Waterloo managing editor and H. O. Heinemann city editor. The paper was the revival of the title of a six-column, one-cent paper established in March, 1882, afterwards merged into the *Evening Mail* (which see). While its publication was continued, it was regarded as the representative of the "Personal Rights League," of which Mr. Lindblom was the president. The *Personal Rights Advocate* was its weekly edition. The publication of the *Press* was discontinued early in February, 1892.

Mr. J. R. Dunlop having withdrawn from the *Mail* in September, 1892, on the 19th of October following, issued the initial number of the *Evening Dispatch*, which in the course of a year has attained the rank of one of the most successful evening papers of the city. In this it has been greatly aided by the World's Fair, as well as by the policy of employing experienced newspaper men, and the vigor and enterprise shown in the management.

Other dailies are—

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, published by the Socialist Publication Society, organ of the Chicago Socialists (or Anarchists) of which August Spies, executed for participation in the "Haymarket massacre," was editor at the time of his arrest—with a Sunday edition called *Die Frackel* ("the Torch"): the *Dagbladet* (German-Ind.), published at 369 Milwaukee avenue; *Goodall's Daily Sun*, published at the Union Stock Yards, and devoted to reports of live stock sales, and

other matters of interest to live stock dealers, Harvey Goodall, publisher and proprietor; *Drover's Journal*, devoted to the same interest; *Listy*, a Democratic paper printed in the Bohemian language, founded in 1883, publication office, 362 West Eighteenth street; the *National Hotel Reporter*, F. W. Rice, editor and proprietor, founded in 1871, devoted to hotel interests and news the *Skandinaven* (Norwegian); Republican in politics, office at No. 183-187 North Peoria street, and two or three others.

The RELIGIOUS PRESS of Chicago has kept pace in growth and influence with the secular press. While it has had some failures, yet owing no doubt to more cautious investments, they have been fewer both numerically and proportionally.

The Baptists have the credit of having established the first religious paper ever published in the city. This was the NORTH-WESTERN BAPTIST, a semi-monthly, printed at the office of the *Western Citizen* (Zebina Eastman's paper), with Thomas Power as editor. The initial number bore date September 15, 1842, and its last, September 15, 1844, when it appears to have been removed elsewhere.

This was followed a few months later by the BETTER COVENANT, a weekly in the interest of the Universalist denomination, established January 6, 1842, by Rev. Seth Barnes and William Rounseville, and issued for a few months simultaneously from Rockford and St. Charles, Ill. February 2, 1843, Mr. Barnes became sole proprietor and editor, and after continuing the publication for a few weeks at Rockford, it was removed to Chicago, and April 6, 1843, began to be issued from an office at the corner of Water and Wells streets, with Charles Stedman printer. A few weeks later (May 18), its location was on Randolph street, and August 24 of the same year, A. P. Spence was printer. March 7, 1844, Mr. Rounseville resumed his connection with the paper as assistant editor, and September 5th, follow-

ing, became editor and proprietor, Mr. Barnes retiring. November 21, 1844, Cyrus B. Ingham became associated with Rounseville in the publication, and June 5, 1845, was sole proprietor, with office at 99 Lake street. In the fall of 1847, the paper was sold to John A. Gurley, of the *Star of the West*, at Cincinnati, and consolidated with the latter paper. Rev. W. E. Manley, George W. Lawrence, F. G. Briggs and D. P. Bailey were associated with the paper in an editorial capacity at different periods during the last years of its publication in Chicago.

THE NEW COVENANT soon after appeared as the successor of the *Better Covenant*, its first issue being in January, 1848, with Rev. W. E. Manley and J. M. Day editors and publishers. In about a year, Manley sold out to Rev. S. P. Skinner, who sold to I. B. Mason in 1855. In 1858 it passed into the hands of Rev. D. P. Livermore, who (assisted by his wife, the well-known lecturer) continued its publication until May, 1869, when Revs. J. W. Hanson and Selden Gilbert became proprietors. In September, 1869, the Northwest Publishing House assumed control, Dr. Hanson continuing in the capacity of editor and business manager until 1874, when Rev. W. A. Start took the latter position. A year later Mr. Hanson assumed entire control. In the fall of 1880, the paper was consolidated with the *Star of the West*, published in Cincinnati, and the name was changed to the *Star and Covenant*. The publication was continued in Chicago until December, 1883, when it was sold to the Universalist Publishing House of Boston, its size enlarged and name changed to the *Universalist*. In May, 1884, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., assumed the editorship, which he still retains. The present location of the paper is at No. 69 Dearborn street.

The WESTERN HERALD followed the preceding chronologically, its first number being issued April 1, 1846, by Rev. J. B. Walker and B. F. Worrall—the former as editor and the latter printer. While it sustained the principles of the Society of Friends, it was

supported largely by contributions received from the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. R. W. Patterson was the pastor, and its columns were used in support of the doctrines of the New School Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. For some time three sides of the *Watchman of the Prairies* (the organ of the Baptist Church) were printed in the *Herald* office and upon its material. In 1847 the *Western Herald* became the *Herald of the Prairies*. In 1848, James Shaw was assistant editor. In 1849 it was sold to J. Ambrose Wight and Wm. Bross, who changed the title to the *Prairie Herald*. About this time Revs. G. S. F. Savage and A. L. Chapin (the latter president of Beloit College), were corresponding editors. In November, 1851, Bross sold out his interest to Wight and in March, 1853, the latter sold the subscription list to J. C. Holbrook, who changed the name to *Congregational Herald*, issuing his first number April 7, 1853. A number of Congregational ministers, at this time, acted as associate or corresponding editors. Among those who did so were Rev. J. J. Miter, John Lewis, O. Emerson, Jr., W. Salter, H. D. Kitchell, J. Smith Hobart, S. Peet, G. S. F. Savage, Flavel Bascom, J. B. Walker, M. A. Jewett, N. H. Eggleston, G. W. Perkins, W. A. Nichols, W. W. Patton, J. E. Roy, S. C. Bartlett, Samuel Wolcott and Darius E. Jones. In 1857, Rev. H. L. Hammond assumed the editorship. During the preceding year, a fund of \$7,000 to \$8,000 (intended to be increased to \$10,000) was raised for the benefit of the paper, the profits thereof to go to the support of the proposed theological seminary. The “profits” were *nil*, however, so that this arrangement failed and the paper was discontinued in 1861.

THE WATCHMAN OF THE PRAIRIES was established in 1847, by Rev. Luther Stone, in the interest of the Baptist denomination. Its first issue bore date August 10, and its location was at 171 Lake street. For two years it was printed by Messrs. Walker & Worrall, who were also

printers of the *Western Herald*, afterwards the *Herald of the Prairies*. Messrs. Wight & Bross, who had purchased the *Herald*, then became the printers. February 22, 1853, the *Watchman* was suspended, Mr. Stone making a trip to the East for rest, and with a view to purchasing new material. During his absence, he received a proposition from Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Levi D. Boone and A. D. Titsworth, to purchase the paper, which was accepted, and the first issue of the new paper, under the name of the *Christian Times*, under the auspices of the Fox River Association, was published August 31, 1853, with Dr. J. C. Burroughs as editor, and H. J. Weston and A. J. Joslyn, assistants. A few months after (November 24, 1853), the paper was sold to Leroy Church and J. A. Smith—the latter taking the position of editor, which he has continued to occupy ever since. The office was then located at No. 7 Clark. A year later (Nov. 8, 1854), Dr. Smith sold his interest to Rev. J. F. Childs, though he continued in the editorship. Soon after the office was removed to 16 La Salle street. August 29, 1855, Mr. Childs disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Church, who remained sole proprietor until 1867, when Mr. Edward Goodman, the present senior proprietor, purchased a half interest. The name of the paper was changed to the *Standard* (which it still retains) about that time. In January, 1875, Mr. Church sold his interest to Dr. J. S. Dickerson, of Boston, Mass. Dr. D. having died in March, 1876, his heirs have since represented his interests, the firm name continuing Goodman & Dickerson. The *Standard* has absorbed in its history the *Illinois Baptist*, of Bloomington, Ill.; the *Witness*, of Indiana, and the *Christian Herald*, of Detroit, Mich. It is able, progressive and outspoken editorially, and in its business management has been conservatively and successfully conducted.

The NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the leading organ of the northwestern conferences of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, commenced publication January 5, 1853, at No. 63 Randolph street, a weekly, with Rev. James V. Watson, editor; Swormstedt & Poe, publishers; Wm. M. Doughty, agent and Charles Philbrick, printer. At the outset the paper was a six-column folio. This arrangement continued until October, 1856, when Mr. Watson having died, on November 5 of that year, Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, of the Southeastern Indiana Conference, succeeded to the editorship. November 4, 1857, the office was removed to No. 66 Washington street. Dr. Eddy was reelected to the editorship by the General Conferences of 1860 and 1864, retiring in 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Reid. At the expiration of Dr. Reid's term in 1872, Rev. Arthur Edwards, who had been assistant editor from 1864, was elected editor, and has been re-elected every four years since, now serving his fifth term in that capacity. The paper, under all administrations, has been outspoken on all measures of National and State policy involving questions of public and private morals, as slavery, temperance, etc., and progressive on questions of church polity. The business affairs of the paper were under the management of Dr. Luke Hitchcock for several years prior to 1880; he was succeeded that year by Walden & Stowe. Cranston & Stowe have been in charge of the business management since 1884. Charles M. Stuart has been assistant editor since 1886. The circulation aggregates over 20,000.

The ADVANCE was established in 1867, as the organ of Congregationalism in the West, in place of the *Congregational Herald*, which had been suspended in 1861. The founders were an association of Chicago gentlemen under the name of the Advance Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first number appeared September 5, 1867, with Dr. W. W. Patton, editor, and J. B. Maish, office editor. Its location previous to the fire of 1871 was on the present site of the Montauk block. Having lost all its material by that disaster,

it was printed for a few weeks at Cincinnati, when its publication was resumed in Chicago. Soon after, H. L. Turner became associated with Mr. Marsh as publisher and part owner, finally becoming sole proprietor, although Mr. Marsh remained on the editorial staff until 1875. In November, 1873, Charles H. Howard and Co. became proprietors, when Dr. Patton was succeeded in the editorship by General Howard (a brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, of the United States Army.) Rev. Simeon Gilbert, who had been identified with the paper as associate editor and chief editorial writer from 1871, remained under General Howard's administration. In July, 1882, a new company, of which Rev. Robert West was a prominent member and stockholder, became proprietors, and Mr. West continued to be editor and manager until his death in 1886. The paper then passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Rev. H. S. Harrison being a principal stockholder. Dr. Gilbert, who had been for four years the Western editor of the *Congregationalist* at Boston, was now recalled to the paper, with Dr. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational church, in the position of nominal editor-in-chief. This arrangement continued for two years, when Dr. Noble retired. Dr. Gilbert, whose connection with the paper has extended over twenty years, continues to be chief editorial writer, Mr. Harrison being editor and general manager.

The INTERIOR, leading representative of the Presbyterian faith in the Northwest, was founded by a stock company in 1870, on a basis of \$50,000 capital. Hon. R. B. Mason was president of the company and Rev. Arthur Swazey, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, was the first editor. The great fire which came the year after its establishment, left it without material and \$10,000 in debt. At this time Dr. W. C. Gray took charge and continued the issue of the paper from Cincinnati, until January, 1872, when it was returned to Chicago. In

January, 1873, C. H. McCormick purchased the paper and put \$50,000 capital into it. In January, 1883, Dr. Gray secured a half interest, which he still holds, the remaining half interest being in the hands of the heirs of the McCormick estate. The paper is a large eight-page weekly, and is conducted with an ability and journalistic sagacity which makes it a model among the religious papers of Chicago. There is a free and independent swing in its discussion of all questions which greatly enhances its popularity. Of late years it has been very prosperous. Its location is in the McCormick block at the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

In addition to the preceding there is quite a long list of religious weeklies and monthlies of local or limited circulation, representing nearly every religious denomination in every language spoken or read in Chicago. Among the most prominent are: The *Christian Oracle*, organ of the "Disciples" or Christian denomination; *Christian Worker* (Friends); *Catholic Home* (Catholic); *Epworth Herald* (Methodist Episcopal); *Free Methodist* (denomination indicated by its title); *Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal); *Israelite and Occident* (Jewish); *Unity* (Unitarian—established by Rev. Robert Collyer and his associates), besides a number of others. The Chicago *Evangelist* was established in 1853 by a number of Presbyterian clergymen, with Rev. Harvey Curtis and Dr. R. W. Patterson in the role of resident editors, as an organ of the Presbyterian church, when the *Prairie Herald* became distinctively Congregational, but after various changes, it was merged into the New York *Evangelist* in June, 1855. The *Alliance*, established in 1874, by a syndicate of liberal gentlemen of various denominations, including the pastors of leading Protestant churches, had temporarily a prosperous career. Being finally abandoned by all except Dr. Swing, it was sustained for some time as the organ of the Independent church movement, but its

subscription list was finally transferred to the publisher of the *Radical Review*, and its career ended.

There is a large list of secular weeklies devoted to various branches of business, trades, literature, society news, etc., some of which have a large circulation and wield an extended influence. The following include some of the more prominent:

The *Prairie Farmer*, established under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society in January, 1841, under the title of the *Union Agriculturist and Western Prairie Farmer*. At one time this was probably the most popular and widely circulated agricultural paper in the country, and it still has a large constituency. The Orange Judd Farmer Company are the publishers, of whom Orange Judd, who had been a successful publisher in the East, was the head. Mr. Judd died during the year 1893.

The *Saturday Evening Herald*, a popular and carefully managed society paper, was founded in October, 1875, by Maj. Geo. M. McConnel, L. B. Glover and John M. Dandy. McConnel withdrew in 1879, has since been literary editor and dramatic critic of the *Times*, but is now connected with the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. Glover retired in 1886, and is now connected with the Chicago conservatory. Mr. Dandy purchased Glover's interest, and has since been the editor and business manager of the *Herald*. The publication office is in the Grand Opera House building.

The *Hemlandet* ("Gamla Och Nya Hemlandet") is the oldest Swedish paper in the city. It was established in Galesburg, Ill., in 1853, but removed to Chicago in 1854, with Rev. E. Norelius as editor. It is the organ of the Swedish Lutherans, and is Republican in politics.

The *Graphic* is a successful illustrated paper, tastefully managed, and displays much enterprise. It increased its circulation in the fall of 1891 by absorbing *America*, another illustrated paper of considerable cir-

ulation. Geo. P. Englehard is editor of the *Graphic*.

The *Citizen* is the ablest paper in the West devoted to the Irish Nationalist cause, edited by John Finerty, representative in congress 1883-1885. It is independently Republican. Its location is in the McCormick block.

The *Economist*, published in the Real Estate Board building, at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Clinton B. Evans, editor, is a leading journal devoted to the interests of finance and real estate transactions.

The *Legal News*, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor and publisher, is one of the most successful and widely known legal periodicals in the country.

The *Railway Age* was established in 1876, by Elisha H. Talbott and Horace R. Hobart, both experienced newspaper men—the first occupying the position of business manager and the latter that of editor. This arrangement continued until October, 1891, when the *Age* having been purchased by Harvey P. Robinson, founder and editor of the *Northwestern Railroader*, of St. Paul, was consolidated with the latter paper under the name of the *Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader*, and its publication continued in Chicago. Mr. Robinson is president and manager of the consolidated enterprise and Hugh Wilson, secretary. The *Age* has been the most successful railroad journal in the West, and under its new management its prosperity is likely to continue. Mr. Hobart remains associated with Mr. Robinson in the editorship, Mr. Talbott retiring.

Chicago has undoubtedly had its due proportion of unsuccessful newspaper ventures, and if the grave of every defunct newspaper and periodical ceased journal were marked by a monument, the path of history for over fifty years would be strewn with grave-stones. Owing to the lack of files, a complete enumeration of them is impossible, yet some record is needed to complete this history.

1833.—The *Chicago Democrat*, the first Newspaper established in the infant city, Nov. 26, 1833, ceased to exist July 24, 1861, being merged into the *Tribune*.

1835.—The *Chicago American* began as a weekly June 8, 1835, expanded into Chicago's first daily, April 9, 1839, and ended its career Oct. 18, 1840.

1836.—The *Chicago Commercial Advertiser* began as a weekly October 11, 1836, with Hooper Warren, editor, and Edward H. Rudd printer, office on Dearborn street, near South Water. It was a "Liberty paper," lived about a year, when its material was removed to Lowell, La Salle county, and used by Benjamin Lundy and Zebina Eastman in the publication of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" and the "Genius of Liberty." A paper called the *Daily Argus* was projected this year, but appears never to have been issued.

1840.—The *Illinois Weekly Tribune* was established April 4, 1840, E. G. Ryan, editor, and Charles A. Holcomb & Co., printers. It existed for about a year when the material was sold to Col. Elisha Starr, of Milwaukee, and was used in establishing the *Milwaukee Journal*. Ryan was afterwards Chief Justice of Wisconsin, dying in office in 1880.

The *Chicago Express* took the place of the *American*, discontinued this year, commencing as a daily and weekly, October 24. It was maintained until April 20, 1844, when it gave place to the *Evening Journal*, (which see). The *Hard Cider Press* was published as a Harrison campaign weekly, from the office of the *American*, by Wm. Stuart, beginning June 6, 1840, and ceasing publication, October 24.

1842.—The *Quid-Nunc*, a 4-page penny paper (said to have been the first west of the Alleghany mountains), commenced publication as a daily July 5, 1842, with David S. Griswold, editor, David D. Griswold, proprietor, and Ellis, Fergus & Co., printers. It was devoted to literature, fine arts, science, commerce, agriculture—in fact,

nearly every topic except religion and politics. Its accomplishments seem to have been in inverse ratio to its aspirations, as it published only thirty-seven numbers, ceasing publication Aug. 16th, with loss to the printers.

The *Western Citizen* (anti-slavery) was also commenced this year by Zebina Eastman and Asa B. Brown, (Eastman, editor), and continued under the name of the *Free West*, until 1856, when it was merged into the *Chicago Tribune*. A daily edition under the name of the *Daily Chicago Times* or *Times and Citizen*, was published for some time. Its first place of publication was No. 143 Lake street; in 1845 it was removed to 63 Lake, when Eastman and Davidson were proprietors; in 1849 the firm became Eastman & McClellan; after 1852 Eastman was sole proprietor. Hooper Warren was associated with this paper for a time.

The *Northwestern Baptist* (semi-monthly) was begun September 15, 1842, and removed elsewhere in about two years. (See Religious Press.)

The *Chicago Republican* (a weekly organ of the Tyler administration) began December 14, 1842, A. R. Niblo, editor, in the Harrison & Loomis building, corner of Clark and South Water streets. June, 1843, it was sold to Cleveland and Gregory; the latter retired and Cleveland continued alone. It is supposed to have lived about a year. Niblo subsequently published the *Kendall County Press* at Oswego, Ill., and was killed in a railroad accident at Washington, Ohio, June 22, 1858.

1843.—The *Better Covenant* commenced publication in Chicago April 6, 1843; afterwards merged into the *Universalist* (which see).

The *Youth's Gazette*, a juvenile paper, started May 18, 1843, by Kiler K. Jones, expired July 26th, following.

1844.—The *Gem of the Prairie* was commenced May 20, 1844, by Kiler K. Jones and James S. Beach. This paper finally became the weekly edition of the *Chicago*

Tribune and was merged into that paper. (See sketch of *Tribune*.)

1845.—The *Garland of the West* was projected this year by Robert N. Garrett and Nelson W. Fuller, who issued one number July 30, but it seems not to have been continued.

The *Spirit of Temperance Reform* was started this year by J. E. Ware, but had a very brief career.

The *Western Literary Magazine* was begun by Rounseville & Co., October, 1845; September, 1846, it was sold to J. J. Moon, who issued two numbers when it expired.

The *Chicago Daily News* (anti-slavery) started in the latter part of 1845, as a daily, by Eastman & Davidson, with L. W. Chapel, assistant editor, ceased publication after a brief existence.

The *Chicago Volksfreund*, the first German paper established in Chicago, began in December, 1845, by Robt. H. Hoeffgen (afterwards of the *Staats Zeitung*), was discontinued early in 1848.

1846.—The *Daily Cavalier* (penny paper) was started by Robert Wilson in 1846 and discontinued in April, 1847.

The *Morning Mail*, started by Rev. Wm. Rounseville as a rival to the preceding, died about the same time.

The *Chicago Ariel* (weekly), established by C. H. Boner, with Edward Augustus, editor, continued publication but a short time.

The *Dollar Weekly* was published three or four months in 1846 under the management of Wm. Duane Wilson.

The *Valley Watchman*, J. McChesney, publisher, had a similarly brief existence in 1846 or 1847.

The *Liberty Tree*, Eastman & Davidson, publishers, Z. Eastman; editor, started in 1846; ran about two years.

1847.—The *Chicago Commercial Advertiser*, established as a weekly, February 3, 1847, by Alfred Dutch; commenced daily and tri-weekly issues in 1849, and expired in 1853. Dutch, who was an iconoclast and reformer,

had a stormy career. He was connected with the *Chicago Commercial Bulletin* in his later years, but died some years since.

The *Northwestern Educator* (monthly), James L. Enos and D. S. Curtis, publishers, established September, 1847, lasted about two years.

The *Porcupine*, Charles Bowen and Thomas Bradbury, publishers, had a short career in the winter of 1847-8.

1848.—The *American Odd Fellow*, the first secret society publication, had a short history this year. J. L. Enos and Wm. Rounseville were the publishers.

The *Northwestern Journal of Homeopathy* (monthly), George E. Shipman, editor and proprietor, began October, 1848, and ceased publication September, 1852.

The *Lady's Western Magazine*, Chas. L. Wilson, publisher, with B. F. Taylor and Rev. J. S. Hurlbut, editors, began December, 1848, but existed only a few months.

1849.—The *Chicago Dollar Newspaper*, (a literary weekly) J. R. Bull, editor, begun March 17, 1849, died the same year.

The *Chicago Temperance Battle-Axe* was the sanguinary title of a temperance weekly published for a short time this year by Charles J. Sellon and J. J. Driscoll.

1850.—The *Democratic Argus*, established August, 1850, at No. 71 Lake street, had a short career. B. F. Seaton and W. W. Peck were the founders, but MacDonald & Co. appear to have been the publishers a part of the time.

The *Eclectic Journal of Education and Literary Review* (monthly) was started in June, 1850, with C. F. Bartlett, editor. April, 1851, Dr. N. S. Davis assumed the editorship. It lived only a short time.

The *Commercial Register* (weekly) established by J. F. Ballantyne, afterwards commercial editor of the *Tribune*, had a short existence in 1850.

1852.—The *Chicago Literary Budget* (monthly) commenced January, 1852, by W. W. Danenhower, became a weekly one year later, with B. F. Taylor, editor. In

1854, T. Herbert Whipple was associate editor and furnished a number of stories which were printed in book form. It is claimed that the first music ever printed from movable types was set up for this paper. In 1855 it became the *Weekly Native American*, and was continued until November, 1856, as a "Know Nothing" organ.

The *Christian Era*, Rev. Epaphras Goodwin, editor, was published for a short time this year.

The *Western Tablet* (a Catholic weekly) begun Feb. 7, 1852, continued three years.

The *Chicago Daily Express and Commercial* (a commercial daily) had a short existence from June 11, 1852. The publishers were J. Q. A. Wood and W. J. Patterson.

The *Weekly Express*, J. F. Ballantyne & Co., publishers, founded in 1852, continued about a year.

The *Daily Times and Citizen* (Free Soil) begun some time in 1852 by Z. Eastman, was continued until July, 1853.

Frihed's Banneret, the first Norwegian paper in Chicago, began in 1852. After a career of eleven months it was sold to the *Staats Zeitung*.

1853.—*Sloan's Garden City*, commenced July 23, 1853, as a medium for the publication of advertisements of patent medicines in which the proprietor was interested, was a neat and readable paper. Robert Fergus was the printer in its early history.

Horner's Chicago and Western Guide (monthly), commenced in 1853 by W. B. Horner, appears to have been a sort of forerunner of the railway guides of the present time. It gave information in reference to steamboat and stage routes in the Northwest, as well as railways.

The *Youth's Western Banner*, a juvenile monthly, begun August, 1853, by Isaac C. Smith and Oliver C. Fordham, continued only a short time.

The *Christian Banker*, commenced Jan. 5, 1853, by Seth Paine, an eccentric banker, issued only eight numbers. The bank broke,

the paper went down with it, and the banker went to the insane asylum.

The *Christian Shoemaker*, by F. V. Pitney, was a "burlesque" on the above; like its rival it died soon.

The *Olive Branch of the West*, Rev. J. R. Balmer, pastor of Salem Baptist church, publisher, had a short history this year.

The *Chicago Homeopath* (monthly), started January, 1833, by Drs. D. S. Smith, S. W. Graves and R. Ludlam, was published for three years and discontinued.

The *Traveler*, James M. Chatfield, John Chatfield, Jr., W. B. Doolittle and Dee Lars, publishers, appears to have survived but a short time.

1854.—The *Maine Law Alliance* was published by an association consisting chiefly of clergymen, for a brief period in 1854.

The *Free West*, published by Goodman, Warren & Eastman, was established this year as a continuation of the *Western Citizen* (which see). It was merged into the *Tribune* in 1856.

The *Saturday Evening Mail* (temperance paper), Geo. R. Graham editor, started January, 1854, but died early.

The *Chicago Protestant* (monthly), Hays & Thompson publishers, began Jan. 25, 1854, but ceased publication in a short time.

The *Deutsche Amerikaner*, Geo. Schlaeger (afterwards of the *Staats Zeitung*) editor, was established in 1854, as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but discontinued after a few months.

The *Atlantis* (monthly), Christian Esselen editor, had a brief career this year.

1855.—The *Chicago Pathfinder* (weekly), established April 21, 1855, W. B. Horner, editor, Horner & Crone publishers, was a record of railroad and real estate transactions, which existed a short time.

The *Chicago Bank Note List* (semi-monthly), begun July 17, 1855, by F. Granger Adams, banker, No. 44 Clark street, was published up to 1858, but the exact time of its discontinuance is unknown.

The *Illinois Gazetteer and Immigrant's*

Guide, Henry Greenebaum and T. W. Lampson, publishers, and Wm. Bross, editor, began August, 1855, but appears to have had but one issue.

The *Beobachter von Michigan* (weekly), by Committi & Becker, in Senator Douglas' political interest, started in 1855, appears to have been continued about a year.

The *Native American* (daily), started by W. W. Danenhower, Sept. 7, 1855, with Washington Wright editor, as the organ of the Native American party, was continued to the first Wednesday in November, 1856, when it was discontinued. Wright afterwards edited a Native American paper in Springfield, Ill., and still later, the *Morning Call*, at San Francisco, where he died some years ago. Danenhower was father of Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, the Arctic explorer.

The *Courier* was issued for a short time in 1855, by R. P. Hamilton.

Der National Demokrat (daily and weekly—German), had its first issue Oct. 15, 1855, J. E. Committi, publisher, and Dr. Ignatius Koch, editor. In 1856, Michael Diversey was publisher and Dr. Koch and Louis Schade, editors. The next year Fritz Becker was publisher. A tri-weekly, English edition was published for a short time. The exact date of its death is unknown.

The *Age and Land We Live In* (a magazine) was projected in 1855, by E. H. Hall & Co., but seems never to have "materialized."

1856.—The *Western Crusader* (temperance weekly), started October, 1855, became the *Northwestern Home Journal* in 1856. In 1857, James B. Merwin was editor.

The *Chicago Herald* was issued September, 1856, by T. R. Dawley, as a penny daily with a weekly edition. It ceased publication in 1857.

The *Pen and Pencil*, a weekly story paper, begun in 1856, by T. R. Dawley, died the same year.

The *Western Garland* (literary monthly), issued simultaneously at Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, by Mrs. Harriet C. Lindsey & Son, with R. R. Lindsey, editor, begun in

1856, appears to have reached only three or four numbers.

The *Commercial Bulletin and Northwestern Reporter* had a brief lease of life in 1856. C. H. Scriven and John J. Gallagher were the publishers.

Round's Printers' Cabinet commenced publication as a monthly, December, 1856. It appeared irregularly as a medium for advertising printers' materials, being the first publication of its character in the Northwest. James J. Langdon was afterwards associated with Rounds in its publication. He went to Quincy about 1859 and became publisher of the *Quincy Whig*, dying there some twenty years ago. S. P. Rounds, its founder, continued to publish the *Cabinet* as an annual, until his appointment to the position of public printer in Washington, under President Arthur's administration, when it was discontinued. He afterwards became publisher of the *Omaha Republican*, and died there a few years since.

The *Prairie Leaf* (monthly), a literary and advertising periodical, was established by D. B. Cook & Co., booksellers, in 1856, but was probably not continued beyond the destruction of their establishment by fire in 1857.

Other publications beginning in 1856, were: The *Western Journal of Music*, W. H. Currie, editor, and R. G. Crone, publisher; the *Flower Queen*; the *Democratic Bugle*, by Charles Lieb, and the *Western Enterprise*, by Porter Little, an agricultural weekly, finally merged into the *Prairie Farmer*, 1857. The *Chicago Daily Union* began its issue in 1857, with Louis Schade as editor.

1857.—The *Chicago Daily Ledger* began a brief existence February 21, 1857, with Seth Paine editor, Barnes, Stewart & Paine, publishers. It was printed at the machine shop of T. W. Gates.

The *Chicago Record* (a monthly magazine), James Grant Wilson, editor and proprietor, devoted to religion, literature and fine arts, put forth its first number April 1, 1857.

Other papers for this year were: The *Saturday Evening Chronotype*, started June 27,

1857, Charles A. Washburne, editor and proprietor, published three months; the *Zeitgeist* (German weekly), radical in politics, but short lived; the *Northwestern Bank Note and Counterfeit Reporter*, Isaac A. Pool, publisher; the *Chicago Examiner* (monthly magazine), commencing March, 1857, James Grant Wilson, editor, Carey & Wilson, publishers; the *Commercial Express* (weekly) and the *Morning Bulletin* (daily), by P. L. & J. H. Wells, in commercial interests; the *Sunday Leader*, by S. P. Rounds, Edward Bliss, managing editor, and W. H. Bushnell, sub-editor; the *Trestle Board*, by J. J. Clarkson, in the interest of the Masonic order; the *Ashlar*, a Masonic paper removed from Detroit this year, by Charles Scott & Co.; the *Real Estate News Letter and Insurance Monitor* (monthly), by Gallaher & Gilbert, existing only a few months; the *Chicago Musical Review*, by Higgins Brothers, music dealers. The *Svenska Republikaneren*, the organ of the Bishop's Hill Colony of Swedes, originally established at Galva, in 1855, was removed to Chicago this year.

This year also saw the establishment of the *Chicago Magazine*, an excellent monthly, devoted to literature, biography and western history, of which Zebina Eastman was editor. It was in advance of the times, however, and only reached five numbers.

The records of subsequent years are even more imperfect than the preceding. The following are some of the more prominent enterprises: In 1860, Charles Lieb published a weekly campaign paper in the interest of Lincoln's candidacy for president, called the *Pictorial Railsplitter*; the *Sanitary Messenger* was published during the Sanitary Fair in 1865; the *Chicago Daily Herald* (a 1-cent evening daily) began August 16, 1873, at 58 South Clark street. Its publication was discontinued December 23, 1873, being succeeded by the *Sunday Argus*. The *People's Paper* (weekly) in the interest of the "Farmer's Grange," issued its first number July 26, 1873; its last appeared August 16, of the same year.

The *Chicago Daily Courier* began publication January 1, 1874, at No. 77 Jackson street. It started out Independent, became Democratic and shortly after discontinued.

The *Daily Telegraph*, established March 26, 1878, as a Greenback organ, became Democratic and was absorbed May 10, 1881, by the *Morning Herald* (which see).

The *Sunday Telephone* commenced business May 2, 1880, with Alice May Quinn editor, and Daisy E. Quinn associate, devoted to the Catholic church and Irish nationality. It probably lived but a short time.

The *Tablet* appeared May 8, 1880, Chas. J. Beattie and Wm. Hoyne, editors, proclaiming itself the champion of greenbackism and successor to Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*.

The *Chicago Evening Press* began as a one-cent paper March 25, 1882, announcing itself as "strictly non-partisan, devoted to the interests of the people of Chicago." Its services do not seem to have been appreciated, as it lived but a few weeks.

The *Evening Telegram* was started October 15, 1882, as a one-cent paper, and appeared to prosper for a time, but finally succumbed to the fate of unsuccessful newspaper ventures.

America (an illustrated weekly) was established early in 1888 by Hobart C. Taylor, proclaiming itself "a journal for Americans." It employed good writers, as shown in the fact that the first number contained contributions from James Russell Lowell, Charles Dudley Warner, Julian Hawthorne and a number of other writers of national reputation. It devoted considerable attention to clever cartoons. Slason Thompson & Co. subsequently became the publishers, with Mr. Thompson, a popular and experienced Chicago journalist, as editor. In October, 1888, *America* absorbed the *Current*, an ambitious literary weekly which had been established in 1883 by Edgar L. Wakeman, but which had proved a failure financially. A similar fate overtook *America*, which was, in turn, absorbed by the *Graphic*, issuing its last number bearing date September 24, 1891.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. — John Calhoun, who had the distinction of establishing the first paper ever printed in Chicago, was the fourth child of a family of five sons and three daughters, born of Connecticut parents, at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808. In boyhood, he followed the calling of his father, which was that of a carpenter, but at the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *Watertown Freeman*, as an apprentice of its publisher, a Mr. Woodward. Four years later, having completed his apprenticeship, he spent a short time at Rochester and Utica, N. Y., but soon returned to the office of the *Freeman* as a journeyman. The year following he worked for a few weeks in a type-foundry at Albany, and still later as a compositor at Troy. Again returning to Watertown with material for the establishment of a job office, he was induced to enter into partnership with his former employer. This arrangement was of brief duration, as the healing of a breach in the ranks of the Democratic party, made a pretext by his partner for the sale of the paper within a year to a rival faction, resulted in leaving him without employment. During this partnership, Mr. Calhoun was married to Miss Pamela C. Hathaway. After the sale of the paper, he procured additional material and commenced the publication of the *Watertown Eagle*. This paper was soon sold to Mr. Alvin Hunt, who continued its publication successfully for many years. Hearing glowing accounts of the opportunities offered to young men in the West, and especially at Chicago, Mr. Calhoun decided to try his fortune in this new field. Accordingly, on September 21, 1833, he set out for Chicago, bringing with him a modest outfit for the publication of a paper. His route lay by way of Buffalo, where he took steamboat, intending to reach Detroit, but the vessel was driven back by gales and he was forced to disembark at the mouth of the Black river, on the south shore of Lake Erie, whence he made his way on foot to Huron, O. After a

few days' delay here, he secured passage on another vessel to Detroit. The rest of the journey was made by stage across Michigan and Northern Indiana. Arriving at Chicago, he found his printing material had arrived before him, having come around the lakes by sailing vessel. Two apprentices who had been sent forward were also on the ground, and with their aid he proceeded to prepare the building which he had obtained for an office, and set up his material, doing duty by night as a carpenter in lathing the room he was to occupy. Being cramped for means, he found substantial assistance from a number of the early citizens, among them Col. T. J. V. Owen, then Indian Agent for this portion of the country, and the president of the first Board of town trustees, who was ever regarded by Mr. Calhoun with especial gratitude. The first issue of his paper (the *Chicago Democrat*) was put forth November 26, 1833, but its history has been given elsewhere, and need not be repeated here. Mrs. Calhoun did not accompany her husband on his first trip to their new home, but joined him in the following spring, and proved a most efficient and capable assistant in his early struggles. After carrying on the paper in the face of many discouragements for three years, Mr. Calhoun was glad to transfer it to other hands, which was done on the 16th of November, 1836. The next five years were spent by Mr. Calhoun in discharging the duties, first of county treasurer and then of county collector, to which he was appointed by the county commissioners. He also served two years in the city council; engaged in 1845 in the hardware trade as an employe of Ira B. Eddy, continuing in this business until 1847, when he entered into partnership with Joseph Matteson in the same line of business. Retiring from this in 1849, his next service was in procuring the right of way for the Illinois Central railroad, in which he was employed from 1851 to 1854, after which he devoted some time as an agent in looking up the wild cat banks of Georgia. He died in Chicago,

February 20, 1859. His place of residence for the last twenty years of his life, was on the west side of State street, between Madison and Washington streets, just south of "Calhoun Place." Mrs. Calhoun survived him over thirty years, dying at Oak Park (now a part of Chicago), August 14, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun left no descendants, Alvin Calhoun, an older brother of John Calhoun, came to Chicago in 1834, and died June 28, 1849. A daughter of his still survives as the wife of Col. J. K. O. Forrest, whose connection with the Chicago press is mentioned elsewhere.

John Wentworth, the second editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Democrat*, was a notable man both physically and mentally, who would be likely to attract attention under any conditions. Gifted with unusual astuteness, he was far above the ordinary stature, which was all the more marked in his younger days in consequence of a slender figure, which early secured for him the title of "Long John," by which he was known beyond the confines of his own city and State. He was the son of Hon. Paul and Lydia Wentworth, born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815. His paternal grandfather, John Wentworth, was a member of the Continental Congress for New Hampshire and a signer of the "Articles of Confederation," while his maternal grandfather, Col. Amos Cogswell, entered the continental army with Washington, under the old elm at Cambridge, in 1775, serving through the war. His education was acquired first in the public schools of his native town, and afterwards in the academies at Gilmanton, Wolfboro, New Hampton and South Berwick. Then, after a season spent in teaching, in 1832, he entered Dartmouth college as a student, graduating four years later. As was customary with many collegiate students of that time, a considerable portion of his college course was spent in teaching a public school. Within a few months after graduation he started for Chicago, bearing with him letters

from prominent citizens of his native State, including among the number Gov. Isaac Hill, then one of the best known public men of New England. After a journey made by stage-coach, railway, canal, lake steamer and on foot, he arrived in Chicago, October 25, 1836, and "put up," by advice of an acquaintance whom he met on the streets of the future metropolis, at the United States Hotel (previously known as "The Sauganash"), kept by Mr. John Murphy, afterwards a local politician of some note. He soon determined to enter upon the study of law with Henry Moore, then a leading lawyer of Chicago, but before a month had elapsed, he had consented to identify himself with the *Democrat*, as successor to its publisher, Mr. John Calhoun. His first number was issued November 23, 1836. He was finally induced to purchase the paper, which he did at a cost of \$2,800, paying for it in installments in the course of three or four years. At that time Chicago was a straggling village, made up chiefly of clusters of houses near the mouth of the river and about "Wolf Point," at the junction of the "North" and "South Branch." The town had not yet been incorporated by act of the legislature, but during the next winter meetings were held to secure that result, in which Mr. Wentworth took a prominent part. The record says he was secretary of the first political meeting ever held in the old First Ward. The legislature having passed an act incorporating the city, he assisted to secure the election of W. B. Ogden, as its first mayor. He was appointed corporation printer at the first meeting of the new city council, in May, 1837, school inspector in 1838, Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Carlin, in 1839, with the title of Colonel, and in February, 1840, commenced the issue of the *Democrat* as a daily. Meanwhile, he prosecuted his law studies, and after a brief season spent in attending lectures at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1843, he was elected for the Chicago Dis-

trict, one of the seven members from Illinois in the XXVIIIth Congress, and re-elected in 1844, 1846 and 1848, but declined a re-election in 1850. He was again elected to Congress in 1852, but was not re-elected until 1864, when he was chosen on the Republican ticket. He thus served six terms in Congress—a record which has been exceeded by few Congressmen from Illinois. Though a Democrat at the time, he was one of the committee which called the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847, drafting the address sent out to the people on the subject. On the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself and his paper with it, but was a supporter of Greeley in 1872, though he afterward returned to the Republican party. He was elected mayor on a fusion ticket in 1857, declined a re-election in 1859, was re-elected in 1860, and officially supervised the entertainment given to the Prince of Wales in Chicago that year. While mayor he introduced many valuable reforms in the city government. He served as a member of the State constitutional convention of 1862, and was one of the two or three Republicans who supported that instrument, though it was rejected by vote of the people. In 1863 he was appointed, by Gov. Yates, one of the police commissioners for the city of Chicago, and in that capacity rendered efficient aid in suppressing the intended outbreak by rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, in November, 1864. Just previous to the Democratic national convention of 1864, he replied in a speech of great power and effect, to a peace-argument made by Clement L. Vallandigham to a vast concourse of opponents of the war. In his speech, Mr. Wentworth displayed both courage and skill in turning the points of his adversary's arguments. He was a zealous friend of the common school system, serving several terms as a member of the board of education. As a politician in his younger days, Mr. Wentworth was adroit and not over scrupulous as to the means of accom-

plishing desired results, believing that in politics as in war, "all is fair." In his later years he was inspired by a higher ambition and performed many generous and patriotic acts. He was a patron of the Chicago Historical Society, and furnished many valuable contributions to its archives and to the history of the State. Mr. Wentworth was married in 1844 to Miss Roxanna Marie Loomis, of Troy, N. Y., who died Feb. 5, 1870. Five children were born of this union, of whom only Miss Roxanna Atwater Wentworth survives. His later years were devoted to looking after his extensive real estate interests and his enormous stock farm of 5,000 acres at Summit, Cook county, in which he took great pride. He died in Chicago, October 16, 1888. His daughter, Miss Roxanna Wentworth, was married, Jan. 27, 1892, to Clarence Bowen, son of the well-known editor of the New York *Independent*.

Among the newspaper men of Chicago, none can claim so varied an experience or so

long a service as Col. Joseph Jos. K. C. Forrest.

K. C. Forrest, now of the *Daily News*, though his early and long continued connection with the *Democrat* entitles him to be grouped with the editors of that paper. Mr. Forrest is descended from a family holding prominent and influential positions in business and political circles in Cork, Ireland, where he was born November 26, 1820. Coming to America before he had reached his twentieth year, he arrived in Chicago in July, 1840. During the early years of his residence in Chicago he was associate editor of the *Evening Journal* and was also a writer on the *Gem of the Prairie*, the predecessor of the *Tribune*. On the 10th of July, 1847, in conjunction with others, he assisted in bringing out the first issue of the *Tribune*—which he named—but selling his interest a few weeks later, on September 27, 1847, he assumed the position of associate editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, then under the management of John Wentworth, remaining with the latter paper until its consolidation with the *Tribune* in July, 1861. Sub-

sequently he served as correspondent of the *Tribune*, *St. Louis Democrat* and *Chicago Times* in Washington, Springfield and in the field; was also associated with the *Chicago Republican* after its establishment in 1865, being one of the original incorporators of that paper. When Mr. Scammon purchased the *Republican* after the fire of 1871, he was made its managing editor, and continued to hold a position as editorial writer for several years after it became the *Inter Ocean*. While connected with the *Inter Ocean* he made Melville E. Stone its city editor, a favor which was returned some years later in his employment by Mr. Stone in an editorial capacity on the *News*, a position which he continues to hold, the articles under the title, "An Old Timer's Facts and Fancies" being from his pen. In 1846, Mr. Forrest was elected clerk of the recorder's court for Cook county, over Phil. A. Hoyne, and in 1873 was chosen city clerk on the People's Party ticket. His wife, Sarah Paddock (Calhoun) Forrest—who still survives—is a daughter of Alvin Calhoun, an older brother of John Calhoun, the founder of the *Chicago Democrat*. She was regarded as a favorite niece of the latter, being one of the three heirs named in his will. Mr. Forrest's facility as a writer has been widely recognized, as indicated by his almost continuous employment upon the press of Chicago. During his connection with the *Democrat* he had the reputation of being able to imitate "Long John's" peculiar style a little more closely even than "Long John" himself.

Richard L. Wilson, the first editor and publisher of the *Evening Journal*—now the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago—came to Chicago in 1834, and in connection with his brother, John L., established himself in business. The two brothers were natives of New York State. According to Fergus' "Chicago City Directory" for 1839-40, Richard was at that time a contractor on the canal, while his brother appears to have been employed at the same place, though not a

partner. Richard appears to have had considerable literary taste, as, after a tour across the plains, he printed, in 1842, a small volume of travel under the title of "A Trip to Santa Fe." This was followed a few years later by "Short Ravelings of a Long Yarn"—a story of Spanish travel and adventure. In 1844 he was induced to undertake the management of a new paper to take the place of the *Express*, the Whig organ, then about to be suspended. At first he acted as the editor and publisher for a committee of Whig gentlemen, but soon became the owner of the new paper, the first issue of which, under the name of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, made its appearance under his management, April 22, 1844. On the 3d of April, 1847, Mr. Wilson suffered a terrible accident in the loss of his left arm torn off at the shoulder, and of the thumb of his right hand, by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was assisting to fire in celebration of the battle of Buena Vista. The story at the time was that the cannon had been raised from the bottom of the river, where it had been thrown on the day of the Fort Dearborn Massacre in 1812. Having labored successfully to secure the election of General Taylor to the presidency, Mr. Wilson was, on the 23d of April, 1849, appointed by "Old Rough and Ready" postmaster for the city of Chicago, but held office only until September 25, 1850, when he was removed by Fillmore. His death occurred December, 1856. John L. Wilson, brother of Richard L., and for a time business manager of the *Journal*, was elected sheriff of Cook county in 1856, and died in Chicago a few years since.

Charles L. Wilson, youngest brother of the two preceding, and son of John Quintard and Maria (Lush) Wilson, was born Charles L. Wilson. in Fairfield county, Conn., October 10, 1818. The paternal branch of the family was of Scotch and Puritan origin, being descended from John Wilson, who came over in the Mayflower, and was a preacher of some note, being known as the

"St. Paul of New England." The mother was of Huguenot blood, the daughter of Dr. Richard Lush, of Albany, N. Y. The father practiced law in New York City for some time in early life, but later moved to Connecticut and became judge of Fairfield county. Removing still later to the State of New York, he was made judge of Albany county, dying there in 1863, one year after the death of his wife. Charles L. received such an education as the common schools and academies of that time afforded, and in 1835, at the age of seventeen, removed to Chicago, entering into the employment, as a clerk of his older brothers already named—was also employed for a time in a similar capacity at Joliet. Richard L., having assumed charge of the *Evening Journal* in 1844, soon associated his brother Charles with himself in the management, and on the appointment of the former postmaster of the city of Chicago, the control of the paper devolved upon the latter. The partnership continued until the death of Richard L., which occurred in December, 1856. Charles L. then became sole proprietor, retaining the bulk of the stock until his death. He was prominent in State politics, first as a Whig, and then ranging himself promptly on the side of the Republican party on its organization. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1858, and, it is alleged, offered in that convention the resolution which made Mr. Lincoln the candidate of the party for United States Senator that year; it is also claimed that he was especially instrumental in inducing Mr. Lincoln to challenge Senator Douglas to the series of debates which proved so prominent a feature of that campaign. Being a strong personal friend and admirer of Governor Seward, he and his paper were zealous supporters of the nomination of the New York statesman for the presidency in 1860, but after the nomination gave to Mr. Lincoln a cordial support. One of the first appointments under Lincoln's administration was that of Mr. Wilson secretary of the American Legation in London, a

position which he retained until 1864, when he resigned on account of business demands at home. He was a sharp paragraphist, but in the later years of his life entrusted the editorial management of the paper to Mr. Shuman, who was his associate for over twenty years. Mr. Wilson was married July, 1869, to Miss Caroline F. Farrar, daughter of Isaac Farrar, of Bangor, Me. Two children—Louisa F. and Charles L.—were the result of this union, the latter dying in infancy. Having been in ill-health for two years and a half, in the winter or early spring of 1878, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he went to Texas, hoping to derive benefit from that mild climate. His death occurred at San Antonio, Tex., March 9, 1878.

Andrew Shuman, for nearly a quarter of a century the leading writer and managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, was the son of Jacob and Mary (Whistler) Shuman, born at Manor, Lancaster county, Pa., November 8, 1830. His father having died when the subject of this sketch was only seven years of age, he was adopted by an uncle, who treated and educated him as one of his own family. At the age of fourteen he entered a drug-store at Lancaster as a clerk, but soon abandoned this calling for that of apprentice in the printing office of the Lancaster *Union and Sentinel*. A year later, his employer having sold out the paper, removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he purchased the *Daily Advertiser* of that city, known as Governor Seward's "home organ." Young Shuman accompanied him, remaining with the Auburn paper two years. At the age of eighteen, during his leisure hours, he edited, published and distributed a small amateur weekly called the *Auburnian*. His apprenticeship concluded, he was associated for about a year and a half with Thurlow W. Brown, a well-known temperance lecturer, in the publication at Auburn of a popular temperance paper, called the *Cayuga Chief*. This partnership having been dissolved, he entered

the Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y., with a view to a preparatory course of collegiate instruction, and a year later (in the fall of 1851) became a member of the Freshman class in Hamilton College. Here he maintained a hard struggle between poverty and his desire for an education, working at his trade during his vacations, at Auburn, Syracuse and Utica, until having reached his junior year in college (1853), he complied with the earnest desire of friends of Mr. Seward that he should assume the editorial management of the Syracuse *Daily Journal*. He continued in this position nearly three years, when on the invitation of the proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal* he accepted an editorial position on that paper, beginning work July, 1856. In 1861, Mr. Wilson having gone as secretary of legation to London, Mr. Shuman was left in editorial charge, and on the death of Mr. Wilson, in 1878, he succeeded the latter as president of the Journal Company. In 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Oglesby commissioner of the State penitentiary, and three years later (1868) was elected to that position by the vote of the people for a term of six years. Owing to the pressure of editorial duties, he resigned this position after having held it for two years. During his connection with the institution he was instrumental in securing many very important reforms in penitentiary management. In 1876, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with Gov. Cullom (present United States Senator), and elected by a plurality of 52,197 votes. Mr. Shuman was married at Ovid, N. Y., in 1855, to Miss Lucy H. Dunlap, daughter of Joseph Dunlap, a farmer of that place. The year after coming to Chicago, he settled at Evanston, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred suddenly in the city of Chicago, on the evening of May 5, 1890, as supposed from heart disease, with which he had been afflicted for some time. Owing to declining health, he had in January, 1888, withdrawn from active

work upon the paper, but continued president of the Journal Company up to the time of his death. His wife and only daughter (Mrs. Frank M. Elliott) still survive at Evanston. Mr. Shuman performed considerable literary labor apart from his editorial duties, among them a serial story printed in the *Journal*, and afterwards published in book form, under the title of "The Loves of a Lawyer." He also prepared and delivered before literary, business and scientific associations, a number of lectures and addresses which were received with marked favor. He was a zealous Mason, a stalwart Republican, though conservative in his tastes and methods, of retiring, modest demeanor and universally popular among the members of his profession. On the day of his death, the *Journal* contained an article from his pen on the death of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky, which had occurred a day or two previous, in which he expressed the following sentiment, which may aptly be applied to himself:

"Honesty of purpose, like charity 'covereth a multitude of sins,' and Mr. Beck was not only an honest man, but it may be said with truth that the lives of but few men have so little of sinfulness in them as his had." The *Journal* of the following day printed a tribute to its deceased editor, of which the following is an extract:

"Gov. Shuman * * * was a man of the kindest heart and most generous impulses. He had not an enemy on the face of the earth, for his entire life was one of kindness and good will toward every human being. * * * Yet he had courage and an unbending will. He had a conscience. * * * He was a just man. His opinions were solidly set because they were founded in enlightened thought and on mature deliberation."

John R. Wilson, present publisher of the *Evening Journal*, is a native of Hornellsville, N. Y., where he was born April 28, 1852. His father, Stephen L. Wilson, was an older brother of the Wilson Brothers, who were founders of the *Journal*. Coming West about 1856, the elder Wilson founded the village of Rice Lake, Minn., which suf-

ferred terribly from the Indian troubles of 1862-3. Mr. Wilson having raised a company to protect his neighbors and other frontier settlers from these depredations, at the close of the Indian war the whole company was transferred to the United States service in the suppression of the rebellion, and while yet in the army, Mr. Wilson died. The son (John R.) who had been in the employment of his uncles upon the *Journal*, before he had reached his twentieth year, was admitted to a proprietorship in the paper, becoming one of the stockholders in the Journal Company when first organized as a stock company, which occurred October 10, 1871. He was then elected a director of the company—a position he has held continuously until the expiration of the charter of the Journal Company, in the fall of 1893. On the reorganization of the company he assumed the position of publisher, which he now holds.

William K. Sullivan, late editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Evening Journal* and for some time president of the Journal Company, is a native of Waterford, Ireland, born Nov. 10, 1843. He was educated in the national schools of Ireland, in his youth serving for some time as a pupil teacher in the Waterford Model School. Later he graduated from the Marlborough Street Training School in Dublin, and afterwards taught in Malin, County Donegal. Coming to the United States in 1863, without capital, he engaged in teaching in Kane county, Ill., but the following year (1864) enlisted as a soldier in the 141st regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving six months. After his discharge from the army he resumed teaching for a time in Kane county, but soon after went to the oil regions in West Virginia, where he took lessons in running a steam engine. Making a brief visit to his native land, on his return he commenced his newspaper career, his first experience being as a reporter on the *New York Sun*. Again coming West he became attached to the reportorial staff of the Chi-

cago *Tribune*. During his connection with the *Tribune* he was elected a representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly at the election in 1870. In 1872 he became city editor of the *Evening Journal*, and on the retirement of Mr. Shuman in January, 1888, succeeded that gentleman as managing editor of the paper and president of the Evening Journal Company. During the earlier period of his connection with the *Journal*, he served three years as a member of the Chicago Board of Education by appointment of Mayor Colvin, being president of the Board two of these years. He has also been President of the Chicago Press Club. Mr. Sullivan has visited his native country several times, his last visit being made in the summer of 1891. While preparing for this visit he found himself in the condition of a "man without a country." The certificate of naturalization which he had received after the war having been burned in the Chicago fire of 1871, on inquiry with a view to procuring a new one, it was discovered that the records of the court in Kane county in which he had been naturalized, had been destroyed by fire also. Upon representation of these facts to the Secretary of State at Washington, that official recognized his claim to be regarded as an American citizen and furnished him with a passport in due form. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1874 to Miss Emma Shackelford, step-daughter of the late Gen. Julius White, of Evanston. On October 1, 1891, he retired from the editorship of the *Journal*, and a few weeks later was appointed by President Harrison United States Consul at Bermuda, departing for consulate in the latter part of December, 1891. The following year he resigned and is now a citizen of Chicago.

Col. Elias S. Calkins, for several years leading political writer on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N.Y., in 1828. At the age of fifteen he removed with his parents to Milwaukee, where he commenced learning the book-

binder's trade with Messrs. Hale & Chapman, making use of his spare intervals for study. Abandoning this, he entered upon newspaper work in the office of the *Wisconsin Free Democrat* in the employment of Sherman M. Booth, whose name became known throughout the nation a few years later in connection with the celebrated Glover fugitive slave case. Leaving the *Democrat* in May, 1851, Mr. Calkins became local editor of the *Milwaukee Commercial Advertiser*, then published by Cary & Rounds—the latter, S. P. Rounds, afterwards of Chicago and public printer in Washington. During his connection with it, the name of the paper was changed to the *News*. In December, 1852, he went to Madison as clerk in the office of Dr. Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Wisconsin, remaining until January, 1854, when he was appointed by Beriah Brown, publisher of the *Madison Argus and Democrat*, assistant editor of that paper. In 1855 he became one of the proprietors of the paper, remaining, with two or three changes of partners, until 1861, when, having determined to enter the army, he was offered a commission as Colonel. This he declined, but accepted the position of major of the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, with the late Governor Barstow as colonel. In 1865 he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, remaining in the service until March, 1865. During his connection with the army he participated in the campaign in the southwest, making a good record for bravery and efficiency as a soldier and officer. The war having closed, he returned to journalism as editor of the *Capital*, at Madison, with the late Geo. Hyer as partner, remaining until 1867. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the second Wisconsin district, but failing of confirmation in 1867, accepted the position of editor of the *St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer*, in which he continued until 1870. Then returning to Milwaukee, he assumed the editorship of

the *News*, the successor to the second paper with which he had been connected in his early newspaper career. This connection continued until 1876. In December, 1878, in conjunction with C. C. Bowsfield, he started the *Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*, but in July following sold out his interest to J. A. Watrous. A few months later, having joined Mr. Watrous in purchasing the interest of Bowsfield in the *Telegraph*, he returned to the latter paper, remaining until 1884, when, having disposed of his interest, he accepted the position, which up to 1892, he held upon the *Evening Journal*.

John Locke Scripps, one of the leading spirits in achieving that elevation of the standard of Chicago journalism which began to be manifest about 1850, was the first among that group of able men who gave to the *Chicago Tribune* its national reputation, to succumb a few years later to the arch enemy, death. He was born near Cape Girardeau, in Jackson county, Mo., Feb. 27, 1818. While in his youth his parents removed to Rushville, Ill. He received a collegiate education, graduating with honor at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., where he afterwards occupied a position as professor or tutor of mathematics for a short time. Having studied law, he came to Chicago in 1847 with the design of engaging in the practice of his profession, but in the following year was induced to purchase a third interest in the *Chicago Tribune*, which had been established during the preceding year. In the political campaign of 1848 the *Tribune* supported Martin Van Buren for president on the Free-Soil platform. Mr. Scripps was the principal writer and editorial manager of the paper, and devoted much attention to the discussion of the financial and commercial interests of the Northwest, thereby giving to the paper a wide popularity among business men. In connection with W. B. Ogden and John B. Turner he canvassed northern Illinois in the interest of the Chicago & Galena railroad and aided ma-

terially in securing the success of that enterprise. At this time the controlling interest of the *Tribune* was in the hands of members of the Whig party. Mr. Scripps being a Democrat with Free-soil proclivities, in June, 1852, disposed of his interest in the paper to parties in sympathy with the principles of the Whig party, and in September following, in conjunction with the late Gov. Bross, commenced the publication of the *Daily Democratic Press*.

In the early part of its career this paper gave an earnest support to Senator Douglas, but on the passage of his bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, it took ground in opposition to that measure and its advocates, and in the campaign of 1856 was a zealous supporter of the Republican candidates for State and National offices. The political position of the *Tribune* and the *Democratic Press* having thus become identical, the two papers were united in the latter part of the year 1856, Mr. Scripps retaining his proportionate interest in the consolidated concern. The services rendered by the paper and Mr. Scripps were recognized by his appointment, early in 1861, to the position of postmaster of the city of Chicago. During the war he gave a vigorous support to the president's war policy, with his own means organizing and equipping company C of the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Scripps Guards." After retiring from the post-office in 1865, he disposed of his interest in the *Tribune*, and arranged to engage in the banking business, as the senior member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. Almost immediately after this he was seized with a sudden and dangerous attack of pneumonia, from which he had only partially recovered, when a new and overwhelming affliction befell him. His wife, Mrs. Mary E. Scripps, a woman of rare gifts and graces, to whom he was most devotedly attached, while dispensing hospitality among a circle of her friends, on New Year's Day of 1866, fell dead from disease of the heart. The blow caused a relapse, from which his

recovery for a time seemed doubtful. He rallied sufficiently during the next few months to undertake a visit to Minneapolis, hoping to receive benefit from the invigorating climate of that latitude. His friends were shocked, a few days later, however, by receiving intelligence of his death, which occurred at Minneapolis, September 21, 1866. His father was a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the son had been educated in the faith of that denomination, which he openly embraced in his last illness.

Dr. Charles H. Ray, the co-laborer and associate of Mr. Scripps in editorial service for many years, was a native of ^{Charles} ^{H. Ray.} New York, born at Norwich, Chesham county, in that State, March 12, 1821. At the age of twenty-two, (1843), he came West, and having studied medicine, commenced the practice of his profession at Muscatine, Ia., but he subsequently, removed to Tazewell county, Ill., where he continued in practice for several years. It was probably before his removal to Tazewell county, that he seems to have been a citizen of Springfield for a short time, as his name appears in connection with that of T. S. Fairchild, a noted temperance lecturer, as editor of the *Illinois Washingtonian*, a temperance paper established in that city in March, 1845. During his residence in Tazewell county, he was married to Miss Jane Yates Per-Lee, a most estimable lady, who died in Chicago in the year 1862, leaving one daughter and three sons. In 1851, Dr. Ray removed to Galena, and soon after became associated in the publication of the *Galena Jeffersonian*, a leading Democratic paper of that portion of the State. On the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in Congress, he at once took strong ground against that measure, and his powerful articles on the subject attracted attention to their author beyond the boundaries of the State. A difference of opinion with his associates led to his retirement from the *Jeffersonian* and the next winter (1854-5), was spent at

Springfield as secretary of the State Senate. This was the session at which Lyman Trumbull was elected to the United States Senate for the first time, and Dr. Ray being a Democrat, was naturally a friend of the successful candidate. During this session, he acted as the Springfield correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and his able letters on current political questions served still further to extend his reputation. After the adjournment of the Legislature, he came to Chicago with the intention of establishing a penny Republican paper, but almost immediately found temporary employment as a writer upon the *Tribune*, then under the management of Henry Fowler & Co. A letter of introduction from Mr. Greeley was the means of making him acquainted with Mr. Medill, who was then contemplating removal from Cleveland with a view to identifying himself with the Chicago press, and an interview resulted in a determination to unite in the purchase of an interest in the *Tribune*. This plan was carried out on the part of Dr. Ray in September following, when he became part proprietor and editor of the paper. During his connection with the *Tribune*, the vigorous logic and trenchant style of his political articles won for him a wide reputation and greatly increased the popularity of the paper. In November, 1863, he sold out his interest in the *Tribune* and engaged for a time in prospecting for oil in Canada, which proved disastrous pecuniarily. Returning to Chicago in May, 1865, he again became associated with the *Tribune* as an editorial writer, but soon after engaged in other business. About the beginning of 1868, he accepted the position of managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, which he continued to fill until his death, Sept. 23, 1870. Dr. Ray's characteristics as a writer have already been hinted at. He was earnest, able, direct and logical, and while he seldom failed to carry his unprejudiced readers with him, he covered his opponents with confusion by the vigor of his attack. During the period of his connection with the

Chicago press, no man did more to give to it the commanding position it has since maintained, nor did any one exert a more potential influence upon the public mind.

Samuel J. Medill, for over eight years managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*,

was born in Stark county, O.,
 Samuel J. Medill November 10, 1841. Receiving

such education as the public schools afforded, before he had attained his eleventh year he entered the office of his brother at Coshocton, O., to learn the printing business. In May, 1852, he joined his brother at Cleveland, O., where the latter had started the *Daily Forest City*. Here and in the office of the Cleveland *Leader*, its successor, he remained until the sale of the latter in the spring of 1856. The next three years were spent with his mother at Canton, O., where he attended the high school. Coming to Chicago in the spring of 1859, he at first entered the office of the *Prairie Farmer*, but a year or so later, was employed in the Tribune job office. Later he filled the position of stationer for the Illinois Central railroad. The war coming on, he attempted to enlist in the Chicago Board of Trade battery, but was rejected on account of his youth. In September, 1862, he succeeded in securing his acceptance as a member of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Farnsworth. Being of slender constitution, after seeing some service on the Potomac, he was discharged on account of sickness, in November of the same year. Returning to Chicago he spent a year in Beloit College and in 1864 became a reporter on the *Tribune*. In the summer of 1866 he accepted the position of assistant city editor, and afterwards that of city editor, on the Chicago *Republican*, retiring in the fall of 1867. A few months later he became the city editor of the *Tribune*, remaining until 1873, when he was detailed as Washington correspondent of that paper. Returning to Chicago in June, 1874, he spent some months as traveling correspondent in the West, and on his return from this mission, his brother,

who had succeeded in obtaining control of the *Tribune*, assigned him to duty as managing editor. This position he continued to fill until his death. He was married January 14, 1880, to Miss Nellie M. Carson, daughter of the late John B. Carson, then of Quincy, Ill. He was president of the Chicago Press Club for the year 1882. His death, resulting from consumption, occurred at Quincy, February 20, 1883.

James W. Sheahan, for nearly thirty years a leading editorial writer on the Chicago press,

James W. Sheahan. was born of Irish parents at Baltimore, Md., receiving his education at the Jesuit school at Frederick in that State. A considerable portion of his early life was spent as a congressional reporter in Washington, and in 1847, he came to Illinois to report the proceedings of the second Illinois State Constitutional Convention, held at Springfield that year. During this visit, or while acting as a reporter of the proceedings in Congress, of which Mr. Douglas was then a member, Mr. Sheahan made the acquaintance of that rising Illinois statesman, and it was chiefly through Mr. Douglas' influence that he was induced to accept the position of editor of his (Douglas') principal organ in Illinois. In the summer of 1854, he came to Chicago by invitation of Messrs. Cook, Cameron & Patterson, who had obtained control of the *Chicago Courant*, an independent daily paper established the preceding year, and which they had changed to the *Young America*, intending to make it a representative of Douglas' political interests. One of Mr. Sheahan's first acts was to induce the proprietors to discard the name "*Young America*," and on the 20th of August, 1854, the first issue of the *Chicago Times* made its appearance under his editorial management. He also soon became part owner of the paper. In 1856, Cook, who had disagreed with his associates on some questions affecting the policy of the paper, retired, leaving Sheahan and Cameron in charge. The latter soon after retired, being succeeded by William Price. During the controversy

between the Douglas and Buchanan wings of the Democratic party, which grew out of the breach concerning the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, the *Times*, under Mr. Sheahan's management, was Senator Douglas' most vigorous champion. In the fall of 1860, the *Times* was sold to Cyrus H. McCormick, and consolidated with the *Herald*, the Buchanan-Breckenridge organ. Mr. Sheahan, in conjunction with Francis A. Eastman and Andre Matteson, both of whom had been connected with the *Times*—the former as editorial writer, and the latter as city editor—immediately took steps for the establishment of the *Morning Post*, the first number making its appearance December 25, 1860. During the war, Mr. Sheahan gave to the government a conservative but judicious support in its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and did much to keep the "War Democrats" in line. He was selected as a member of the committee on resolutions, by the first Union meeting held in the city of Chicago, after the pretended secession of South Carolina, for the purpose of denouncing the scheme of secession. The publication of a Democratic paper of the stamp of the *Post* was not profitable, and notwithstanding the acknowledged ability of its editorials, the maintenance of the paper required a constant struggle. In May, 1865, the *Post* was sold to the projectors of the *Chicago Republican*, and after a few months spent in the service of the latter, Mr. Sheahan, in the early part of 1866, joined the staff of the *Tribune*, remaining until his death, which occurred June 17, 1883. Mr. Sheahan's ability as a writer was widely recognized, and during most of his connection with the *Tribune* he was a leading political writer. He had an extensive and intimate knowledge of political and general history, and, when he chose, could display a keen and biting sarcasm in the use of his pen. For general editorial work, where a wide and accurate knowledge of political and historical facts was needed, he had few equals and no superiors. Mr.



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Sheahan was a member of the Chicago Board of Education for five years, from 1859 to 1863, inclusive. Though an indomitable worker, he still found time for considerable literary labor in addition to his editorial duties. The most important of these were a "Life of Stephen A. Douglas," written for the campaign of 1860, and "Chicago; Its Past, Present and Future," prepared in collaboration with Mr. George P. Upton after the fire of 1871, and in description of that event and its results.

Alfred Cowles, the successful business manager of the Chicago *Tribune* for a period of over thirty years, was born at Alfred Cowles. Mantua, Portage county, O., May 13, 1832, and died in Chicago, December 20, 1889. His early life was spent on a farm, and after receiving such a course of instruction as could be secured in the public schools, he spent some time as a student in Michigan University at Ann Arbor. Without completing his course, however, at the age of 19, he left the University to take a position as clerk in the office of the Cleveland *Leader*, then under the management of Joseph Medill, with whom he afterwards became associated upon the *Tribune*. The purchase of the latter paper having been effected in the summer of 1855, Mr. Cowles accepted a position as clerk in the office and soon acquired an interest, becoming business manager. On the organization of the Tribune Company, he was elected treasurer, holding the position, which included that of business manager, until his death. Whatever success the paper achieved as a business enterprise—and that was of the most conspicuous character—is acknowledged by his associates to have been largely due to Mr. Cowles' careful and sagacious business management. He was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah F. Hutchinson, daughter of Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, N. Y., who died in 1884, leaving two sons and a daughter. Her death was a severe blow to Mr. Cowles, from which he never recovered. His death was the result of a sudden attack

of apoplexy, on the evening of December 19, 1889, his death occurring the 20th.

William Bross, one of the founders of the *Democratic Press* and a proprietor of the *Chicago Tribune* after the consolidation of the two papers, William Bross.

was a native of Port Jervis, N. Y., where he was born November 4, 1813. During his boyhood, his family moved to Milford, Pa. After receiving an academical education there, he entered Williams College, Mass., in 1834, graduating four years later. He then spent several years teaching. In May, 1848, he came to Chicago, and soon after entered into partnership with S. C. Griggs in the book and stationery business, under the name of Griggs, Bross & Co. This lasted about a year, when he was associated with Rev. J. A. Wright in the publication of a religious paper, the *Prairie Herald*. Selling out this, in September, 1852, he joined the late John L. Scripps in founding the *Democratic Press*, which having been united with the *Tribune* in 1858, he became a stockholder and one of the editors of the latter. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Bross became a zealous Republican, on the coming up of those questions which led to the organization of that party. He was in full sympathy with the radical position of the *Tribune* in 1856 and 1860, and after the beginning of the war, was active in promoting the organization of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Colored Volunteers, of which his brother, John A. Bross—killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864—was the commander. He aided efficiently in the means taken to unearth and check the rebel conspiracy at Camp Douglas in November, 1864. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket with Gov. Oglesby, 1864, and as president of the senate, had the privilege of being the first to affix his name to the resolution of the Illinois legislature ratifying the amendment of the national constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. The Illinois "black-laws," were also repealed during his incumbency in office. In 1868, in company with Schuyler Colfax and Samuel

Bowles of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, he made an overland trip to the Pacific coast, which he reported in letters to the *Tribune*. After the great fire of 1871, he made a visit to New York, and in an address before the chamber of commerce, gave to the business men of that city an intelligent statement of the great disaster, which assisted to secure aid for the stricken people of Chicago. He served as vice-president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences from 1876 to 1881, and as president in 1882. Besides acting as president of the Tribune Company, for several years up to his death, he was identified at different times with other business corporations. Gov. Bross was married in 1839 to the only daughter of Dr. John T. Jansen, of Goshen, N. Y., and sister of E. L. Jansen, former senior member of the extensive book and stationery firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co. His later years were spent in looking after his property interests with frequent trips of travel and occasional journalistic labor. His death occurred at his home in the "Beaurivage Flats," in Chicago, on the evening of January 27, 1890—the result of a stubborn attack of diabetes—in his 77th year.

Joseph Medill is the sole survivor of that little group of able men whose accession to the management of the Chicago *Tribune*, in 1855, opened up a new era in Chicago journalism, and prepared the way for that revolution in methods and principles which has shown such remarkable results within the past thirty-five years. He was born April 6, 1823, near St. Johns, N. B., where his parents had settled on coming to America from Ireland, in 1819. About 1832 his family removed to Stark county, O., where he resided twenty-three years, his boyhood being spent chiefly on a farm near Massilon. Here he acquired an academic education, taught at times, and after he had reached his maturity engaged in the study of law, first with Hiram Griswold and afterwards with Seymour Belden. Having been admitted to

the bar in November, 1846, he began practice at New Philadelphia as the partner of Geo. W. McIlvaine, since Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. The partnership having been dissolved in 1849, he soon afterwards established the Coshocton *Republican*, a Free-soil Whig paper. This was sold out in the winter of 1851–2, when he went to Cleveland and founded the *Daily Forest City*. In 1852 the latter paper was united with the Cleveland *Free Democrat* then under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, out of which grew the Cleveland *Leader*, now the leading paper of that city. During the winter of 1854–5 he sold his interest in the *Leader*, and coming to Chicago a few months later, purchased an interest in the *Tribune*, in which he was soon after joined by Vaughan and Dr. C. H. Ray. The growth of the paper under the new combination was rapid, and it soon developed into the most influential organ of public opinion in the Northwest. This result was accelerated by the consolidation of the *Tribune* and *Democratic Press* in 1858. In the early years of his connection with the paper, Mr. Medill acted as business manager, besides performing editorial service. Of course he gave a vigorous support to Mr. Lincoln for the senate in 1858 and again for the presidency in 1860. After the war began, he was individually active in inducing the governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin to call the legislatures of those States together in special session, for the purpose of enacting laws authorizing the soldiers to cast their votes in the field for president, State officers and members of Congress. This step went far to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln and a Republican Congress in 1864. He was also active in the organization of the Union League of America, which proved so powerful an aid in upholding the hands of the government and advancing the measures required for the success of the Union arms. Owing to differences of opinion between himself and Horace White, who held a controlling interest in the *Tribune* between 1866 and

1874, Mr. Medill practically retired from all connection with the management of the paper during the most of this period. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1869, and was chiefly responsible for the section in the constitution of 1870, providing for "minority representation," and also exerted a strong influence in framing the provisions relating to municipal and business corporations. He was appointed by President Grant, in 1871, a member of the first civil service commission, and at the municipal election in November of that year; a few weeks after the great fire, he was elected mayor of the city of Chicago on the "Union Fire-Proof ticket" by a majority of over 11,000 in a total of 24,000 votes. The condition of the city finances, consequent upon the fire, made the situation one of great difficulty, yet he succeeded in administering the duties of the office in such a manner as to command general approval. During his term of office, the free library, which has become the pride of Chicago, was established, and Mr. Medill, in his capacity as mayor, had the honor of delivering the address at its formal opening, January 1, 1873. In September, 1873, near the close of his term of office, he made an extended tour of Europe, which was protracted for about a year. Almost simultaneously with his return, he secured a controlling interest in the *Tribune* and immediately resumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he has retained ever since. The growth of the *Tribune*, since his connection with it began, is indicated by the statement that the circulation of all editions of the paper on the first of July, 1855—a few weeks after he took charge of it—amounted to less than 2,500, of which 1,440 was of the daily edition and about 1,000 of the weekly. On resuming editorial charge of the paper after his return from Europe in 1874, in the issue of Nov. 9th of that year, Mr. Medill said: "The *Tribune* hereafter will be, as it formerly was under my direction, an independent Republican

journal. It will be the organ of no man however high; no clique orring however influential; or faction however fanatical or demonstrative. . . . Looking at the individual composition of the two parties . . . and at their respective records and underlying principles, I cannot hesitate to give the decided preference to the Republican party. Hence the *Tribune* will be conducted as a Republican journal." Mr. Medill has lived to see the paper which he reorganized and with which he has been identified for over thirty-five years, acquire an influence and a degree of business prosperity enjoyed by no paper on this continent at the time his journalistic career in Chicago began. By right of seniority in years and length of professional services on the same paper, he is conceded by common consent the title of "Nestor of the Illinois Press."

George P. Upton, editorial writer and for many years musical and dramatic critic of the Chicago *Tribune*, is a native of Roxbury, Mass., born October, 25, 1834. He was educated at Brown University, graduating in 1854 with the honors of "class poet," and almost immediately entered upon a literary career as contributor to several popular periodicals of the time. Coming to Chicago in 1855, he commenced journalistic work, first as reporter upon the *Daily Native American*, owned by Simon B. Buckner, afterwards the Confederate general of Kentucky who surrendered to Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson in 1862. The *American* having died in 1856, Mr. Upton became connected with the *Evening Journal*, and in 1861 took charge of the local columns of the *Tribune*. The next year he went to the field as war correspondent, in that capacity furnishing the accounts of the capture of Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, but being compelled by ill health to return home, he became night editor of the *Tribune*. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best posted writers on musical

George P.
Upton.

and dramatic topics connected with the Chicago press. In addition to his work upon the daily press, he has been an industrious writer in other fields. His published works comprise the Letters of "Peregrine Pickle" (originally contributed to the *Tribune*; "Chicago: Its Past, Present and Future," written after the fire in collaboration with Mr. Sheahan; translations of the lives of several eminent composers, and other works on musical and dramatic topics. He was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah E. Bliss, of Chicago, (who died in 1876), and again, in 1881, to Miss Genevieve S. Ward. He is at present vice-president of the Tribune Company, and ranks as one of the veterans of the Chicago newspaper press.

Elias Colbert, for many years city and afterwards commercial editor, now editorial writer on the *Tribune*, was born in Birmingham, Eng., and immigrated to the United States in 1857. Coming to Chicago, he commenced work as a reporter on the *Daily News*, a family paper started by "Father" Dutch, which soon suspended. Then, in partnership with George Buckley, with whom he had studied phonography in England, he assisted in the establishment of the Northwestern Phonographic Institute, which was discontinued in 1862. His next service was as a reporter on the *Times*, but in 1863 he accepted a similar position on the *Tribune*, which, in 1866, was exchanged for that of commercial editor. The annual reviews of the trade and commerce of Chicago, which have been so prominent a feature of that paper, were for many years prepared under Mr. Colbert's direction. An accomplished and reliable statistician, thoroughness and accuracy have been prominent features of his work. He has been an enthusiastic student of astronomy, and for many years had charge of the observatory connected with the old Chicago University, while continuing his labors upon the *Tribune*. He published a brief history of Chicago, and wrote the greater part of "Chicago and the

Great Conflagration," in co-operation with Everett Chamberlin, besides several works on astronomical subjects; furnished several papers for the New American Cyclopædia, including the article on Chicago (edition of 1873), has been a writer for the magazines, etc. Mr. Colbert's life has been a laborious one, and a pains-taking care and conscientious devotion to duty have been among his prominent characteristics. A stockholder in the Tribune Company, he enjoys in part the profits of the paper for which he has labored so assiduously.

Robert W. Patterson, Jr., present secretary and treasurer of the Tribune Company, is a native of the city of Chicago, born Nov. 30, 1850. He is the son of Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., for so many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and one of the best known of the early Chicago ministers—now of Evanston. Mr. Patterson was educated at Williams College, Mass., graduating in the class of 1871; spent some time in the study of law, and between March, 1872, and September, 1873, was connected with the *Interior*, the organ of the Presbyterian church. Retiring from the *Interior*, he accepted a position upon the *Tribune*, first as telegraph editor, but has filled successively those of night editor, news editor, literary editor, dramatic critic, general editorial writer, Washington correspondent, and managing editor, until now, as secretary and treasurer of the Tribune Company, he fills the post of business manager, with general supervision of the paper and its business affairs. Mr. Patterson is son-in-law of Mr. Medill, from whose shoulders he is gradually receiving the increasing burden of responsibility in the management of a great newspaper.

Lorenz Brentano, successor of Mr. George Schneider in the editorship of the *Chicago Staats Zeitung*, on the appointment of the latter to the United States consulship at Elsinore, Denmark, in 1861, was born in

Manheim, Germany, November 4, 1813; studied law at Heidelberg; engaged in practice in his native town; was twice elected its mayor, the government on each occasion refusing to allow him to serve. In 1848 he was elected to the Parliament at Frankfort; became a liberal leader, and in the governmental crisis which followed, was chosen president of the Provisional Government of Baden, and later on, dictator. On the return of the monarchists to power he fled to Switzerland, and was sentenced to death in his absence. In 1849 he came to America, and the following year was engaged in the publication of the *Democratic Zeitung*, at Pottsville, Pa., which proved unsuccessful. He then went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained until 1860, when he became managing editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, under Mr. George Schneider. The following year he secured an interest in the paper, which was increased a year later by the purchase of Mr. Schneider's interest, and he then became editor-in-chief of the paper. In 1862 he was elected a representative in the Illinois Legislature, serving in the session of 1863; he was also a member of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago and its president for several years. Having sold his interest in the *Staats Zeitung* to Mr. Hesing, his partner, in 1867, he established the *Volks Zeitung*, but abandoned it a year later. Having been granted amnesty by the German Government, he visited Europe in 1869, remaining until 1872, when on his return he was appointed Consul at Dresden by President Grant. Returning to Chicago in 1876, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, but failed of a renomination two years later. His latter years were spent in retirement, much of the time in feeble health, though he continued to write for some of the leading German magazines. His death occurred in Chicago, September 17, 1891. Besides a widow, he left two daughters and a son—the latter being Judge Theodore Brentano, of the Superior Court.

Horace White, for some nine years editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Tribune*, was born in Colbrook, Coos county, N. H., August 10, 1834. His father, who was a prominent physician, made the journey in a one-horse sleigh, in the winter of 1836-7, to Wisconsin Territory, where, having selected the site of the present city of Beloit as the location for a New England colony, he removed thither in the following summer. In 1849 (his father having died in 1843 and his mother re-married three years later), Horace entered Beloit College as a student graduating in 1853 with honors. The same year he commenced newspaper work as city editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, but in 1855, having been appointed agent of the Associated Press, he retired. In 1856 he acted as assistant secretary of the Kansas National Committee, which had its headquarters in Chicago, retaining this position until 1857, when he became associated with the *Tribune* as an editorial writer. Between 1860 and 1864 he served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and also acted, during a part of this time, as special correspondent of the *Tribune* in Washington, and as secretary of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In 1864 he purchased an interest in the *Tribune*, and a year or so later, assumed the position of editor-in-chief, remaining until October, 1874, when he gave place to Hon. Jos. Medill. The influence which he, in conjunction with Whitelaw Reid of the *New York Tribune* and Murat Halstead of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, exerted in current politics during the campaign of 1872, secured for them the title of "the triumvirate." In the interval between his editorial labors, he translated Bastiat's "Sophismes Economiques," and one or two other works on political economy, thus laying the foundation for the free-trade doctrines which he has so zealously inculcated. After retiring from the *Tribune*, he made a protracted tour in Europe, and on his return united with Carl Schurz and Mr. Godkin of the *Nation* in

the purchase and re-organization of the New York *Evening Post*, with which he still remains associated.

Herman Raster, for nearly a quarter of a century editor-in-chief of
Herman Raster.

the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and universally recognized as one of the strongest writers on the German press in the West, was a native of Dessau, Germany, born about sixty-seven years ago. After receiving a technical education followed by a course in languages and journalism at Berlin and Leipsic, he became a reporter in the "Rump Parliament" at Ehrfurt, in 1848. Coming to America in 1851, one report says he found his first employment as a journalist on the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Demokrat*, while another states that he earned his first money as a laborer in chopping wood near Buffalo. At all events, he seems to have enlisted early in the cause of free-labor, as in 1852, we find him editor of the *New Yorker Abend Zeitung* which, under his management, became one of the most influential Republican organs in the East. He appears to have remained there until 1867, when Mr. Hesing having secured control of the *Staats Zeitung*, he was invited to take the place of editor-in-chief just vacated by Mr. Brentano, and this position he continued to fill until June, 1890, when he went abroad for the benefit of his health. During the war, in addition to his editorial labors, he was the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and one or two other cities in Central Europe. He was also the writer of several articles for Appleton's Cyclopaedia. He was a zealous supporter of Republican principles for many years, serving in both State and national conventions of that party, besides receiving the appointment of collector of internal revenue from President Grant, in 1869. He was also appointed a member of the first Public Library Board of the city of Chicago during the administration of Mayor Medill. While the *Staats Zeitung* has more fre-

quently co-operated with the Democratic party than the Republican, of late years, especially on questions connected with "sumptuary" legislation and "personal rights" (so-called), Mr. Raster's editorials have generally been characterized by a degree of independence which absolved him from the charge of blind partisanship. His death occurred at Dresden, Germany, July 24, 1891, his remains arriving in Chicago for burial two weeks later. As a writer Mr. Raster was direct, vigorous and aggressive, and he was thoroughly devoted to what he believed to be the rights of his German fellow-citizens.

Antone C. Hesing, for nearly thirty years identified with the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and for a considerable portion
A. C. Hesing. of that time sole proprietor, was born at Vechta, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Prussia, in 1823. At the age of fifteen he had lost both parents, and was compelled to fight the battle of life alone. He was apprenticed to the trade of a baker and brewer, but at the age of seventeen he obtained from a harsh guardian enough of a patrimony of 1,000 thalers, to which he was entitled, to pay his passage to America, arriving at Baltimore with \$5.00 in his pocket. On reaching Cincinnati he was \$5.00 in debt, but soon obtained employment in a grocery store, where he remained two years. He then (1842) opened an establishment of his own, in which he continued until 1848, when he sold out and erected a hotel at the corner of Rose and Court streets. In the meantime (1847), he visited his native country, and while there was married to Miss Louisa Lamping. Having sold his hotel in 1854, he came to Chicago and embarked in the brick manufacturing business with Mr. Charles P. Dole, but failed during the crash of 1857. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Cook county on the Republican ticket, serving two years. In 1862 he purchased Mr. Hoeffgen's interest in the *Staats Zeitung*, assuming the business man-

agement, and in 1867 became sole proprietor by the purchase of the interest of Lorenz Brentano. Retaining control until after the fire of 1871, his son, Washington Hesing, was admitted to joint proprietorship and general management of the affairs of the paper.

Washington Hesing, present managing editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, is the son of

A. C. and Louisa (Lam-
Washington Hesing ping) Hesing, born in the city of Cincinnati, May 14, 1849. His early boyhood was spent in the schools of that city and Chicago until 1861, when he made a visit to Europe. Returning he entered the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, remaining till July, 1863. Then, having spent a year in the Chicago University, he fitted for Yale College, was admitted in 1866, graduating, with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1870. He then went to Europe, and spent a year in the study of international law, political economy, German literature, etc., and attended lectures at Berlin and Heidelberg. The Chicago fire of 1871 having destroyed his father's office, he promptly returned home, and on the 21st of November commenced work upon the paper. Soon after his return from Europe he was appointed a member of the Board of Education for the city of Chicago, but declined a re-appointment at the close of his term. While a member of the Board he advocated grading the system of German instruction, which was adopted. In 1872, at the age of twenty-three, he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant for the presidency. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in 1873 was elected president of the United Catholic Library Association, and in 1880 was chosen a member of the Cook County Board of Education. He was married, a few years since, to Miss Henrietta U. Weir, of Boston, Mass. In December, 1893, Mr. Hesing was appointed, by President Cleveland, Postmaster of the city of Chicago.

Wilhelm Rapp, present editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, was born at

Lindau, Bavaria, July 14, 1828.

Wilhelm Rapp. The son of a clergyman, he studied theology at Tübingen, but at the age of 20 took part in the revolutionary movement of 1848-9. After the downfall of the insurrection in Baden, having been captured while attempting to escape into Switzerland, he suffered one year's imprisonment at Coberg, when he went to Switzerland and engaged in teaching for a time. In 1851, he came to America and soon after entered the profession of journalism. From 1853 to 1856 he was editor of the *Turn-Zeitung*, and in 1857 he assumed the editorship of the Baltimore *Wecker*, a zealous Republican paper. His office having been destroyed by a pro-slavery mob at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, he was compelled to flee for his life. Coming to Chicago, he served for five years as editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, but in 1868 returned to the *Wecker*. In 1872, he resumed his place upon the staff of the *Staats Zeitung*, which he has since retained, after the death of Mr. Raster, becoming editor-in-chief. During the early part of his connection with the *Staats Zeitung* he took a prominent part in the building up of the Republican party among his German fellow-citizens. He has also been zealously devoted to upholding the German idea as to morals, personal liberty and government, and his vigorous editorials undoubtedly exercised a strong influence upon the Germans of Illinois and Wisconsin in determining their course upon the school question in 1890.

Dr. William Wye (Dr. Wilhelm Wye von Wymetal) is the son of a high financial
functionary of the Austrian
William Wye. Government, born in Vienna, Dec. 25, 1839; studied jurisprudence, history, the liberal arts, aesthetics and literature at the Vienna University, and was custodian of the Imperial Library at Vienna for several years. In 1861 he went to Venice; in 1867 visited France, England,

Bélgium and Holland and, again in 1870, Paris, London and Berlin, with a view to the study of art collections in those countries. He then resided five years in Italy, finally adopting literature and correspondence for the press. In 1880 he went to Paris as the correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, but in 1882 came to the United States, remaining until 1889, when he returned to Berlin filling the position for a time of art critic upon the *Tageblatt*. Returning to America in 1891 as correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, in the fall of the same year he accepted the position of editorial writer upon the *Staats Zeitung*. Aside from his editorial labors he has produced the following works: "My Diary in the Trial Sonzogno;" "Promenades in Naples;" "May-Days in Ober-Ammergau" (1880); "New Studies in Ober-Ammergau," etc.

Emil Mannhardt, associate editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and manager of its Sunday edition (*Des Westens*) is a native of Dantzic, Germany, born Feb. 22, 1841, son of Rev. Jacob Mannhardt, a Lutheran clergyman. Having received a liberal education, he came to America in 1865, and entered upon newspaper work as a reporter upon the *Philadelphia Demokrat* in 1869. The latter year he became city editor of the *Baltimore Wecker*, remaining until 1872, when he became connected with the *Staats Zeitung*, serving as city editor from 1876 to 1881. He then became editor of *Des Westens* and after Mr. Raster's departure for Europe, has been associated with the staff of the daily edition also.

One of the most remarkable men ever connected with the Chicago press was Wilbur F. Storey, for over twenty years the principal proprietor and controlling spirit of the *Chicago Times*. Storey was a native of Vermont, born at Salisbury in that State, December 19, 1819. His boyhood was spent on a farm until he had reached the age of twelve years, when he entered the office of the *Middlebury (Vt.) Press* to learn the printer's trade. At the

age of seventeen he went to New York, spending a year and a half working chiefly in the office of the old *Journal of Commerce*. He then migrated to La Porte, Ind., where, in conjunction with Edward Hannegan, afterwards a United States Senator from Indiana, he started a Democratic paper called the *Herald*. This proved a financial failure, and in the course of a year or so the partnership was dissolved. His next venture was the *Tocsin*, a Democratic paper at Mishawaka, Ind., with which he remained eighteen months, when he went to Jackson, Mich., where he had a brother-in-law, a Mr. Farland, living. Aided by the latter he started the *Jackson Patriot*, which proved a success. Here he was married in 1847 to Miss Maria P. Isham, who is described as "a lady of fine character and attainments." While editor of the *Patriot*, he was also appointed postmaster by President Polk. Having been removed by Taylor, in 1849, he sold out his interest in the paper, and for a time carried on the business of a druggist and stationer. During his residence at Jackson he became a member of the Congregational church, but subsequently withdrew. In 1853, he removed to Detroit, and became half-owner of the *Free Press*, then a Democratic paper of small influence and circulation. He soon after became sole proprietor, and succeeded in giving to the paper an influence which enabled him, in the course of eight years, to pay for the paper and accumulate a considerable capital. Selling the *Free Press* for \$30,000, he came to Chicago and purchased the *Chicago Times* of Cyrus H. McCormick, who had united the two Democratic organs, the *Times* and the *Herald*, a few months previous, and had been running the consolidated paper at a loss. The sum paid for the paper is said to have been about \$23,000. Storey's first issue was June 1, 1861. Ananias Worden, a brother of Com. Worden, of the "Merri-mac," was associated with him in the purchase of the *Times*, or secured a small interest soon after, filling the position of business manager until 1865, when he retired.

It is claimed by Storey's friends that he was disposed at the outset, to support the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, until the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862, when he became its pronounced opponent. Indefatigable, uncompromising and unscrupulous to the last degree, he left no stone unturned to arouse opposition to the war policy of the government. As a consequence his paper came to be regarded as the champion of the anti-war Democracy in the Northwest, which secured for it a very active sympathy and a large financial support from the "border States," and possibly within the rebel lines. At all events, it was much sought after and enthusiastically quoted among enemies of the government, while it became correspondingly unpopular with the supporters of the government at home and the Union soldiers in the field. The violence of its utterances led to the order of Gen. Burnside for its suppression in June, 1863, referred to in the history of the *Chicago Times*, and which was revoked by President Lincoln. This act probably aided Storey more than it injured him; it singled him out as the leader of the anti-war party and secured for his paper an increased support from that faction. The *Times* was dominated in every department by the spirit of its proprietor, so that the history of the paper became more that of its editor, during the period of his greatest activity, than can be said of any other paper that has ever existed in Chicago, not excepting "Long John" Wentworth's *Democrat*. This was true no less after the war, when the paper came to be as much feared for its assaults upon private character, as it had been during the stormy war period for its assaults upon the government. A former employe and writer upon the *Times*, referring to this later period, (Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, in his "Thirty-five Years of Journalism"), says:

"Insolent, audacious, defiant as he was in war matters, his paper became almost equally noted for another quality in its ante-fire existence. This feature was its glaring indecency in its selection of topics

and the manner of their handling. * * * Scandals in private life, revolting details from the evidence taken in police court trials, imaginary liaisons of a filthy character, teemed, seethed like a hell's-broth in *The Times'* cauldrons and made a stench in the nostrils of decent people. All this was done with a purpose; it was to attract attention to the paper, to secure notoriety, advertising and circulation. * * * He was a Bacchus, a Satyr, a Minotaur, all in one."

No wonder, when one of the brightest writers the *Times* ever had makes this charge against his former employer, that the paper should have been, as he declares, "rigidly tabooed from decent families," or that society should have "shut and doubly locked its doors" against its editor; nay, even that it should have been suspected that a considerable part of the paper's profit was due to blackmail. The fire of 1871 left Mr. Storey much discouraged and disposed to abandon the publication of the paper, as he was at a still later period when his health began to decline, but through the urgent solicitation of friends and the offer of some of his employes to waive a portion of their salaries, he was induced to revive its publication. About this time he made the paper independent in politics, and in 1872 advocated the nomination of David Davis for president, but refused to support Horace Greeley. After 1876 his health began rapidly to decline. He spent some time at Hot Springs, Ark., in 1878, but returning without benefit, sailed for Europe, and while traveling in Switzerland, suffered a paralytic stroke. Returning to Paris, he was for a time under the care of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the celebrated specialist. He finally reached home somewhat improved in health, but in August, 1884, he was declared of unsound mind and his estate placed in the hands of a conservator. October 27 following he died. The paper which he had built up until it became a power to be feared, if not respected, soon fell into serious embarrassment, and, for a time, seemed destined to go down with him, as he is said to have been willing to have it do, Mr. Storey was divorced from his first

wife in 1867, and the next year married Mrs. Harriet Dodge, who died in 1873. In 1874 he was married to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, who survives.

Franc B. Wilkie, a leading editorial writer on the Chicago *Times* during the most prosperous period of its history, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., July 2, 1830. The early portion of his life was spent upon a farm, but before he reached his majority, he devoted a year and a half to learning the trade of a black-smith. If he had been successful, the world might have gained a good mechanic, but it would have lost one of the keenest writers that has ever been connected with the press of Chicago. Returning to the farm, with the aid of a village clergyman, he fitted himself for college, entering Union College as a sophomore in the spring of 1855. The following year he was invited to take charge of the Schenectady *Star*, which he did, furnishing copy and setting type, but soon after went to Davenport, Ia, where he started the *Daily News*, a Democratic paper. This he sold out in about a year. While in Davenport he was married to Miss Ellen Morse, a daughter of John Morse, of Elgin, Ill.; he also wrote his first book: "Davenport, Past, and Present." Removing to Elgin in 1858, he published a campaign paper there in the interest of Senator Douglas, after which he became associated with the Dubuque *Herald* for a time. After the beginning of the war he went to Missouri as the war correspondent of the last named paper. During his stay in Missouri, he was invited to become the correspondent of the New York *Times*, which he did, corresponding with that paper over the signature of "Galway." Happening to be in St. Louis at the time of the siege of Lexington, he hastened to the besieged city and securing admission into the besieging army, was permitted to write a report of the battle from a rebel point of view. This feat secured for him the appointment of chief correspondent of the *Times* for the West. He continued to report the campaigns in the West until the

surrender of Vicksburg, in July, 1863, when he was offered a position as editorial writer upon the Chicago *Times*. His connection with the latter as editorial writer continued until 1881, and was renewed in 1883, the year before Mr. Storey's death, continuing until 1888. In his capacity as correspondent, he visited a large portion of the United States and Europe. In addition to his labors as an editorial writer, he has been a somewhat prolific writer of stories and sketches. A series of this character, first published in the *Times* over the *nom de plume* of "Poliuto," has since been printed in book form. He also published in the latter part of 1891, an entertaining volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," which is a valuable contribution to the history of the Chicago newspaper press. Mr. Wilkie died in 1892.

Andre Matteson, one of the veteran newspaper men of Chicago, is of New England ancestry, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1827. After learning the printer's trade, he spent some time as a pupil in Westfield Academy, when, at the age of nineteen, he went to Buffalo, where he was employed as a compositor and writer upon the papers of that city. He then went to Milwaukee to take charge of the job office of the *Wisconsin*, remaining two or three years. About 1850 he removed to Chicago, and was employed for a time as a commercial reporter on the *Evening Journal*. Still later he was with Zebina Eastman upon his *Western Citizen*. In 1853 he visited Iowa and Minnesota, but having returned to Chicago, in 1854 became associated with Cook, Cameron and Sheahan in the recently established Chicago *Times*, taking the position of city editor, remaining until the sale of the paper in the fall of 1860 to McCormick. He then joined J. W. Sheahan and Col. F. A. Eastman in establishing the *Morning Post*, with which he remained until the sale of that paper to the founders of the *Republican* in May, 1865. The next two years were spent

as an editorial writer on the *Evening Post*, when in 1867, he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Times*, in which he continued for eighteen years. While employed upon the *Post* he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Matteson has been married three times, his present wife being the daughter of the late E. M. Haines, of Waukegan, Ill. He is the present publisher and editor of the *Legal Adviser*, of which Mr. Haines was the founder.

Carter H. Harrison, late editor-in-chief and principal proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, is a native of Kentucky.

Carter H. Harrison. born near Lexington in that State, February 15, 1825. His father dying when he was about eight years of age, he was early left to the care of his mother, a daughter of Col. Wm. Russell of the United States army, who saw considerable service among the Indians in the Northwest. Mr. Harrison's great-great-grandfather on his father's side was the ancestor of President Wm. Henry Harrison and the late Chief Magistrate, while his grandfather bore a similar relationship to another president—Thomas Jefferson—and he was himself a cousin of the late John C. Breckenridge, vice-president during the administration of James Buchanan and candidate for president on the ticket of the Southern Democracy in 1860. Mr. Harrison's early years were spent in a log cabin, and it is said his "first cradle was a sugar trough." He was educated for college by Dr. Marshall, a brother of Chief Justice John Marshall and father of the celebrated Tom Marshall of Kentucky. Entering the sophomore class in Yale college, he graduated from that institution in 1845. He then entered upon the study of law, but instead of engaging in the practice of that profession, in 1851 he went abroad, visiting Europe, Asia and Egypt. In 1855 he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour of the Northwest, and having decided to locate there, invested his means in real estate, thereby laying the foundation of his present ample fortune. In 1870 he was elected a member

of the Board of county commissioners of Cook county, and in 1874, was elected for the first time member of Congress on the Democratic ticket from the second district of Illinois, and re-elected two years later. In 1879 he was he elected mayor of the city of Chicago, being re-elected in 1881, 1883 and 1885, respectively, serving a longer period than any other man who has ever held that office. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and made an active personal canvass, but was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom by a plurality of about 13,500 votes. In 1855, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Sophie Preston, of a Southern family, who died during a visit to Europe in 1876. In 1882, he was married a second time to Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, of Chicago, who also died a few years ago. After retiring from the office of mayor in the summer of 1887, accompanied by two young men (one of them his son), he started on a tour around the world, visiting in the course of his journey, British Columbia and the Pacific coast States, Japan, China, Siam, Ceylon, British India, Egypt, the Caspian Sea and the countries of Southeastern and Northern Europe, returning in the autumn of 1888. During his tour he furnished a very full description of the places and countries visited in a series of graphic and vivacious letters to the Chicago press, which were afterwards issued in a volume of over 550 pages under the title, "A Race With the Sun." A second edition of the letters has recently been published. In assuming the duties of an editor, Mr. Harrison entered upon a new field, for which his wide political experience and his extensive information, gathered by travel and otherwise, have assisted to equip him in a most liberal manner.

[Since the preceding pages were written, Mr. Harrison, at the city election of April, 1893, was for the fifth time elected mayor of the city of Chicago, by an overwhelming majority, serving during the period of the World's Columbian Exposition, which was opened a few weeks later. On the evening

of Saturday, October 28, after having spent the day at Jackson Park, in company with the mayors of a large number of other cities, in celebration of the approaching successful termination of the World's Fair, he was assassinated by a man named Prendergast, who had obtained access to the mayor's private room, where he had retired for a brief repose. The event produced the most intense excitement and was deeply deplored by all classes—no less by political foes than by his most intimate friends. Like the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, no more dramatic period could have been chosen for his taking off. His remains lay in state in the City Hall on the 31st of October and November 1, and the funeral, which occurred on the latter date, was probably the most impressive incident of its character ever witnessed in the city of Chicago.]

Martin J. Russell, the principal editorial writer of the *Chicago Times*, is a native of

Martin J. Russell. Chicago, born December 20, 1845. His father, Captain Martin Russell, lost his life in a storm on the lake before the subject of this sketch was born. At the breaking out of the war, young Martin, having attained the age of sixteen, accompanied his maternal uncle (the late Colonel James A. Mulligan) with his regiment to Missouri, and was present at the surrender of Lexington. Being a non-combatant, he was released and, on returning to Chicago, on the reorganization of the regiment (the Twenty-third Illinois) during the winter of 1861-2, he enlisted and was elected second-lieutenant of Company A. The regiment having been sent to Virginia, in December, 1862, Colonel Mulligan was assigned to the command of a brigade, when Russell assumed the duty of adjutant-general on his staff. Colonel Mulligan was killed in the battle of Winchester, July 26, 1864, and his regiment having been heavily depleted, it was consolidated into five companies and Lieutenant Russell was mustered out of the service. In 1870 he became a city reporter on the *Evening Post*, where he

remained until December, 1873, serving a part of the time as city editor. He then joined the city department of the *Times*, and was shortly advanced to a place on the editorial staff. During a part of 1876 he served as editor of the *Evening Telegram*, issued from the *Times* office, but on the decease of that paper, returned to his position on the *Times*. In 1883 he became editor of the *Morning Herald*, remaining some five years, when he returned to the *Times*. Mr. Russell has been member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park, and is one of the park commissioners for the south park system. He is an able and conservative writer, and now occupies the position of leading writer on the *Times* staff.

Jonathan Young Scammon, though not a professional journalist, was probably more intimately identified with J. Young Scammon.

Chicago newspaper history than any other man who had not devoted his life exclusively to newspaper work. He was born at Whitfield, Lincoln county, Me., July 27, 1812. His father, the Hon. Eliakim Scammon, was an early settler of Pittston, Kennebec county, in that State, while his grandfather on his mother's side represented Pittston in the Massachusetts General Court before the separation of Maine from that State. Bred on a farm, an accident in youth, which deprived him of the use of one hand, led to his adoption of a profession. After acquiring an academic education, he entered Waterville (now Colby) University, where he graduated in the class of 1831, receiving the degree of LL. D. from the same institution in 1865. He then studied law with the Hon. John Otis, of Hallowell, and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, when he soon after started west, arriving in Chicago in September, 1835. Within a few weeks after his arrival he was appointed deputy circuit clerk by Col. R. J. Hamilton, in place of Henry Moore (to whom he had brought letters of introduction), and opened a law office in the clerk's room, having been admitted to the bar Dec.

7, 1835. A year later he entered into a law partnership with Buckner S. Morris, which lasted about eighteen months; then, after practicing alone for a few months, in 1839 he formed a partnership with the late N. B. Judd, which continued until 1847. His next partner was E. B. McCagg, with whom he remained associated from 1849 to 1856, when the partnership was dissolved by the departure of the latter for Europe. The late Samuel W. Fuller was his last law partner, this connection continuing until the fire of 1871. No man who resided in Chicago was more prominently identified with public interests. In 1837 he was appointed Attorney of the State Bank of Illinois at Chicago; in 1839 became Reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until 1845, and issuing the first reports of Supreme Court decisions ever published. He was also a member of the school Board from 1839 to 1845, and during a part of the same time alderman of the First Ward. In 1851 he became president of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which under its franchise established the first bank (the "Marine Bank") under the State banking law, afterwards re-organized as the Marine Company in 1863. He was also one of the most active projectors of the Galena & Chicago Union railroad, the first railroad built in northern Illinois, and materially aided in securing its construction. In 1857, Mr. Scammon having retired temporarily from business, took his departure for Europe, where he spent three years. Returning from Europe in 1860, he found the affairs of his bank in great confusion, but resuming its management and re-organizing its affairs, it regained a large share of its former prestige. A large real estate owner, his losses by the fire of 1871 were very heavy, being estimated at not less than a half a million. Politically, Mr. Scammon was first a Whig and then a Republican, running as the Whig candidate for Congress from the Chicago District in 1848. In 1860 he was elected as a Republican to the State Legislature. He was a

liberal supporter of his church (the Swedenborgian) and other public enterprises, having contributed \$30,000 to the erection of the Chicago Observatory, and being the first president of the "Chicago Astronomical Society." He was one of the founders of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and also one of the incorporators of the *Chicago Republican*, established in May, 1865. The latter having been burnt out in 1871, he purchased its subscription list a few months later, upon the basis of which he founded the *Inter Ocean*, remaining with it until its re-organization in 1874. Mr. Scammon was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Ann Haven Dearborn, at Bath, Me., who died in Germany in 1858. December 5, 1867, he married Mrs. Maria Sheldon Wright. Mr. Scammon was a devoted friend of Abraham Lincoln, and the son of the latter (Robert T. Lincoln), late minister to the Court of St. James, studied law in the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. Mr. Scammon's death took place March 17, 1890.

William Penn Nixon, present editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, is a native of Indiana, born in 1832. His father (who was a Quaker) resided in North Carolina, but having emancipated his slaves, removed to Indiana, settling near Richmond, a prosperous and thrifty Quaker settlement, about 1830. He continued to care for and support his former slaves to the close of his life. William Penn graduated at Farmer's College (Belmont) near Cincinnati in 1853; afterwards entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating in 1859. Entering upon the practice of the law at Cincinnati, he remained there until 1868, in the meanwhile being elected three times to the State Legislature (1865-'66-'67). In 1868 he became associated with his brother in founding the *Cincinnati Chronicle*—afterwards the *Times-Chronicle*. In 1872 he came to Chicago and assumed charge of the business department of the *Inter Ocean*, which had been established in March of that

William Penn
Nixon.

year by the late J. Y. Scammon. In this connection he performed a laborious service, as the paper, in its earlier years, labored under many financial difficulties. In 1875 the paper passed into the hands of a new company, when Mr. Nixon assumed entire charge of its business affairs. Its financial success (now assured) is largely due to his careful and judicious management. By the accession of Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat to the Inter-Ocean Company, Mr. Nixon has gained a desired relief from the business affairs of the company and now devotes his attention to the duties of editor-in-chief. Mr. Nixon was married at Cincinnati in 1861 to Miss Mary Stites, who died the following year. In 1869 he contracted a second marriage with Miss Duffield, daughter of Mr. Charles Duffield, who still survives.

Dr. Oliver W. Nixon, brother of the preceding, now president of the Inter Ocean Company, was born in North Carolina, October 25, 1825, removing with his father in childhood to the vicinity of Richmond, Ind. After taking a course at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, he entered the Jefferson Medical School, at Philadelphia, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1853. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In the early stages of the War of the Rebellion, he entered the army as Surgeon of the Thirty-Ninth Ohio Volunteers, accompanying his regiment to Missouri, where he became medical director on the staff of General John Pope. After the battle of Shiloh he resigned his position in the army, and returning to Cincinnati, resumed practice. He also served for a time as medical examiner at Camp Chase, and in 1864 was elected county treasurer of Hamilton county, on the Republican ticket, serving two years. Still later, his successor having died in office, he was re-elected to the vacancy. Having served out his term, in conjunction with his brother (W. P.), he founded the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*. Two years later they purchased

the *Times*, when the paper was issued under the name of the *Times-Chronicle*. In 1875, having sold out his interest in Cincinnati, Dr. Nixon came to Chicago, and united with his brother in the organization of the Inter Ocean Company, having by the purchase of mortgages and other indebtedness, secured control of the paper. In addition to his duties as president of the Inter Ocean Company, he has for a number of years filled the position of literary editor and paragrapher of the paper. Dr. Nixon was married at Mt. Carmel, O., in 1854, to Miss Louisa Elstun. His son, Charles E. Nixon, occupies the position of musical and art critic upon the columns of the *Inter Ocean*.

Frank W. Palmer, for some years editor-in-chief of the *Inter Ocean*, was born October 11, 1827, at Manchester, Dearborn county, Ind. His father having removed the next year to Chautauqua county, N. Y., his boyhood was spent in the latter State. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, in the office of the *Jamestown Journal*. Three years after he went to New York city, where he remained three or four years as a journeyman printer. Then returning to Jamestown he became joint editor and proprietor of the *Journal*; was elected to the legislature in 1853, and again in 1854, but in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Ia., where he became editor and part proprietor of the *Times* of that city. In 1860, he was elected to Congress, and the following year purchased the *Des Moines Register*, with which he remained as proprietor until 1866, and editor for some time longer. Soon after his identification with the *Register* he was elected State Printer, serving until 1868. The latter year he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1870. After the completion of his last term in Congress he removed to Chicago, and in 1873, he became editor-in-chief of the *Inter Ocean*, remaining until the re-organization of that paper in 1875. Mr. Palmer was postmaster of the city of Chicago between 1877 and 1885, and soon

after the accession of President Harrison in 1889, was appointed Public Printer at the city of Washington, a position which he still holds. During his term as postmaster, he acted for a time in 1881 and 1882, as editor-in-chief of the *Morning Herald*, then a Republican paper.

Col. Gilbert Ashville Pierce, born at East Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., emigrated to Indiana in 1854; G. A. Pierce. attended Chicago University, spending two years in the law department; enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Volunteers (first call), and was elected second lieutenant; at the expiration of three months' service, was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster. During the first year he was on duty at Paducah, Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, and still later at Grand Gulf and Vicksburg; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in November, 1863, and still later colonel and inspector and assigned to duty as special commissioner by the war department, serving in South Carolina and the Gulf department until October, 1865. After the war he was connected with a Republican paper at Valparaiso, Ind., and in 1868 was elected a member of the Indiana legislature; served as financial clerk of the United States Senate from 1869 to 1871, when he resigned to accept an editorial position on the *Inter Ocean*, of which he was assistant or managing editor for a period of twelve years. In 1883 he became associated with the *Chicago Daily News*, and the following year was appointed by President Arthur territorial governor of Dakota, serving until 1886, when he resigned. In 1889 he was elected by the Republicans United States Senator from North Dakota, serving until March 4, 1891. Col. Pierce is a thoroughgoing journalist, and is now identified with the *Minneapolis Tribune*.

William H. Busbey, present managing editor of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, is a native of Ohio, born at Vienna, Wm. H. Busbey. Clarke county, Feb. 24, 1830. Having received a common school education he spent some time after attaining his

majority as a teacher. The war coming on, he enlisted as a private in the First Kentucky Volunteers, serving three years and three months. While in the army he acted as war correspondent of two or three Ohio papers. After the war he became associate editor of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, and still later (1870), accepted a similar position on the *Toledo Blade*. In 1873, he came to Chicago as Western manager of the *American Agriculturist* and *Hearth and Home*, and two years later, became editor of the weekly edition of the *Chicago Tribune*. In April, 1876, he joined the editorial staff of the *Inter Ocean*, first as exchange editor and editor of the weekly edition, afterwards as editorial writer, and finally, in 1884, assumed the position of managing editor which he continues to fill.

Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan, editorial writer upon the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, is a native of Scotland, born at Thomas C. MacMillan. Stranraer, October 4, 1850, but at seven years of age came with his parents to America, settling in Chicago. His early education was received in the Chicago public schools, and he spent some time as an apprentice to the business of a machinist. Having been prevented by a slender constitution from prosecuting this trade, he graduated from the high school and afterwards spent some time as a student at the Chicago University. In 1873 he became a reporter upon the *Inter Ocean*, and in 1875 went as the correspondent of that paper on an exploring expedition to the Black Hills. A considerable portion of the next year was spent in the same capacity with General Crook's forces operating against Sitting Bull. In 1878 he made a somewhat extended tour to Europe, and in 1880 succeeded Robt. P. Porter (commissioner of the last census) as editor of the "Curiosity Shop" department of the *Inter Ocean*. Two years later he was transferred to the chair of city editor, but after a service of two years, returned to his old place in the "Curiosity Shop," which he continues to fill, besides

contributing liberally to the political columns of the paper. Mr. MacMillan has been a member of the Cook County Board of Education, a director of the Chicago public library, secretary and director of the free kindergarten, has served two terms as member of the house of representatives at Springfield, and one term as a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1888. He is a trustee of Illinois College at Jacksonville.

Frank Gilbert, political writer upon the editorial staff of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*,

is the son of a farmer, having
Frank Gilbert. been born at Pittsford, Vt., September 28, 1839. He is the youngest of seven sons, all of them professional men, and educated at the University of Vermont. He began his journalistic experience at Peoria, Ill., in 1865, and afterward edited the *Dubuque Daily Times*, but having sold out that paper in the fall of 1866, came to Chicago to take the position of associate editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, succeeding Paul Selby. He remained with the *Journal* until 1877, when he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States, in charge of the Chicago sub-treasury. At the expiration of his term he became an editorial writer upon the *Inter-Ocean*, where (with the exception of some time spent in a similar capacity on the *Tribune*) he has since remained. Mr. Gilbert served as supervisor of the census for Chicago in 1890.

Melville E. Stone, founder of the *Chicago Daily News*, was born at Hudson, Ill., Aug.

Melville E. Stone. 18, 1848. His father, who was a Methodist minister, having come to Chicago in 1860, the son entered the public schools, graduating from the High School in 1867. In 1869 he purchased an interest in a foundry and machine shop, of which a year later he became sole proprietor. The fire of 1871 swept this out of existence, leaving him embarrassed with debt, when he turned his attention to journalism, becoming a reporter on the *Republican*, soon after merged into the *Inter-Ocean*.

Within the next few years he occupied the positions of city editor of the *Inter Ocean* assistant editor of the *Evening Mail* and managing editor of the consolidated *Post and Mail*, when he went to Washington as the correspondent in that city of several Western papers; he also had charge for a time of the Washington Bureau of the *New York Herald*. Returning to Chicago in 1875, he resumed his place on the *Post and Mail*, but soon resigned, and on December 25, 1875, issued the first number of the *Daily News*, in conjunction with Percy R. Meggy and Wm. E. Dougherty. The two latter having retired a few months later, Mr. Stone continued the publication alone until in August, 1876, Victor F. Lawson became associated with the enterprise as business manager. Mr. Stone continued his connection with the *News* until 1888, having the satisfaction of seeing the paper over whose infancy he had watched with so much solicitude, one of the most prosperous and profitable newspaper enterprises in Chicago. He then sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Lawson, and after a year or more spent with his family in Europe, he returned finally to invest his well earned capital in banking and is now the vice-president of the Globe National Bank, and general manager of the Western Associated Press.

Victor F. Lawson, present proprietor of the *Chicago Daily News*, is a native of the
Victor F. Lawson. city of Chicago, born September 9, 1850. His father was a native of Norway, who, coming to Chicago prior to 1840, acquired considerable real estate, which has proved valuable. Having graduated in the Chicago High School in 1869, he spent some time at Phillip's Academy and Harvard University. Returning to Chicago, he gave his attention to the care of his father's estate, and the publication of the *Skandinaven*. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in the *Daily News*, and in 1888 became sole proprietor by the purchase of the interest of his partner, Mr. Stone. He immediately took steps to reduce the price

of the paper to one cent, the result of which has been an immense increase in its circulation and profits, thus vindicating Mr. Lawson's business judgment. He is now the sole proprietor of what is probably the most profitable penny paper on the Western continent.

No name is more widely known among the younger journalists of Chicago than that of Eugene Field. He was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1850. Having lost his mother at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Manson and Williamstown in the latter State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. Reaching his majority, he came into possession of a considerable fortune, which his friends are accustomed to say "he spent like a gentleman." After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-3, he began his newspaper career as a reporter on the St. Louis *Evening Journal*. Later in the same year, he became city editor of the same paper, and in May, 1875, took the position of city editor of the St. Joseph, (Mo.) *Gazette*. He remained there about a year and a half, when he returned to St. Louis, and resumed his connection with the *Journal*, which was continued after its consolidation with the *Times*, under the name of the *Times-Journal*. From 1880 to 1882, he was city editor of the Kansas City *Times*. He next became managing editor of the Denver *Tribune*, where he established a reputation as an exceedingly bright, but rather eccentric journalist. In August, 1883, he became attached as a special writer to the Chicago *News*, his special department for some years being the pungent and witty column under the head of "Sharps and Flats." He has also written much poetry and considerable prose fiction, his translation of some of Horace's Odes being among the most successful under the first class. Mr. Field was married October 16, 1878, to Miss Julia S. Comstock, of St. Joseph, Mo.

David Blakely, for several years principal proprietor and editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, was born at East Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., in 1834. At the age of thirteen he became an apprentice in a printing office, and having served out his apprenticeship, entered the University of Vermont, graduating in 1857. He was a member of a musical family, which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made a number of successful concert tours throughout the West in the '50s. Emigrating to Minnesota, he engaged in journalism, at Rochester, in that State, was elected secretary of State and ex-officio superintendent of Public Schools in 1862, which position he resigned in 1865. Coming to Chicago, in conjunction with his brother C. H. Blakely, he purchased the Chicago *Evening Post*, which had been established a few months previous, continuing his connection with it until some time after the fire, when, having sold out, he returned to Minnesota. He was for some time one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. Mr. Blakely is now president of the Blakely Printing Company of Chicago, but a resident of the city of New York.

Oliver A. Willard, for some time editor of the Chicago *Evening Mail*, and subsequently of the *Post and Mail*, was born at Churchville, N. Y., in 1835, took a literary course at Beloit, Wis., graduating from the Garrett Biblical Institute in connection with the Northwestern University at Evanston in 1861; was married the same year to Miss Mary H. Bannister, daughter of Dr. Henry Bannister, of that city, and entered the ministry. He spent some time in his profession at Denver, Col., but returning to Chicago in 1872 became connected with the editorial department of the *Evening Mail*. On consolidation of this paper with the *Evening Post*, he became managing editor of the *Post and Mail* and president of the Post Stock Company. He died at the Palmer House, Chicago, March

17, 1878, after an illness of a few days by which he had been suddenly attacked. Mr. Willard was a brother of the well-known Miss Frances E. Willard, the famous lecturer and champion of temperance.

James W. Scott, business manager of the *Chicago Daily Herald*, was born in Wisconsin in 1849. His father, James W. Scott, who was a journalist, was associated for a time with Dr. Charles H. Ray, afterward of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Evening Post*, in the publication of the *Galena Jeffersonian*. Young Scott was educated at Galena, and made his first newspaper venture on his own account at Hunting-ton, Wis., but a year or two later started the *Industrial Press* at Galena. In 1874 he came to Chicago and became connected with F. W. Rice in the purchase and publication of the *Daily Hotel Reporter*. In 1881, on the establishment of the *Chicago Morning Herald*, he assumed the business management of that paper, a position which he has retained uninterruptedly ever since. He is also treasurer of the Herald Company, and occupies the same relation to the *Evening Post*, which was established by the proprietors of the *Herald* in 1890. The almost unprecedented success which has attended both of these papers demonstrates Mr. Scott's capacity as a newspaper manager.

Frank Hatton, for some time editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Evening Mail*, was born at Cambridge, O., April 28, 1846. His father, who was publisher of the *Guernsey Times*, removed to Cadiz, O., where he purchased the *Republican*, of that place. At the age of eleven Frank entered the office as an apprentice, and before he was fourteen, was foreman and local editor. In 1862, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private in Company C Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers, but in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned as second lieutenant, serving in the army of the Cumberland and participating in Sherman's march to the sea. His father having re-

moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and purchased the *Journal* of that place during the war, Frank joined him on his discharge from the army, and the publication was continued in partnership until 1869, when the father died. Frank then continued the publication of the *Journal* alone until 1874, when he purchased a controlling interest in the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* and, in connection with Robert J. Burdette, the well-known humorist, gave to that paper a national reputation. He was postmaster of Burlington for several years by appointment of Gen. Grant, and in the latter part of 1881, was appointed by President Arthur first assistant postmaster-general, succeeding Judge Gresham as postmaster-general in October, 1884, and serving to the close of Arthur's administration. In 1882, Mr. Hatton purchased a controlling interest in the *National Republican* at Washington, but withdrew in 1884. On his retirement from the postmaster-generalship he came to Chicago, and in conjunction with Clifford Snowden, who had been associated with him on the *National Republican*, purchased the *Evening Mail*, changing it from a Democratic to an independent Republican paper. In 1887 he sold out his interest in the *Mail* and returned to Washington, purchased the plant of the *National Republican*, which had become a weekly paper, and on its ruins founded the *Washington Post*, now one of the most successful papers that has ever been published at the national capital.

Joseph R. Dunlop, late editor and principal proprietor of the *Chicago Evening Mail*, now of the *Chicago Evening Dispatch*, is the son of a chaplain of the British army, born in Jamaica, W. I., July 24, 1847. His family having removed to Canada when he was 11 years of age, he was educated in the schools of that country and at the age of 18 began work on the *Toronto Globe*. Coming to Chicago a few months later, he entered the printing establishment of J. W. M. Jones, serving for a time as foreman; in 1871, he

became proof reader in the *Times* office, and a year later joined the *Times*' local staff. Two years afterwards he resumed work in Jones' job printing establishment, but in September, 1876, returned to reportorial work on the *Times*. While in the service of the *Times*, he did some very effective work in exposing the mismanagement in connection with the erection of the custom house, and also the abuses in the "Court House Ring" in the Board of county commissioners. He made a tour of New Mexico, in 1882, as special correspondent of the *Times*, and on his return became city editor of that paper. In 1883, he took a similar position upon the *Inter Ocean*, and on the re-organization of the *Times*, in 1888, he became managing editor, and, finally, editor-in-chief of the latter, remaining until the purchase of the *Times* by Carter H. Harrison on the 1st of November, 1891. He then devoted his attention solely to the management of the *Mail* until September, 1892, when he retired, and a few weeks later started the *Evening Dispatch*, of which he is editor and chief proprietor, and which has attained a large circulation and a high degree of prosperity.

Elisha H. Talbott, founder and business manager of the *Railway Age*, was born at Elisha H. Talbott. McConnellsville, O., August 9, 1839. He completed his education at the Iowa University, and began his newspaper career as legislative reporter for the *Davenport Gazette* and other papers during the last session held at Iowa City. Two years later he became editor of the *Madisonian* at Winterset, Ia., and in 1860, was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Senate. He was afterwards Examiner of Pensions, but resigned in 1865, and coming to Illinois established the *Belvidere Northwestern*. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1868, and soon after, having disposed of his paper at Belvidere, joined H. R. Hobart and others in establishing the Chicago *Evening Mail*, assuming the position of business manager, which he retained until the consolidation

of that paper with the *Post* in 1873. In 1876, in conjunction with Mr. Talbott, he established the *Railway Age*, which has proved one of the most successful railway journals in the country. Mr. Talbott originated the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, held in Chicago, in 1883, which resulted most successfully. He also conducted a Mexican editorial excursion through this country, on the establishment of railroad connection with Mexico, in 1885-6. In 1884, he published a biographical directory of railway officials in America, which has proved a valuable repository of information. In September, 1891, he transferred his interest in the *Railway Age* to Harry P. Robinson of the *Northwestern Railroader*, St. Paul.

Horace R. Hobart, editor of the *Railway Age*, was born in Wisconsin, in 1839; graduated from Beloit College in 1860; entered upon newspaper work immediately, but in 1861 enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was assigned to duty as battalion quartermaster, until wounded at Helena, Ark., when he was forced to resign. He afterwards served as deputy Provost Marshal for the Second Wisconsin Congressional District. In 1866 he came to Chicago and entered upon duty as a reporter for the *Tribune*. Between 1867 and 1870, he was city editor of the *Evening Post*, but the latter year joined with others in establishing the *Evening Mail*, the first cheap (two-cent) daily to maintain an existence in Chicago. In 1873 he sold his interest in the *Mail* and became city editor of the *Evening Post*. The following year he became half owner and editor of the *Daily Journal*, at Jacksonville, but selling his interest in that paper in 1875, assumed the editorship of the Chicago *Morning Courier*, remaining only a few months. In 1876 the *Railway Age* was established, when Mr. Hobart became its editor, a position which he has retained ever since. He was Western manager of the American Press Association for several years from 1869. Mr. Hobart was a trustee of Hyde Park for three years,

serving for two years as president of the Board. In 1872 he was married to Miss Emma M. Hastings, daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, for many years State Treasurer of Wisconsin.

Edward Goodman, senior proprietor of the *Standard*, the Chicago organ of the Baptist denomination, is a native of Clipstone, North-

amptonshire, England, born May 10, 1830. He was educated as a druggist, and in his youth attended the church of which the distinguished Robert Hall was formerly pastor. He came to America in 1852, arriving in Chicago, July 11 of that year. In August, 1853, he accepted the agency of the *Christian Times* (now the *Standard*) visiting churches in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. January 15, 1857, he became one of the proprietors of the paper in connection with Rev. LeRoy Church, and has been identified with it as business manager ever since. He became a member of the First Baptist church of Chicago in 1854, and was elected a deacon in 1863. He served as treasurer of the Baptist Theological Seminary from 1865.

Rev. Justin A. Smith, D. D., editor of the *Standard*, was born December 29, 1819, at Ticonderoga, N. Y. After a period of study at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and North Granville Academy, he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. J., graduating in 1843, under the presidency of Dr. Alanson Potter, successor to Dr. Nott. Having spent a year as principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., he assumed pastoral charge of the Baptist church of that place, remaining five years. His next charge was the First Baptist church of Rochester, N. Y., where, after laboring five years more, in 1853 he resigned and removed to Chicago to take the position of editor of the *Christian Times* (now *Standard*) where he has ever since remained—a period of some forty years. Dr. Smith has assisted in the organization of three Baptist churches in Chicago, viz.: The North Baptist church

(1857), Indiana avenue church (1863), of which he was pastor five years, and the University Place church, which he served as pastor a few months. In 1819 he made an extended European tour, attending the Vatican Council held at Rome that year. He has devoted much attention to church educational matters, having been a trustee of the University of Chicago and the Baptist Theological Seminary since their foundation, giving lectures in the latter. He is author of the following works: "Memoir of Nathaniel Colver," the "Shetland Apostle," the "Spirit in the Word," and "Patmos, or the Kingdom and Patience."

Dr. William C. Gray, editor of the *Interior* (Presbyterian) was born in Butler county, O., in 1830; grew up on a farm, entered Farmers'

College (now Belmont) in 1846, graduating in 1850; read law with Hon. Josiah Scott, and began editorial work in 1852. In 1853 he established the Tiffin (O.) *Tribune*, in 1861, was connected with the *Cleveland Herald*, and from 1862 to 1865 on the *Newark American*. He then spent several years in the general publishing business at Cincinnati, coming to Chicago in November, 1871, immediately after the fire, to take the management of the *Interior*. He has had charge of its editorial and publication departments ever since. Dr. Gray is not a minister, but a printer and journalist who has successfully imported into the religious press the style acquired in secular journalism. While this has been deemed something of an innovation, the result has vindicated his judgment, as shown by the tendency of other religious papers to abandon the sermonic style and follow his example. The *Interior*, under his management, has been no straight-laced expounder of sectarian dogmas, but has exercised its right of free discussion in a way which, while it has been a little startling to some of the doctors of divinity, has commanded respect and prompted imitation. Dr. Gray is half owner of the paper over which he has presided with success for the

past twenty years. He is a good rifle-shot and an enthusiastic sportsman, and has been accustomed for the past ten years to spend his summers in the northern woods. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. in 1881 from Wooster University. In spite of the freedom of his pen, he enjoys the cordial friendship of his brethren of the religious press in other denominations.

Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, was born at Norwalk, O., November 23,

Arthur Edwards. 1834. At the age of seven he became an inmate of the family of an uncle in Michigan whose namesake he was and by whom he was educated. After a year of preparation in an academy at Albion, Mich., in 1851, he entered the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the classical department in 1858. He united with the Methodist church while in the University, and entered the Detroit conference the year of his graduation. In 1860 he was ordained and, in the following year, was appointed chaplain of the First Michigan Infantry. After the battle of Gettysburg he resigned this position to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864 he was elected assistant editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and on the retirement of Dr. Eddy, in 1872, was elected to the editorship of the paper, being re-elected every four years to the present time—a period of over twenty years. He has been a member of each General Conference since 1872, and on two occasions, first delegate; was secretary of the Detroit Conference for ten years and a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London, in 1881, before which he read a paper that attracted wide attention. He was also a member of the Baltimore Central Conference in 1884. Dr. Edwards' abilities as a writer have been widely recognized, as shown by his repeated election to the position which he holds, and his influence is by no means confined to the pale of his own church. He received the degree of D. D. from the Northwestern University in 1873.

Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D., editor of the *Advance* (Congregationalist), was born at Pittsford, Vt., one of the most picturesquely beautiful regions

Simeon Gilbert. in New England. The house in which he first saw the light was the birth place of his father, as well as the seven sons and three daughters of the latter, and although old as the century, is still standing in excellent repair. He entered the University of Vermont at sixteen, the youngest of five brothers in the institution at that time. Graduating at twenty, he taught Latin and Greek in Barre Academy for a year; then went to Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1860, entered the ministry in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In 1865 he declined a call to Quincy, Ill., but came to Ames, Iowa, in 1868. In the spring of 1870 he became one of the editors of the *Advance*, whose first editor was Dr. W. W. Patton, where he has remained continuously to the present time, with the exception of four years (1882-86) when he was Western editor, at Chicago, of the *Boston Congregationalist*. In 1881 he received the degree of D. D. on the same day from Beloit college and from his Alma Mater. He was a delegate the same year from the National Congregational Council to the Jubilee meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. In 1891 he was delegate from the National Congregational Council to the International Council in London. In 1880, he published a "History of the Origin of the Uniform Sunday School Lesson Systems." Dr. Gilbert's father, Hon. Simeon Gilbert, Sr., while a member of the Vermont Legislature, secured the passage, through that body, of a concurrent resolution addressed to Congress, asking the adoption by treaty with England of the policy of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between the two countries. This was brought to the attention of Congress by Senator Foote of Vermont, was favorably acted upon and became the basis of a treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster, and in accordance with which the Alabama claims were adjudicated. This in-

interesting historical fact goes to show that Dr. Gilbert comes naturally by his aptitude for taking broad and progressive views in his editorial discussion of the larger questions of the day.

One of the best known and most widely honored names, in connection with pioneer journalism in Illinois, is that of Hooper Warren.

Hooper Warren. He was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790, but spent his early life in Vermont, learning the printer's trade on the *Rutland Herald*. In 1814 he went to Delaware, but some three years later removed to Kentucky, where for a time he worked with Amos Kendall, then connected with a paper at Frankfort, Ky., but afterwards Gen. Jackson's postmaster-general. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and, for a short time, was employed on the old *Missouri Gazette*, the predecessor of the *St. Louis Republican*, and also acted for a while as agent for a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family, domiciled on a grounded flatboat. In March, 1819, he came to Edwardsville, Ill., and established the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being the *Illinois Intelligencer* at Kaskaskia, and the *Emigrant*, of Shawneetown. Gov. Ninian Edwards, who had been territorial governor from 1809 to 1818, and was one of the first United States Senators, and still later Governor of the State, early became one of Warren's friends, and aided him financially for many years. In fact, he appears from Warren's letters to have been the owner of the printing press and material which Warren afterwards used at Springfield and Galena. Warren also found other staunch friends in Gov. Coles, Daniel P. Cook, the latter a son-in-law of Gov. Edwards and Illinois' second representative in Congress; Judge William H. Brown, subsequently of Chicago; Geo. Churchill, for many terms a member of the Legislature from Madison county; Thos. Lippincott, afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State

Auditor between 1869 and 1877; the late Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, then receiver of the land office at Edwardsville, and others. Churchill and Lippincott were frequent contributors to the *Spectator*, while the others aided materially by their purses as well as by their pens. In 1822 began an attempt to secure a revision of the first State Constitution, adopted in 1818, the object of the revisionists being to get a provision in the new Constitution establishing slavery in Illinois. This scheme was so far successful that they were able, by trickery, to get through the Legislature of 1823, a provision submitting the question of calling a convention to a vote of the people at the next general election. The real contest came in 1824, when the popular vote came to be taken on this proposition. In this struggle, Warren and his friends threw the whole weight of their personal influence and that of the paper under their control against a convention, and after a campaign unprecedented in bitterness and excitement, the scheme was defeated by a majority of over 1,700 in a total vote of 11,612. For this beneficent result the highest meed of praise has always been accorded to Warren. Some time during 1826 he became associated with the *National Crisis*, an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, O., but six months later, removing his press to Springfield, he established the *Sangamon Spectator*—the first paper ever printed at the present State capital. This he sold out in the fall of 1829, and a few weeks later, in conjunction with Drs. Newhall and Philleo, he commenced the publication of the *Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, at Galena. The work of conducting this paper, in all the departments, devolved largely on Warren, and his letters to Gov. Edwards about this time (published in the "Edwards Papers," under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society), tell a pathetic story of hardship endured in lack of means for the payment of expenses, or even for the necessities of life, and in the sickness of his family. Thoroughly discouraged, at the end

of about two and a half years, he abandoned the Galena enterprise, removing, in 1832, to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he filled the offices of clerk of the circuit and county commissioners' courts, and *ex-officio* recorder of deeds. In 1836 he was induced to re-enter journalism, and coming to Chicago, in October of that year, established the *Commercial Advertiser*, a weekly "Liberty" paper, which lived about a year. The material was then taken to Lowell, La Salle county, and used by Benjamin Lundy and Zebina Eastman in the publication of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, an Abolition paper. Warren removed to Henry in 1839, where he engaged in farming, and, a year or two later, Lundy having died meanwhile, he was associated with Eastman in the publication of the *Genius of Liberty*, the successor to Lundy's paper. About 1850 or 1851—perhaps a part of both years—he published the *Bureau Advocate*, at Princeton, under a lease, and during the next three years we find him again associated with Eastman in the publication of the *Daily Times and Citizen*, afterwards the *Free West*, consolidated with the *Tribune* in 1856. Mr. Warren now returned to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. During his later years he prepared a number of valuable papers on the early history of the State, some of which were contributions to the archives of the Chicago Historical Society, though unfortunately destroyed by the fire of 1871. One of his last was on the Black Laws of Illinois. While returning to his home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, Mr. Warren was taken ill, and on the 22d of that month, according to a sketch of him published in the *Historical Magazine* (or the 25th, according to the records of the Chicago Old Settlers' Association), he breathed his last at Mendota, at the age of 74 years. He lived in a stormy period of State history, and while it may be true, as he has said, that "his editorial experience has been a succession of failures," it is also true, as he added, that "most of the pioneer editors can say

the same." In fact, some of the men whose whole experience has been a succession of business failures, have left the deepest impress upon the history of their time. Although he did not live to see the complete triumph of the cause for which he battled in the wiping out of slavery, his labors have borne abundant fruit in the history of the State and the Nation.

Zebina Eastman, a most earnest co-laborer of Hooper Warren, and for many years the most prominent anti-slavery editor in the Northwest, was born of Puritan ancestry at North Amherst, Mass., September 8, 1815. Orphaned at the early age of six years by the death of both parents, and having had his mind attracted towards the printer's trade by reading the life of Benjamin Franklin, at the age of fourteen he became an apprentice in a printing office at Amherst. After the lapse of eighteen months, realizing the need of a more thorough education, he entered the academy at Hadley, Mass., with a view to preparation for a collegiate course. One of his fellow-students, while there, was the late General Joseph Hooker, of the United States army. His health having shown signs of giving way under a course of study, he was compelled to abandon his education scheme, and return to the printing business, being employed for a time in the office of the *Hartford Pearl*. At the age of eighteen, his guardian having been induced to advance him his inheritance, amounting to about \$2,000, he invested it in the establishment of the *Free Press* at Fayetteville, Vt., the first issue appearing June 7, 1834. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and before the close of the year it was abandoned, his possessions then consisting chiefly of experience in lieu of the capital with which he had started out. Having imbibed anti-slavery principles, he now decided to devote himself to the cause of human freedom. Coming West in 1837, he stopped a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for some

time on the *Peoria Register*, then under the management of Samuel H. Davis. It was probably some time during the year 1839 that he became associated with Benjamin Lundy, a noted philanthropist and abolitionist of that time, in the publication of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* at Lowell, La Salle county, the press used being that which had been employed by Hooper Warren in printing the *Commercial Advertiser* at Chicago, a year or so before. Lundy died soon after, and Eastman continued the publication several months alone. In June, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Corning, of Burlington, Vt. Returning to Illinois, he was joined by Warren in the establishment of the *Genius of Liberty* as the successor to Lundy's paper. In 1842 he was induced to accept the invitation of prominent abolitionists to remove his press to Chicago, where he began the publication of the *Western Citizen*, which soon came to be recognized as the leading anti-slavery paper of the Northwest. In 1850 he served as a delegate to the World's Peace Congress, which met at Frankfort, Germany, making the acquaintance, during this visit, of a large number of the leading reformers of the time. That he was not disposed to waste his strength upon abstractions, is shown by the fact that it was largely through his influence that the anti-slavery men of northern Illinois were induced to support E. B. Washburne for Congress in 1852. During this year he commenced the publication of the *Chicago Daily Times* (not the *Times* of Wilbur F. Storey), which was continued about a year. In 1853 the name of the *Western Citizen* was changed to the *Free West*, and by the year 1856, the anti-slavery men of the Northwest having generally become identified with the Republican party, and there being no longer any reason for maintaining a separate organ, the subscription of the *Free West* was transferred to the *Chicago Tribune*, and the former ceased to exist. Soon after the suspension of the *Free West* he commenced the publication of a literary and historic monthly entitled the

Chicago Magazine, but it reached only the fifth number, when it was discontinued on account of insufficient support. Early in 1861, Mr. Eastman was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, serving with acceptability to the Government for a term of eight years. On his return from England, he took up his residence at Elgin, where he remained four years, when he removed to Maywood, then a suburb of Chicago. His later years were spent in historical researches and literary pursuits, and in correspondence with a large circle of friends in Europe and America. His death occurred at Maywood, June 14, 1883, in his sixty-eighth year. Of a family of five children, Mr. Eastman was survived by two—a son and a daughter—the former, S. C. Eastman, Esq., a well-known attorney of Chicago. His widow also survives in the enjoyment of the honorable fame bequeathed by him to his family.

George Schneider, though for thirty years past identified with other interests than those of journalism, deserves to rank with the most prominent and influential of those who have assisted to develop the newspaper press of Chicago. Mr. Schneider was born at Pirmasens, in Rhenish Bavaria, December 13, 1823. Educated in the schools of his native place, at the age of twenty-one he became a journalist, and four years later was one of the prominent actors with Schurz, Hecker, Kapp and others in the revolution of 1848, becoming one of the commissioners of the Republican government of the Palatinate. The revolution having failed, the death penalty was pronounced against him, but was revoked in 1866, by an act of the Bavarian Legislature. Escaping to New York in 1849, he went first to Cleveland O., and then to St. Louis, where, in conjunction with an older brother—Franz Andreas Heinrich Schneider, who became a prominent member of the St. Louis bar and exercised great influence in the organization of German troops for the maintenance of the

Union—he established a daily paper called the *Neue Zeit* (“New Era”). It was due to the seeds of freedom and loyalty planted in the minds of the Germans of Missouri by Schneider and his compeers, that that “Border State” stood true to the Union in 1861 and played so gallant a part in the next four years in suppressing the rebellion. The office of the *Neue Zeit* having been burned, Mr. Schneider came to Chicago, and in August, 1851, was employed as editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. Here he soon found congenial companionship in the society of such outspoken friends of human liberty as Zebina Eastman and others, and when, a few years later, the controversy over the extension of slavery into the territories sprang up in consequence of the introduction by Senator Douglas of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Schneider was one of the first to range himself in determined opposition to that measure. In fact, it was through his agency that the first meeting in Chicago to protest against the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854, was convoked and held. The position of his paper at this time was so distasteful to its partisan opponents that it led to the gathering of a mob in front of the *Zeitung* office in 1855, for its destruction, but the coolness of Mr. Schneider, loyally supported by the firm front of his employes, behind barricaded doors and windows, induced the mob to retire without causing serious damage. A few years later, an overwhelming majority of the Germans of Chicago and the Northwest were on the side of Mr. Schneider and the *Staats Zeitung*, on the very questions which had led to this hostile demonstration. In 1856, Mr. Schneider represented his paper as a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors, which met at Decatur, on February 22 of that year, and took the initiatory steps in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. He was a member of the State convention for which provision was made at Decatur, and which met at Bloomington in May following, and both there and at

Decatur he contended manfully and successfully for the adoption of a liberal resolution toward foreign-born citizens. He was also a member of the National Republican convention of 1856, at Philadelphia, and again in 1860, when he assisted to nominate Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, he was appointed by that great man Consul-General of the United States at Elsinore, Denmark, and in that capacity aided materially in enlightening the governments and people of northern Europe as to the policy of our Government in the suppression of the Rebellion. Returning to the United States in 1862, he sold his interest in the *Staats Zeitung* and was appointed by Mr. Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the district of Chicago. During this period he was also a member of the Union Defense Committee, which played so important a part in upholding the hands of the Government and encouraging the soldiers in the field during the war. On his retirement from the revenue service he engaged in banking, and is now president of the National Bank of Illinois, one of the strongest and most successful financial institutions of Chicago. His standing among his brother bankers is shown in the fact that he served for two years as president of the Bankers’ Club of Chicago. In 1877, Mr. Schneider received from President Hayes a tender of appointment as minister to Switzerland, which was declined. In 1880 he was one of the Republican electors for the State-at-large. Though a successful business man, there is no part of his career upon which Mr. Schneider looks with more pride than that spent in connection with the liberal and patriotic press of his adopted country. Col. J. K. C. Forrest, one of the oldest newspaper men in Chicago, who has been familiar with Mr. Schneider’s whole career, in a recent publication, says of him: “I have always, and do now, insist that Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. George Schneider did more to kill slavery and save the Union than any other two men of their, or indeed of any

other nationality in these United States."

Benjamin F. Taylor, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819, and died at Benjamin F. Taylor. Cleveland, O., February 24, 1887, in his sixty-eighth year. He was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., of which his father, Stephen W. Taylor, was president, graduating in the class of 1839. His journalistic labors were performed chiefly as literary and dramatic critic and war correspondent of the *Chicago Evening Journal* during the war of the rebellion, though he was a frequent contributor to the *Gem of the Prairie* and other publications. He was also a popular lecturer and the author of several volumes of prose and poetry, a portion of them being collections of contributions to the newspaper press. His style was ornate and vivid, and while his fancy was exuberant, he showed good taste in the choice of metaphors. His letters from the seat of war were very brilliant, his description of "The Battle Above the Clouds" on Lookout Mountain, in November, 1863, being widely quoted and admired. His employment upon the *Evening Journal* was at two different periods, the first beginning with the early history of that paper. He has been awarded the credit of being the first musical and dramatic critic ever employed on a Chicago newspaper. In his later years he traveled extensively in California, Mexico and the Islands of the Pacific. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of California. His published volumes include: "Attractions of Language" (New York, 1845); "January and June" (Chicago, 1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory, Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates" and "Pictures of California Life" (1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884). A collected edition of his works was published after his death in 1887;

also, "Theophilus Trent," his first and only novel, the manuscript of which was placed in the hands of his publishers shortly before his decease. Among his most popular poems were: "The Isle of Long Ago," "Rhymes of the River," "The Old Village Choir," etc. The London *Times* accorded to Mr. Taylor the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

Charles Anderson Dana had only a brief connection with the Chicago press, but his prominence throughout the nation as a journalist entitles him to recognition in this place. He was born at Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819, being a descendant of Richard Dana, who settled in Massachusetts about 1640, and became the progenitor of a family which has been distinguished in New England history. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in a store in Buffalo, N. Y., until he was of the age of eighteen, when he prepared for college, entering Harvard in 1839. He was compelled to abandon his studies on account of the failure of his eyesight, but subsequently received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In 1842 he became a member of the "Brook Farm Community," an agricultural and educational association, where he was brought into intimate relations with George Ripley, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theodore Parker, William Henry Channing, Margaret Fuller, and others who have since been prominent in literature. It was this community that was commemorated by Hawthorne in the "Blithedale Romance." Mr. Dana's first newspaper experience was upon the *Harbinger*, devoted to social reform and general literature. He then spent two years on Elizur Wright's Boston *Chronotype*, an anti-slavery daily, and in 1847 became identified with the New York *Tribune*, then just beginning to lay the foundation of its subsequent reputation, finally becoming one of its proprietors and managing editor. To its practical skill and organizing ability was due much of the success of that paper. Disagreement with

Mr. Greeley as to the conduct of military affairs at the beginning of the war, resulted in his retirement, when he was almost immediately employed by Secretary Stanton on special work in the war department. In 1863, he was appointed assistant secretary of war, thus being brought into close relations with both Lincoln and Stanton. During the next two years he visited the various military departments for the inspection of military operations, and did much to defeat the efforts to break down General Grant. In May, 1865, having resigned his position in the war department, he assumed the editorship of the *Chicago Republican* on the establishment of that paper. Relinquishing this position at the close of the first year, he returned to New York, and in 1867 organized a stock company to purchase the *New York Sun*, of which he became the editor. The paper, originally Democratic, has maintained under his administration a degree of independence, though with Democratic leanings. In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Dana has issued a number of books, his principal labor in this direction being the "New American Encyclopedia," compiled in collaboration with George Ripley (1855-1863), with a second edition (1873-1876); a life of General Grant, in conjunction with General J. H. Wilson, etc.

John G. Nicolay, journalist, private secretary of President Lincoln and historian, was born at Essingen, Bavaria, February 26, 1832, and came to the United States with his father in 1838. After spending some years at Cincinnati, where he attended public school, he removed to Illinois. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *Pike County Free Press*, at Pittsfield, Ill., as an apprentice, and before he was of age, was editor and proprietor of the paper. In January, 1857, he went to Springfield as assistant to the late O. M. Hatch, who had just been elected secretary of State on the first successful Republican State ticket. On the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, he

became the secretary of the latter, and on Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he was appointed his private secretary, filling that position until the death of his chief. During a part of the campaign of 1860 he traveled extensively through southern Illinois as the correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat*, furnishing that paper with political information and campaign literature. After the death of Mr. Lincoln in 1865, he was appointed United States consul at Paris, remaining until 1869. On his return he edited the *Chicago Republican* for some months, until the sale of that paper to J. B. McCullagh, John R. Walsh and Wm. H. Schuyler. In 1872 he was appointed marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, continuing in that position until 1887. Mr. Nicolay is the author, in collaboration with Col. John Hay, of the life of Abraham Lincoln, first issued serially in the *Century Magazine* and afterwards printed in ten volumes; he also furnished "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in the series of "Campaigns of the Civil War." He lives in Washington, and is an occasional contributor to the periodical press on historical subjects.

Hon. John F. Finerty is the son of a leading Irish journalist, being born at Galway City, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846.

John F. Finerty. His early education was received chiefly through private tutors. A zealous advocate of Irish "home rule," he found it advisable in 1864 to emigrate to the United States. Soon after he joined the Ninety-ninth regiment New York Militia, and subsequently volunteered with it in the Federal service. In 1868 he became connected as a reporter with the *Chicago Republican*, and in 1871 was promoted to the position of city editor of that paper. After the fire he joined the staff of the *Evening Post*, but soon went over to the *Tribune*, remaining until the winter of 1875-6, when he became associated with the local staff of the *Times*. The next year he was detailed to accompany Crook's expedition against the Sioux, and in

1877 served as the New Orleans correspondent of the *Times* during the Nichols-Packard troubles in Louisiana. He also reported for that paper the Pittsburg labor riots of the same year. In 1879 Mr. Finerty accompanied the Miles expedition against the Sioux, and was with General Merritt in the campaign of 1880, and with General Carr in the expedition against the Apaches in 1881. Meanwhile, he traveled extensively as a correspondent of the *Times* through the Southern States, Canada, etc., besides acting as the *Times'* Washington correspondent, in 1881. In the latter part of that year he withdrew from the

Times and organized the first Irish National Land League, of which he has been an active member. In January, 1882, he issued the first number of the *Citizen*, which he has made a strong organ of the Irish National cause. In November following he was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, from the second district, and in 1884 was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. The latter year he supported Blaine for president and proved himself an able stump speaker. Mr. Finerty has traveled extensively, and possesses a vast fund of information on general affairs.

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PAUL SELBY.

THE founders of the State laid broad and deep the foundations of that system of public education which has become the pride of every intelligent citizen of Illinois. In fact, that work was begun by the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, when in organizing the "Territory of the Northwest," thirty years before the admission of Illinois as a State, with wise foresight and consideration they made the comprehensive declaration: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." A more specific and practical meaning was given to this declaration in the provisions of the enabling act of 1818 under which Illinois came into the sisterhood of States. According to this, five per cent. of the proceeds of public lands within the State were secured to the commonwealth, of which two-fifths (2 per cent. of the whole) were to be disbursed by Congress in the construction of roads leading to the State, while the remainder (3 per cent.) was to be expended under the direction of the State legislature in the encouragement of education—one-sixth of the latter being devoted to the support of a college or university. This provision was inserted through the personal efforts of Nathaniel Pope, then the Territorial delegate in Congress from Illinois, who had been the first Territorial Secretary of State and who served as United States District Judge from the admission of Illinois as a State up to the time of his death in 1850. The acts empowering Ohio and Indiana to form State governments had provided for a grant to those States of 5 per

cent. of the sums received from the sales of public lands within the same to be expended in the construction of roads and canals. Mr. Pope secured a modification of this in the Illinois enabling act, by which three-fifths of the proposed grant went to the benefit of public schools (as already stated) and the remainder to internal improvements. The same act also set apart one section of each township for the support of public schools in that township, besides one entire township, to be designated by the president and set apart for the support of a seminary of learning to be founded by the legislature. The latter constituted the basis of what has been popularly known as "the seminary fund," and with the donations previously referred to, and supplemented at a still later period by a property tax, laid the foundation of that system of free education which has become the pride of the State.

At even a still earlier date, legislative steps had been taken which, while they did not ultimately affect the interests of the people of Illinois, yet indicated the importance attributed by the infant communities of the Northwest Territory to the subject of popular education. On the 29th of November, 1806, the General Assembly of Indiana territory (of which Illinois then constituted a part) passed an act incorporating Vincennes University, to be located at the town of that name, then the capital of the Territory. It is worthy of note that this act bore the names of two men afterwards prominent in Illinois history, the one as Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives, and the other as presi

dent of the Territorial Council. The first was Jesse B. Thomas, afterwards Territorial Judge of Illinois, a member of the first State Constitutional Convention in 1818, and for eleven years (from 1818 to 1829) one of the United States Senators from this State; while the second was Pierre Menard, who afterwards served as president of every Legislative Council of the Territory of Illinois, and became the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The act received the approval of Gen. William Henry Harrison, then Territorial Governor. An organization was effected a few weeks later, with Gen. Harrison as president of the Board of Trustees. A brick building was erected the following year, and a preparatory department put in operation. A curious incident in this connection is the fact that the act of incorporation authorized the raising of \$20,000 of the proposed endowment of this institution through the medium of a lottery.

These general facts have been mentioned as a part of the early educational history of

Past and Present
Contrasted.

the State, having some direct or indirect relation to the educational system of the city of Chicago. That system, in its beginning, was as crude and unpretentious in its methods as it was unpromising in results. Its growth furnishes one of the most surprising chapters in the history of the metropolis of the Northwest. Beginning with a subscription-school of perhaps twenty-five pupils, taught in a log cabin by a single teacher, with his wife as assistant, it has grown in a little over sixty years to about two hundred and fifty public schools, some of them with several branches, employing over three thousand, three hundred teachers, and with an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty thousand pupils, to say nothing of kindergartens, church and parochial schools, business colleges and other institutions of a private character. The expenditure for salaries alone for the year 1891-2 amounted to over \$2,500,000, and the expenses of all sorts in sustaining the public school system for the

same year to more than \$4,000,000, while the city has over \$10,000,000 permanently invested in school property, of which one-fourth is in real estate and the remainder represents buildings, furniture, heating apparatus, etc. These figures are rather suggestive of a great commonwealth than of a mere municipality.

According to the late William H. Wells—who filled the office of superintendent of public schools for the city of Chicago from 1856 to 1864, and who prepared a most valuable history of the public schools of the city, which was published in his annual report for 1857—the first attempt at imparting instruction of the character ordinarily afforded in a common school, where the city of Chicago now stands, was made during the winter of 1810-11, by Robert A. Forsyth, afterwards a paymaster in the United States army. The teacher was a youth of the mature age of thirteen years, a nephew of Mr. John Kinzie, widely known throughout the Northwest in the early part of the century as a successful Indian trader, while the pupil was the son of the latter, John H. Kinzie, then of the age of six years, and afterwards prominently identified with the history of Chicago. The text-book is said to have been a “spelling-book” brought from Detroit in a chest of tea, and the place where this “infant school” was taught, a cabin near the mouth of the Chicago river, erected in 1779, by a colored native of San Domingo, named Baptiste Pointe de Saible, who is reputed to have been the pioneer settler of Chicago. This house had become the property of a French trader named Le Mai about 1796, and was purchased by Mr. Kinzie when he came to the site of Chicago from his trading post on the St. Joseph river in Michigan, in 1804. The circumstances indicate that the tuition was in the nature of family instruction rather than a school. Fort Dearborn having remained unoccupied for four years after the massacre of 1812, Chicago was only known as an Indian trading post, consequently no

Earliest Chicago
Schools

progress could have been made in establishing schools. Six years later, however (1816) Fort Dearborn having been reoccupied, a private school of a more formal character was taught by a discharged soldier, named William L. Cox, in a log building also belonging to Mr. Kinzie, which stood in the back part of his garden about the present intersection of Pine and Michigan streets. This school was made up of four children (two sons and two daughters) of Mr. Kinzie and three or four children belonging to families in the fort. Owing to the dissipated habits of the teacher it appears to have had a brief existence.

The next school of which either history or tradition furnishes a record was taught in the fort by a sergeant of the garrison during or about the year 1820. Mr. Henry H. Hurlbut ("Chicago Antiquities") thinks Mr. Russell E. Heacock "probably taught in Fort Dearborn in 1827, or at least previous to May of the ensuing year, when he was living at or near where Bridgeport now is," though no mention is made of this fact in any of the school histories of Chicago. If this conjecture is correct, the school was probably only one of several attempts made at various periods to impart systematic instruction to the few children about the fort and the agency, during these years when civilization was struggling to obtain a foothold about the mouth of Chicago river. There is a well authenticated statement that in 1829, Charles H. Beaubien, a son of James B. Beaubien, then agent of the American Fur Company at this point, was employed to teach the children gathered from the families which had settled about the fort, the school being composed chiefly of younger members of James B. Beaubien's family and of his brother Mark. A year later the infant settlement about Fort Dearborn, as it was still called, began to show evidences of growth into the proportions of a village, and in June, 1830, Mr. Stephen Van R. Forbes (who afterwards became the second sheriff of Cook county), assisted by his

wife, began a school near where Randolph street and Michigan avenue now cross each other. The house stood on the west bank of Chicago river which then flowed for some distance in a southerly direction, nearly parallel with the lake shore, emptying into the lake near the foot of Madison street. Mr. Forbes was employed by Mr. J. B. Beaubien and Lieutenant (afterwards Major General) David Hunter, then an officer of the fort and connected by marriage with the Kinzie family, and the school consisted of about twenty-five pupils belonging to families in the fort with a few outside, including among others that of Mr. Beaubien. Mr. Wells says of this school, "it was taught in a large, low, gloomy log building which had five rooms," serving as a residence and a school-room. "The walls of the school-room were afterwards enlivened by a tapestry of white cotton sheeting. The house belonged to Mr. Beaubien and had been previously occupied by the sutler of the fort." This, no doubt, deserves to be recognized as the first school in Chicago above the rank of a family school. A year later Mr. Forbes gave place to a Mr. Foot, of whose term of service there is no definite information.

About this time the village of Chicago began to manifest that spirit of progress which has been so prominent a characteristic of its growth as a city—a fact that has been apparent in the attention devoted to the subject of education in every stage of its history. Cook county having been organized in 1831, Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who had already acquired the reputation of an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, was made the first Commissioner of School lands, and in this capacity had charge of the school funds for the corporation until he was succeeded in 1840 by Hon. William H. Brown, who became school agent of the city. The State legislature had enacted a common school law as early as 1825, adopting a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, then a senator from Jackson county, afterwards a representative in Congress and

Development
begins.

still later Governor of the State. While this law contained the elements of a system of common schools to be supported by taxation, owing to the poverty of the people, there was scarcely an attempt made to carry it into effect. It is estimated that the two per cent. of the State revenue, which it provided should go into the school fund, would have produced, at that time, about \$1,000. But even this feature as a compulsory measure gave place at the next session to an amendment making taxation voluntary, and was wholly repealed two years later. This left practically only the three per cent. from the proceeds of the sales of public lands and the fund derived from the sale or lease of school lands, as the basis of a free school system. As the former had been appropriated by the State to its own use under color of a loan, and the latter seldom proved productive on account of the impracticability of making sales, or the low prices at which they were made when effected at all, it will be seen how inadequate was the provision for anything like a system of free education. With the exception of perhaps a few districts and townships, which, having with exceptional good fortune come into possession of valuable school lands and managed the funds thereby acquired in a judicious manner, were thus able to support schools free to all the children within their boundaries, the State had nothing worthy of the name of a system of free schools—certainly nothing of a uniform and general character, until over twenty years thereafter in the enactment of the law of 1855.

The Chicago school section lies in the very heart of the city, and at the present time probably comprehends within its limits more wealth than can be found within an equal area in any city on the Western Continent, unless it be New York. Its boundaries are Madison street on the north, State street on the east, Twelfth street on the south, and Halsted street on the west. Could its future value have been

foreseen, there would, no doubt, have been a strong sentiment among the early citizens of Chicago in favor of the retention of the whole, or a considerable part. But the spirit of speculation had taken hold of the people. The entire section was platted in 142 blocks, and the requisite number of citizens having joined in a petition requesting its sale, it was offered at auction in October, 1833. The whole tract was ultimately sold, except four blocks, which were reserved for school purposes. The reserved portions were: Block 1, at the northwest corner of the section and bounded by Madison, Halsted and Monroe streets, and by South Union street extended; blocks 87 and 88, situated between Fifth avenue and the river, and Harrison street on the north and Polk street on the south; and block 142, in the northeast corner, surrounded by Madison, State, Monroe and Dearborn streets. The latter is the block upon which the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* offices, McVicker's Theatre, the Stock Exchange, two or three hotels and a number of the most valuable business houses in the city are located, and is one of the most valuable squares of land in the city. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$38,865. This, although no doubt regarded as a munificent sum at the time, would scarcely amount to one-tenth of one per cent. of the ground value of an area upon which such buildings as the Board of Trade, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Post Office and Custom House, the Great Northern Hotel, the Monadnock, Phoenix, Rialto, Rookery, Home and Royal Insurance Buildings and Woman's Temple; the Rock Island, Wabash and Santa Fe, and the Canal Street Union Depots; Marshall Field & Co's., J. H. Walker & Co's., J. V. Farwell & Co's., wholesale establishments; The Fair, and an almost countless number of the heaviest business houses of the city are located. The mere ground rental of this area, at its present value, would, no doubt, be sufficient now to support every school



John H. Foster

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in the State of Illinois many times over.

To return to the history of Chicago schools. In the spring of 1833, says Mr.

Wells, Mr. John Watkins began to teach a small school in the North Division near the old Indian Agency, then the residence of Colonel Hamilton. He was employed by Colonel Hamilton and Col. T. J. V. Owen, for many years Indian Agent at Chicago. Mr. Watkins himself, in a letter written to the Calumet Club, in 1879, says he came to Chicago in May, 1832, and commenced teaching in the following fall (1832) in a building belonging to Col. Hamilton, about half-way between the lake and the junction of the North and South Branch, known as Wolf Point. The building he describes as a log-hut about twelve feet square, having been erected originally for a horse-stable and used as such. The furniture was constructed out of old store-boxes. The school was started by private subscription, thirty scholars being subscribed for, though there were not thirty children in the town. Many of the subscribers had no children of their own, but subscribed in a spirit of public enterprise to assist those who had. Of the school itself Mr. Watkins says: "During my first quarter I had but twelve scholars, only four of them were white; the others were quarter, half and three-quarter Indians. After the first quarter I moved my school into a double log house on the West Side. It was owned by Rev. Jesse Walker, a Methodist minister, and was located near the bank of the river where the North and South branches meet. He resided in one end of the building and I taught in the other. On Sundays Father Walker preached in the room where I taught. In the winter of 1832-3, Billy Caldwell, a half-breed chief of the Pottawattomie Indians, better known as 'Sauganash,' offered to pay the tuition and buy books for all the Indian children who would attend school, if they would dress like Americans, and he would also pay for their clothes. But not a single one would accept the proposition conditioned upon the change of apparel."

Mr. Watkins says he "always had the reputation of being its (Chicago's) first school teacher." This was, no doubt, based upon the claim of the school which he taught to be regarded as a *public school*—those which preceded it being more strictly in the nature of *family schools*. How long Mr. Watkins continued to teach is not definitely known, though he appears to have been teaching on the North Side as late as 1835. Mr. Wells says this school was taught, for a time, in a house built for Mr. Watkins on the north bank of the river near Clark street, and that this was the first house built for school purposes in this city, though erected by private individuals.

Following closely upon Mr. Watkins came Miss Eliza Chappel (afterwards wife of the Rev. Jeremiah Porter). Miss Chappel was from Rochester, N. Y., had spent some time teaching at Mackinac and St. Ignace, Mich., and during the year 1833 joined the family of Major Wilcox, for some time in command at Fort Dearborn. In the autumn of the same year Miss Chappel opened an infant school, consisting of about twenty children belonging to families in the fort and vicinity. This school was at first taught in a log house on South Water street, and a short distance west of the fort. As the population of Chicago was increasing rapidly at this time, Miss Chappel's school appears to have prospered so that larger quarters became necessary, and it was moved into the First Presbyterian church on the west side of Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. She had for assistants about this period Miss Elizabeth Beach and Miss Mary Burrows. Still later another move appears to have been necessary, as her husband (Rev. Mr. Porter) in a communication printed in a San Francisco paper, some years since, says "she took a house and opened a boarding school and received children from the country, who aided in housekeeping and, in part, paid for tuition and board by bringing provisions from their homes for the school family." Mr. Wells says that "one of the objects of the school was to train up teachers for the

common schools in the new settlements." In the winter of 1834-5 Miss Chappel withdrew from the school and returned East, being succeeded by Miss Ruth Leavenworth, afterwards Mrs. Joseph Hanson. In the following year (1835) Mr. John S. Wright, a public-spirited citizen and zealous friend of education, afterwards the founder of *The Prairie Farmer*, erected a building on Clark street just south of Lake, which Miss Leavenworth occupied with her school.

It has been claimed for this house that it was the first built in Chicago especially for school purposes, though the same claim has been set up for a house erected on the North side for the school taught by Mr. Watkins. These two houses (both erected by private enterprise) appear to have been built about the same time.

Within a few months of the beginning of Miss Chappel's school, Mr. Granville T. Sproat arrived from Boston and established an English and classical school for boys, occupying for that purpose the First Baptist church, a small frame building located on South Water street near Franklin. Miss Sarah L. Warren (afterwards Mrs. Abel E. Carpenter) became an assistant in Mr. Sproat's school in the spring of 1834. It has been claimed for both this school and Miss Chappel's, already referred to, that each was the first to receive aid from the school fund, and was therefore entitled to the distinction of being the first public school in Chicago. (Owing to the absence of official records for this period—1833 to 1837—it is impossible to fix dates with entire accuracy, or draw clear distinctions between public and private schools as they then existed). At all events, Mr. Sproat's school appears to have been recognized as a public school some time in 1834, and the same was probably true of Miss Chappel's at a somewhat earlier date in the same year. Sometime during this year the Sproat school passed into the hands of Dr. Henry Van der Bogart, who gave place a few months later

to Thomas Wright—the latter being succeeded in 1835 by Mr. James McClellan, by whom it was continued as late as 1834. Mr. McClellan was afterwards associated with Zebina Eastman in the publication of the *Western Citizen* and other anti-slavery papers. In addition to the other schools already mentioned, during the winter of 1834-5, Mr. George Davis opened a school over a store on Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark, which was continued later in the Presbyterian church on Clark street. There is evidence that, in July, 1834, a Miss Bayne kept a boarding and day school on Randolph street near Clark, of which but little is known; also, that about the same time a Miss Wythe announced a school in which young ladies would receive instruction in music and the common branches. In August, 1835, a Mr. Charles Hunt announced his purpose to establish a high school for young ladies, but there appears to be no record of this school extant. In September of this year the town was divided into four districts. At this time there appear to have been three public and four private schools.

In the spring of 1836, Miss Leavenworth (the successor of Miss Chappel) having dis-
 Select School for continued her school, the
 Ladies. same building was occupied
 by Miss Frances Langdon Willard (aunt of Dr. Samuel Willard, now of the West Division High School) as a select school for young ladies. Belonging to a family distinguished as educators, Miss Willard soon brought her school into high repute. Miss Louisa Gifford (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Dyer) was an assistant in this school, and many ladies whose names have been familiar in Chicago society were enrolled among her pupils. A primary department was added, and it ultimately became a public school under the management of Miss Gifford, when Miss Willard opened another school according to her original plan, which was continued about a year. Miss Willard came from Alton to Chicago, induced by

promises of the erection of buildings which were never fulfilled. She was a successful teacher, securing a large number of pupils, but laboring under serious disadvantages for want of suitable buildings. She finally married the Rev. John Ingersoll.

The annals of early Chicago schools make mention of a private school on the North Side, conducted for some months previous to March, 1837, by Mr. John Brown, who was finally driven out by unruly pupils. Brown was succeeded by Mr. Edward Murphy, who soon established such a reputation for firmness and efficiency that he was retained as a public school teacher for more than a year, at a salary of \$800 per annum—probably the most liberal compensation that, up to that time, had been allowed to any Chicago teacher.

A fact of curious historical interest is mentioned in connection with the General Assembly of 1835. In February of that year, the legislature passed an act making provision for a special school system for "Township 39 North, Range 14 east of the Third Principal Meridian," which investigation proves to have referred to the township in which the village of Chicago was then situated—a village apparently "without a name," if not "without a local habitation." This act authorized the election of a board of school inspectors for the township, with three trustees of schools in each district—the latter being empowered to levy and collect taxes within certain specified limitations for the maintenance of a system of free schools. Thus it will be seen that special steps were taken at this early date for the establishment of a free school system in Chicago. While the repeal of this act by the incorporation of the city at the next session of the general assembly gave little opportunity to see its practical operation, it settled the principle of free schools for Chicago, and probably established its claim to the distinction of being the first community in the State to put this principle in operation.

Mr. William L. Pillsbury, for many years assistant superintendent of public instruction, at Springfield, in a paper on "Early Education in Illinois," published in connection with the report of Superintendent Raab, for 1885-6, discusses quite exhaustively the question, "Where were the first free schools established in Illinois?" After examining and dismissing as untenable the claim that such a system had been put in operation at Alton under a special act of the general assembly adopted in 1821, Mr. Pillsbury alludes to the act just above referred to, in connection with the school law of 1825, and the sale of the Chicago school section in 1833, and then adds:

"The legal voters of each district (under the special act of 1835) were to employ qualified teachers (those holding certificates) and 'to see that the schools are free.' The directors were given power to levy and collect a sufficient tax to defray all the expenses of fuel, rent of school room, furniture, and to levy such additional tax, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. per annum, upon all the taxable property of the district. Andreas' History of Chicago (Vol. I, pp. 207-208) shows that the schools were organized under this law, and though the law did not give power to levy a tax for paying teacher's salaries, I am of the opinion that the schools were free, as the law required. The population of the city then was but 3,235 in 1835. The report of schools in Cook county made to the auditor for the year ending December 31, 1837, shows interest on the 16th section fund for the year, \$2,598.55, and amount expended for schools \$2,117.25, of which \$740.56 was for other expenses than salaries. Now Chicago was the only township in Cook county which had, up to that time, sold its 16th section, and consequently the township which had a 16th section fund; so this interest must have belonged to that city alone. There were six schools in the county and 300 pupils, and these schools were doubtless all in Chicago.

The pay-roll of the teachers in 1841, when the schools were unquestionably free, was but about \$1,800, and it would seem that \$1,600 would pay the teachers in 1837. Besides, the income of the fund in 1835—the lands having been sold in 1833—was probably as large as in 1837. So I think it is a fair inference that the schools established in 1835, under the laws cited above, *were free*. The law of 1835 was repealed in 1837, and the city charter of that year did not put school matters on a good footing, and, possibly there was an interruption of the free schools, but it seems more probable that, with the interest and share of funds distributed by the State, such schools as were maintained were free. In 1839, March 1, ‘An act relating to common schools in the city of Chicago, and for other purposes,’ prepared by J. Young Scammon, was passed. This law gave ample power, and under it the schools were organized and have been free from that date.

“Alton in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840, were given power to establish and maintain free schools; but it does not appear that either city exercised this power until a much later date. *To Chicago, then, the honor of having the first free schools in the State must be conceded, and I think the date must be put as early as 1834.*”

In a footnote to the above Mr. Pillsbury says: “I have received a letter from Mr. Granville T. Sproat, of Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., who says that he was teaching a private school in Chicago in 1833, and that his school became a public free school that year in May. I think it was more likely May, 1834. He states that his wages and all the expenses of the school were paid from the public funds—that the pupils were not charged any tuition fee.”

Mr. Pillsbury is also of the opinion that Chicago was the first city in the State to adopt a system of graded schools, though it was preceded by Peoria, by some months in

the appointment of a superintendent of city schools.

The history of Chicago public schools naturally divides itself into four principal eras or periods. The first was

Four Eras. the pioneer, or formative period, in which the system of education, not only in Chicago but throughout the State, was taking shape. This extended from the earliest settlement of the place to the organization of the city government, and the placing of the school system on a new footing in 1837. The second era covered the period between 1837 and the appointment of a superintendent of schools, and the adoption of a graded system in 1854—seventeen years. The third era began with the events last mentioned, and extended to 1871, another period of seventeen years. The fourth and last era, beginning with the Great Fire, when many of the school houses of the city were destroyed, has been emphatically a period of reconstruction and development unparalleled in the history of any other city on this continent or any other.

With the adoption of the act incorporating the city of Chicago, approved March 4, 1837, as has already been said, ^{The City Incorporated.} the city schools were placed on a new footing, though, owing to the business depression which immediately followed and continued for many years, there was not that progress which might otherwise have been expected. The new city charter made the common council *ex officio* commissioners of common schools; empowered them to divide the city into school districts, to appoint annually a number of inspectors of schools, not exceeding twelve nor less than five, whose duty it should be to visit the schools, examine teachers, apportion to the districts the money collected for school purposes, and report upon the condition of the schools to the council, with suggestions and recommendations for their improvement. The charter also authorized the election of three trustees for each school district, whose duty it should

be to employ teachers, fix salaries and have general supervision of the business affairs of their districts, such as the collection of taxes and payment of salaries, purchase or renting of school sites, building of school houses and furnishing the same, etc., and they were required to make quarterly written reports to the inspectors. In fine, the law made general provisions for maintaining a system of free schools at the discretion of the legal voters. That larger results were not immediately obtained was due to the causes already referred to, viz.: The business revulsion which followed the panic of 1837.

The first board of inspectors appointed under the new city charter consisted of
 Thomas Wright, N. H. Bolles,
 John Gage, T. B. Hubbard, I.
 T. Hinton, Francis Peyton, G. W. Chadwick,
 B. Huntoon, R. J. Hamilton and William
 H. Brown. At this time the city appears to have been divided into seven districts, and this arrangement was continued without material change up to 1840. The fourth district appears to have been attached to the fifth for school purposes, and there was a similar union of the sixth and seventh. Reports for the quarter ending November 1, 1837, from the first, second, third, fifth and seventh districts, show a total enrollment of 400 pupils. The teachers of these schools, respectively, were George C. Collins, James McClellan, Hiram Baker, Otis King and Edward Murphy. Other teachers, during a portion of this year and the next, were Miss Sarah Kellogg, A. Steel Hopkins, C. S. Bailey and Samuel C. Bennett. During the winter of 1838, the school in district No. 5 was taught by C. S. Bailey. He was succeeded during the same year by Mr. Calvin DeWolf, familiarly known as Justice DeWolf, and the latter, at a still later date, by Thomas Hoyne. Districts Nos. one, two, and possibly three, appear to have been in the South Division; Nos. four and five in the West Division and Nos. six and seven in the North Division.

March 1, 1839, the State legislature passed an act (already referred to in the quotation from the paper of
 The Council's
 Enlarged Powers. Mr. Pillsbury) which materially enlarged the powers of the city council over school matters, giving them authority to sell or lease school lands; to raise funds by taxation when necessary for building school houses, or to establish and maintain public schools; to fix the compensation of teachers, prescribe the text-books to be used and the studies to be pursued, and to pass ordinances and by-laws for the control of the city schools.

During 1839 the school fund was unproductive and the schools appear to have been in a depressed condition.

Some meager records are furnished of several private schools in the city during at least a part of the year 1839. One of these was a select school for young ladies, established by Rev. I. T. Hinton, in the Baptist church. The course included English branches, Latin, French, history, moral and physical science, etc. A Miss Dodge taught a private school during some portion of this year. Miss R. R. Carr, from Lima, N. Y., had an advanced school for young ladies on Clark street, adjoining the Presbyterian church. A Miss Prayton is also said to have taught a similar school in the fort, in the summer and fall of 1840.

The first record of an attempt to lease the school lands belonging to the city, is of June 24, 1839, when the board of inspectors recommended to the city council to lease block 1 (at West Madison and Halsted streets) and blocks 87 and 88 (between Fifth avenue and the river and north of Twelfth street) for agricultural purposes, and block 142 (bounded by Madison, State, Monroe and Dearborn) for business purposes, the leases to run five years. In May, 1843, the last named block was offered for lease again, and in 1855, the council adopted an order directing the school agent to have the west half of block 1 subdivided and leased. In the same

order the marshal was directed to take legal steps to remove the "squatters" who had taken possession of the latter property and erected buildings on it without authority.

The first board of inspectors under the law of 1839, was composed of William Jones, J. Young Scammon, School Inspectors. Isaac N. Arnold, Nathan H. Bolles, John Gray, J. H. Scott, and Hiram Hugunin—William Jones being the president and I. N. Arnold, secretary. The first written records commence under the administration of this board, with its organization in November, 1840. Meetings were held weekly until April, 1843, when they occurred monthly.

That, previous to 1840, the schools were cramped for means, is shown by the fact that, in March of that year, Mr. N. H. Bolles, who was appointed on the first board of school inspectors in 1837, and again reappointed in 1840, appealed to the city council for relief, on account of a note which he, in conjunction with others as trustees for district No. 4, in 1836, had signed as personal security for a loan of \$200 from the school fund to build a school-house in his district. This note had been placed in suit, and Mr. Bolles asked that legal proceedings be suspended until opportunity should be had to raise the sum by taxation under the new law. The house referred to by Mr. Bolles is supposed to have stood on lot No. 2, block 142, school section addition, about where the *Tribune* office now stands, and is said to have been sold in 1845, it being described by the inspectors at that time as "the only school-house or school-room belonging to the city," and "so old, small and dilapidated, that it was sold recently by the trustees for the sum of \$40, and the purchaser has no reason to congratulate himself on his bargain."

At this time (1840) the city was divided into four districts, their boundaries corresponding with ward boundaries. The First and Second Districts were identical with the First and Second Wards, and comprised the South

Division; the Third District included the Third and Fourth Wards, being the entire West Division, and the Fourth District took in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, being all of the North Division. The school building for the First District (the only one owned by the city) was at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets; that for No. 2 on the north side of Randolph about midway between Fifth Avenue and Franklin street; No. 3 on the north side of West Monroe, west of Canal street, and No. 4 on the corner of Cass and Kinzie streets. The reports of these schools for the month of December of this year show a total of 317 pupils. The first attempt to secure uniformity of textbooks was made at the close of this year, when a series for elementary classes was adopted. This was extended in the early part of the following year to include the entire range of studies pursued in the public schools, and it was added: "No books except those prescribed by the inspectors will be permitted to be used in the schools after the books prescribed can be obtained."

In January, 1841, the city council enacted an ordinance materially enlarging the powers of inspectors and otherwise amending the municipal laws in relation to schools. This was the more noteworthy in view of the action of their successors, five years later—in consequence, no doubt, of the heavy drafts made upon the city treasury in the construction of school houses and the support of schools—in depriving the inspectors of the powers conferred upon them in 1841, and reducing them to the rank of mere messengers of the council.

The total enrollment of pupils in the four districts of the city for December, 1841, was 410, and the expenditures Teachers' Salaries. for the year, \$2,058.82, of which \$1,774.83 was on account of teachers' salaries. The average attendance for the year 1842 was 456; the total expenditures \$3,874.34, of which \$2,249.23 was for salaries. The average membership of the schools in 1843 was 589, and the number of teachers, 8;

the total expenditures were \$3,582.50. The salaries of male teachers about this period were \$400 per year, and of female teachers, \$200. A few years later they were advanced to \$500 and \$250, respectively.

Interesting as the history of the Chicago public schools, during the pioneer period, has been, it would be scarcely

useful, even if it were practicable, to follow out in detail the history of each individual school established in a later era. During the year 1844, however, the first step was taken towards the erection of a permanent school-building, which, as it was the first building of that character in the city, marked an event in the city's history, and is worthy of special mention. This resulted in the erection of a brick building 60x80 feet, and two stories in height, which was located on the north side of Madison street opposite where McVicker's theatre now stands, and was known as the "Dearborn School." The total cost of this building was a little over \$7,500. The lower story was occupied for school purposes about the middle of January, 1845, and the whole building completed in the following spring. It was thought by many to be greatly in advance of the wants and financial ability of the city at the time, and was called, in derision, "Miltimore's Folly," after the name of Mr. Ira Miltimore, chairman of the council committee on schools, who had been prominent in urging its erection, and its sale or conversion into an insane asylum was advocated. The result only proved Mr. Miltimore more sagacious than his critics. A year after the opening of the building, the two districts in the South Division having been practically united, the enrollment of pupils was 543; at the end of the second year it was 660, and a year later, 864. The latter year six assistant teachers were employed besides the principal. A number of the leading teachers of the city anterior to the fire found employment in this building, including among the principals: A. D. Sturtevant, A. W. Ingalls, Miss H. B. Rossiter, F. A.

Benham, J. P. Brooks, Perkins Bass, O. B. Hewitt, George D. Broomell, Albert R. Sabin, Daniel S. Wentworth, Leslie Lewo, Andrew M. Brooks and Alfred P. Burbank, their combined terms covering a period of a quarter of a century. This historic building, after standing over 26 years, was torn down in the summer of 1871 having been vacated at the close of the school year, and the ground leased for business purposes. The school was removed to a building on Wabash avenue, near Monroe street, which was wiped out by the great fire of the same year, and the "Dearborn School" ceased to exist.

Owing to the rapid growth of the city in population since its incorporation in 1837,

there has been a constant and urgent demand for additional seating capacity in the public schools. So pressing has been this demand, that, with the utmost liberality in the erection of new buildings, it has been found necessary to rent a considerable number of buildings for school purposes, and yet their combined capacity has always fallen short of the needs of the city, so that a very considerable percentage of the children have been practically excluded from the schools. Attempts have been made from time to time—especially after the great fire—to remedy this evil by allowing one portion of the children to attend certain schools in the morning, and another portion to attend the same school in the afternoon. The energy and liberality of the school board has no doubt relatively reduced the percentage of children excluded from the schools, though the need of more space is ever present.

Between the year 1845, the date of opening the first school building erected by the city, and the great fire of October, 1871, some forty schools were established, for the most part in buildings erected by the city, but in a few cases in rented quarters. Between the years 1867 and 1870 (inclusive), bonds to the amount of \$1,200,000 were issued on account

Demand for Increased Accommodations.

School Buildings Previous to the Fire.

of loans made for the purpose of purchasing sites for school houses, and erecting buildings thereon and furnishing the same, under authority of acts of the legislature passed at the sessions of 1867 and 1869. The following is a list of the principal buildings erected previous to the fire:

Dearborn School (1845); Kinzie, Scammon and Jones Schools (1846), one in each of the three divisions of the city, the latter in rented building; Washington (afterwards removed, and building became the Sangamon street) School, and the Franklin School (1852); Brown and Foster Schools (1855); Ogden, Moseley and Central High Schools (1856); Newberry School (1858); Skinner School (1859); Haven School (1862); South Chicago (afterwards Douglas), Bridgeport and Holstein Schools were acquired by extension of the city limits (1863); Wells and Cottage Grove (1866); Dore School and four primaries (1867); Holden, Hayes, Carpenter and two Primary Schools (1868); Clarke and West Fourteenth street Schools, and three primaries (1869); Lincoln and Douglas Schools, and one primary (1870). Some idea may be formed of the sums which the city was investing in public schools at this time, by the fact that some of these buildings cost from \$30,000 to \$75,000 each. New buildings, additions and branches of the established schools were being erected or rented each year to accommodate the rapidly increasing school population.

The great fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, was a severe blow to Chicago city schools as well as to other interests. The population of the city according to the census of the previous year, was 306,605; the population under twenty-one years of age, 136,333, and the enrollment in the schools for the year of the fire, 40,832. The amount paid for tuition the same year was \$444,634.53, and the total current expenses of the schools \$547,461.74. Although the school census of the next year (1872) showed an increase in population and the number of children of school age, there was

a reduction in the average membership in the schools of over 3,500 and of expenses of about \$70,000, which fell chiefly upon the cost of tuition. Ten school buildings—one in the South Division and nine in the North Division—valued at over a quarter of a million dollars, were destroyed by the fire, leaving only two buildings—the Lincoln and the Newberry—in the North Division still standing. The schools, however were closed only two weeks, most of them reopening on the 23d, those especially in the burned district being crowded to excess in consequence of diminished seating capacity. An attempt was made to meet this emergency in the burned district by dividing the children in some of the schools into two classes—of which one class occupied the school rooms in the forenoon and the other class in the afternoon. The teachers were divided into four classes, preference being given in assignment to duty in the order named, as follows: (1) Those who had been burned out and left homeless; (2) those having parents or younger members of a family dependent upon them for support; (3) those dependent upon their own earnings for a livelihood, and (4) those having friends or relatives able to provide for their support. The Central High School building was taken possession of by the city immediately after the fire for the use of the courts, and retained until January following.

The legislature at the special session held in the winter of 1872, passed an act reorganizing the board of education and materially enlarging its powers (which had been restricted by action of the city council under the old constitution), and making it virtually independent of the council. The number of members of the board, which at this time was twenty (one for each ward), by this act was reduced to fifteen, appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the council, and divided into three classes of five members each, of which one class went out of office each year. The new board entered upon the

The Fire of 1871—

Buildings Destroyed.



Young Cannon

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task of restoring the public schools, and during the next few years its work was largely one of reconstruction. The Pearson Street school was the first new building to be occupied and, by the close of the school year in June, 1873, the new Jones, Kinzie, Franklin and Ogden Schools were added to the list—though the Jones School was again destroyed by fire during the next year. The rapidity of the work of reconstruction is shown by the fact that, in 1885—fourteen years after the fire—there were 80 school buildings in the city, of which 56 had been erected after the fire. In 1890 there were within the old city limits 112 school buildings, valued, with their furniture, heating apparatus, etc., (exclusive of real estate) at \$5,183,950. Of this number only 15 had been erected previous to the fire.

In the early part of the year 1873, under authority of an act of Congress, the city transferred to the United States a tract of land on the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, extending 380 feet on the former by 198½ on the latter, for a tract 190 by 90 feet at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. The land transferred by the city was a part of that retained for the benefit of the school fund at the sale of the school section in 1833, and that received by it was the site of the old post office, previous to the fire, with the ruins of the walls still remaining upon it. The latter was intended to be used for the public library, but it being found impracticable to build on this site, it was rented and is now occupied by the First National Bank of the city of Chicago. It is still retained by the city and rented for the benefit of the school fund, producing nearly \$30,000 per annum.

The first public lease of lots in block 142 of the "School Section"—between Madison,

State, Monroe and Dearborn streets—was made in May, 1843, the property being offered for a term of seven years. There does not seem to have been much alacrity in taking this now

immensely valuable property, as the committee on schools reported that sixteen lots out of thirty-eight had not been taken at the first offering. These were subsequently leased.

The report of Wm. H. Brown, the school agent, for January, 1844, shows that the school fund at that time amounted nominally to \$46,848.64. Of this amount over \$18,000 was in judgments and suspended debts. Of the latter sum he pronounced \$16,324.16 as "decidedly bad" or of "doubtful" value, leaving a balance of \$30,524.48, which he described as "effective."

During the year 1847, an event of considerable importance in its bearing upon the school fund was consummated, which may be properly mentioned in this connection. This was the settlement, under authority of an act of the State legislature, of a controversy between the city and the claimants of certain "wharfing privileges," as they were called. By the terms of this settlement each owner of what was known as a "wharfing lot" became responsible to the city for "a certain stipulated amount for his lot, with interest at six per cent., payable quarterly until the principal was paid." One of the conditions provided that \$30,000 of the principal should go to the city to be used in the discharge of its obligations, or in such manner as the council might direct, while the remainder was to be paid over to the school agent and become a part of the School fund under the name of the "Wharfing Lot Fund." The sum ultimately realized for the school fund under this arrangement amounted to \$68,061.94.

According to the report of the school agent, the city began the year 1848 with a nominal school fund of \$50,994.19, of which he regarded \$35,765.52 as "effective." [Further details of Mr. Brown's management of the city's school fund will be found under the head of "School Agents."] According to the report of the finance committee of the common council, the total

school fund principal represented by securities, in the hands of the school agent, June 30, 1892, was \$960,439.25, and the income account from rentals on school property for the previous year, \$255,634.22.

The above does not include sundry special funds—amounting in the aggregate to \$53,100—which have been donated

Special Funds. from time to time by individuals, to be held by the school agent in trust, under the condition that the income derived therefrom shall be applied to certain specific purposes in connection with the schools in general, or certain specified schools in particular. These funds are designated as follows, with the sums which they severally represent :

Name of Fund.	Amt. of Principal.
Moseley Book Fund.....	\$11,000
Foster Medal Fund.....	1,000
Jones Fund.....	1,000
Newberry Fund.....	1,000
Carpenter Fund.....	1,000
Holden Fund (per annum).....	100
Michael Reese Fund.....	2,000
W. K. Sullivan Fund.....	300
Calhoun Fund.....	500
Sheldon Fund.....	2,500
Jonathan Burr Fund.....	32,700
Total principal.....	\$53,100

The Moseley fund dates from 1856, when Mr. Flavel Moseley donated \$1,000, the income of which was to be devoted to the purchase of text books for indigent children. On his death, in 1867, he added by bequest \$10,000 (less the internal revenue tax of \$600) to this sum.

The Foster Medal Fund is the result of a donation of \$1,000 made by Dr. John H. Foster, in 1857, the avails to be expended in purchasing medals and other rewards of merit for deserving pupils in the grammar department of the public schools.

The Jones Fund originated in a donation of \$1,000 by Wm. Jones, in 1858, the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of text-books for indigent pupils in the Jones School, or for reference books, maps, globes, etc.

The Newberry Fund began in 1862, in a contribution of \$1,000, the income of which

goes to the purchase of text-books for indigent children in the school bearing the name of the donor, or for school apparatus, reference books, etc.

The Carpenter Fund grows out of a like donation in 1868, by Philo Carpenter, for the benefit of the Carpenter School.

The Holden Fund originated in an annual contribution of \$100 by Charles N. Holden, to be applied to the purchase of text-books for needy and destitute children in the Holden school, and for books for prizes.

The Burr Fund of \$32,700 is the result of a bequest, left by Jonathan Burr at his death in 1868. The revenue, by the terms of his will, is expended in the purchase of books of reference, apparatus, text-books, works of art, etc., for the public schools. The income from these funds for the year amounted to \$2,652.70.

The memory of these benefactions has generally been perpetuated by naming schools in honor of their authors. In addition to these, the following persons, most of whom have been identified with the schools as members of the board of education or teachers, have been similarly honored: Luther Haven, Wm. H. Brown, S. S. Hayes, Mark Skinner, W. B. Ogden, Isaac N. Arnold, J. Y. Scammon, Grant Goodrich, S. B. Raymond, Geo. C. Clark, J. R. Doolittle, John McLaren, J. C. Dore, Wm. H. Wells, J. L. Pickard, D. S. Wentworth, Ellen Mitchell, Carter H. Harrison, E. B. Keith, Thomas Hoyne, besides the perpetuation of such names as Lincoln, Grant, Logan, Sheridan, Hancock, Geo. H. Thomas, E. B. Washburne and others of national reputation.

The first attempt to secure uniformity of text-books in the Chicago city schools was made in December, 1840, in the adoption by the inspectors of a series of books chiefly for pupils in the elementary classes. This was extended to a higher class of studies in March, 1841, and a series of regulations adopted in April following declared that "no books, except those

Benefactors of the Schools.

Text Books.

prescribed by the inspectors, will be permitted to be used in the schools after the books prescribed can be obtained." The course of study has, of course, been materially modified since, but this was the beginning of really effective steps toward the grading of the public schools.

In December, 1853, it was decided by the city council to create the office of superintendent of city schools, and the place was offered to John D. Philbrick, of New Britain, Conn., but declined. In March, 1854, a tender was made of the position to John C. Dore, principal of the Boylston Grammar School, Boston, Mass., and by him accepted at a salary of \$1,500. Mr. Dore entered upon the office in June following, and immediately set about the work of a more thorough classification of the city schools. In March, 1856, he resigned, being succeeded in June following by William H. Wells, principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., who still farther prosecuted the grading of the schools, arranged a thorough systematization of the work of the teachers, and introduced many improvements and reforms. Mr. Wells' administration was eminently successful, but in the early part of 1864, he tendered his resignation, to the general regret of teachers and school officers. He was succeeded in June of that year by Josiah L. Pickard, who had been superintendent of public instruction for the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Pickard filled the position thirteen years, resigning in June, 1877, when he was succeeded by Duane Doty, of Detroit, Mich., who in turn resigned in the summer of 1880. Prof. George Howland, who had been for twenty years principal of the Chicago High School, was appointed to the vacancy, retiring August 26, 1891, on account of ill health. Prof. Albert G. Lane, the present incumbent, was then appointed. Long experience as a teacher and as superintendent of schools for Cook county have qualified the latter for the successful discharge of the duties of the office.

The growth of the schools from year to year will be indicated by the number of teachers employed since 1840, when the written records of the school board begin: In 1841 there were 5 teachers employed; 1842-7; 1843-7; 1844-8; 1845-9; 1846-13; 1847 to 1849-18; 1850-21; 1851-25; 1852-29; 1853-34; 1854-35; 1855-42; 1856 and 1857 (no report); 1858-81; 1859-101; 1860-123; 1861-139; 1861 (ten months)-160; 1862-187; 1863-212; 1865 (18 months to end of school year)-240; 1866-265; 1867-319; 1868-401; 1869-481; 1870-537; 1871-572; 1872-476; 1873-564; 1874-640; 1875-700; 1876-762; 1877-730; 1878-797; 1879-850; 1880-898; 1881-958; 1882-1,019; 1883-1,107; 1884-1,195; 1885-1,296; 1886-1,440; 1887-1,574; 1888-1,663; 1889-1,801; 1890-2,711; 1891-3,001; 1892-3,300.

The presidents of the school board (known as "Inspectors" previous to 1857, and "Board of Education" since), from the organization of the first board to the present time, have been as follows:

1840-43, William Jones; 1843-45, J. Young Scammon; 1845-48, William Jones; 1848, Dr. E. S. Kimberly; 1849, (record lost); 1850-51, Henry Smith; 1851-52, William Jones; 1852-53, Flavel Moseley; 1853-54, William H. Brown; 1854-58, Flavel Moseley; 1858-60, Luther Haven; 1860-61, J. C. Dore and J. W. Foster; 1861-62, ———; 1863, W. L. Newberry; 1864-66, Charles N. Holden; 1866-67, George C. Clarke; 1867-68, L. Brentano; 1868-69, S. A. Briggs; 1869-70, Wm. H. King; 1870-72, Eben F. Runyan; 1872-74, William H. King; 1874-76, John H. Richberg; 1876-78, W. K. Sullivan; 1878-80, Wm. H. Wells; 1880-82, Martin Delany; 1882-83, Norman Bridge; 1883-84, Adolph Kraus; 1884-85, J. R. Doolittle; 1885-86, Adolph Kraus; 1886-88, Allan C. Story; 1888-89, Graeme Stewart; 1889-90, Wm. G. Beale; 1890-91, Louis Nettlehorst; 1891-92, John McLaren. The following persons have held the office

of secretary of the board: Isaac N. Arnold, J. Y. Scammon, George W. Meeker, Edw. C. Larned, J. C. Dore, W. H. Wells, J. L. Pickard, Duane Doty and George Howland—the last five being *ex-officio* secretaries of the board, while serving as superintendents of public schools. On the retirement of Mr. Howland, Mr. Shepherd Johnston, who had been clerk of the superintendent of schools, became secretary of the Board. The school board, which had since 1872 consisted of fifteen members, was in 1892 increased to twenty-one members, divided into three classes, of seven members each—each class remaining in office three years.

Mr. James Hall was the first clerk employed in the office of the superintendent of the city schools, being appointed in 1859 and serving till 1863, when he gave place to Shepherd Johnston, already mentioned.

In September, 1877, on the accession of Mr. Doty to the superintendency of schools,

Mr. Edward C. Delano was Assistant Superintendents, appointed the first assistant superintendent, a position which he has continued to fill up to the present time. Since then the force of assistants has been increased from time to time, as the schools and the responsibility of their management have multiplied, until they now number eight—six gentlemen and two ladies.

From the organization of Cook county in 1831 to 1840—nearly three years after the organization of the Chicago city government—the Chicago school fund was in the custody of Colonel Richard J. Hamilton, the first commissioner of school lands for Cook county. During the first three years, his services as the custodian of the fund were no doubt merely nominal, but the sale of the Chicago “school section” in October, 1833, (described elsewhere in this chapter) produced the sum of \$38,895, which remained in his hands until February, 1840, when, the State legislature having passed an amendment of the city charter at its session of the previous year, creating the office of school agent, Hon. William H. Brown was appointed to

that position by the city council. The amount of the fund realized from the sale of school lands appears to have been somewhat reduced (probably on account of expenses of the sale or from losses upon loans), as the sum turned over by Col. Hamilton to Mr. Brown is reported to have been \$38,625.47, of which \$24,001.96 was in the form of loans on personal or real estate security, \$6,545 of notes in suit, \$7,366.36 in judgments and \$648.15 in cash. Mr. Brown continued to serve the city in the capacity of school agent for thirteen years, during nine of which he declined to receive any compensation for his services, for the remainder of the period accepting a nominal salary for a clerk. He retired by resignation in February, 1853, at that time turning over to his successor the sum of \$41,123.20, of which over \$5,000 was in cash, the remainder being loans secured for the most part by real estate mortgages. During his administration he succeeded in materially improving the condition of the fund, and it is said to his credit that not a single dollar was lost by a bad loan. His retirement was made the occasion of the adoption by the city council of a series of strong resolutions of thanks.

Mr. Brown was succeeded by Mr. James Long, who held the office some three years. Elias Greenebaum was then (April, 1856), elected, serving about a year, when he gave place in March, 1857, to Eugene C. Long. Mr. Long was succeeded by H. N. Heald in May, 1859, but in the following year, the custody of the fund passed into the hands of the city comptroller as *ex-officio* school agent. In May, 1865, the office of school agent was revived, and Mr. Charles C. Chase, chief clerk of the comptroller, was elected by the board of education to the place, which he has continued to fill ever since.

The need of a High School for the instruction of the more advanced pupils in the public schools seems to have attracted the attention of the Board of Inspectors as early at least as 1843, and one of the uses to which it was proposed to put the new Dearborn school building

THE
UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS

when projected in 1844, was the accommodation of such a department. The discussion of the subject was renewed from time to time, and though extended reports of committees in favor of the measure were made, no steps of a positive character were taken until January, 1855, when the city council adopted an ordinance authorizing the establishment of such a school, and prescribing the class of studies to be pursued, and various other details of its organization. A few weeks later, orders were passed directing the committee on schools to prepare plans and specifications for the building, and the city clerk to advertise for proposals for its erection, the cost being limited to \$22,000. One of the first duties of Mr. Wells, after his assumption of the office of superintendent, in 1856, was to arrange for the opening of this school, which was done under the principalship of Prof. C. A. Dupee. Provision was made for classical, English and normal courses—the first two of three years each and the last of two years. The normal school was made independent in 1871, again attached to the high school in 1876, but finally suspended in 1877. In 1860, the classical and English courses were extended to four years, and all pupils were required to take at least one language during the course. In the early part of 1858, Mr. George Howland was made assistant principal, and in 1860 he became principal, retaining the position for twenty years, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools. In 1869, in view of the crowded condition of the High School, it was decided to establish classes in the first year's studies of the High School course in some one or more of the grammar schools in each division of the city. The schools selected for this purpose were the Franklin School in the North Division, the Haven School in the South Division, and the Foster and Hayes schools in the West Division. This policy has since been abandoned, and in 1875 independent high schools were organized in each of the divisions of the city, making, with the Central High School, on the West Side, four in all. In 1880 the

Central and West Division schools were consolidated into one, reducing the number to three, and in 1887, the present building at Congressstreet and Ogden avenue having been erected, the West Division High School was removed thither from the location which it had occupied at Morgan and Monroe streets. By the extension of the city limits in 1889, five additional high schools were brought into the city, viz: Englewood, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake and Lake View, besides the English high and training schools, which became independent, making nine in all. In 1892 they were increased to twelve, as follows:

English High and Manual Training School.

North Division High School.

South Division High School.

West Division High School.

Northwest Division High School.

Englewood High School.

Hyde Park High School.

Jefferson High School.

Lake High School.

Lake View High School.

South Chicago High School.

Calumet High School.

These had a total enrollment during the year ending June, 1892, of 5,643.

Among the early principals and assistants in the high schools appear the names of C. A. Dupee, Geo. Howland, Hon. Geo. E. Adams, Edward C. Delano, J. C. Pickard, A. R. Sabin, Dr. Samuel Willard, Francis Hanford, Alfred Kirk, Wm. M. Payne, Selim H. Peabody, A. Henry Vanzwoll, and others. On the roll of graduates may be found such names as Luther Laffin Mills, Charles S. Hutchinson, Telford Burnham, Arthur Burnham, John F. Ballantyne, Wm. Morton Payne, George C. Howland, and many others whose names are familiar in professional and business circles in Chicago.

Free Evening Schools. EVENING SCHOOLS.—There is no more beneficent feature of the Chicago free school system than the free evening schools conducted, during the winter months, for the benefit of adults and other pupils of both sexes,

who are unable, on account of their age or being compelled to labor during the day-time, to avail themselves of the day-schools. The first experiment in organizing a school of this character was made in the winter of 1856, resulting in the establishment of a school whose sessions were held three evenings of each week in West Market Hall, on West Randolph street between Desplaines and Union streets. D. S. Wentworth, principal of the Scammon school, had supervision of this school, assisted chiefly by teachers of the day-schools, their services being rendered gratuitously. Mr. Lane, the present superintendent of city schools, and Mr. Delano, his first assistant, were members of this little band of teachers. The school opened with about 60 pupils, but before the close of the term it had an enrollment of 208, with an average attendance of 150.

While these schools appear to have been revived from year to year, there does not seem to have been much progress until the winter of 1863, when a school was opened in the old Dearborn school building, on Madison street between State and Dearborn, the session beginning on the 8th of January and continuing twelve weeks. The sessions for male and female pupils were held on alternate evenings, and the total enrollment was 483—294 males and 189 females.

The city council made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the benefit of these schools for the fiscal year 1864-5, being the first appropriation of the kind made by the city. This enabled the Board to enlarge the system, and four schools were conducted that year. The statistics show a regular increase in the number of schools and of pupils until 1871, when the fire of that year caused their suspension for two years. In the fall of 1873, and with the exception of 1876, they have been kept in operation from ten to fourteen weeks each winter.

During the school year, 1890-91, forty-five evening schools were in session from four to twenty-four weeks—thirty-two of them for the longer period. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 12,060—9,671 males and

2,389 females—an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over the previous year—with an average attendance of 5,414. Besides the principals, 256 teachers were employed.

In the fall of 1868, an evening high school class was organized under the direction of S. H. Peabody, a teacher in the High School, in which instruction was given in the higher mathematics, book-keeping, mechanical philosophy and mechanical drawing. The sessions of this school were interrupted by the great fire, but were resumed in 1874. The whole number of pupils enrolled in this department for 1890-91, was 711, and the average attendance nearly 400.

For several years past, these schools have been under the direction of a supervisor of evening schools, A. Henry Vanzwoll being the present incumbent, with James H. Brayton, assistant.

The aggregate cost of maintaining the evening schools for the school year ended June, 1891, was \$85,851.98, of which \$72,610.50 was for salaries of teachers.

A considerable number of the pupils exceeded 30 years of age.

A Normal School, as a branch of the city school system, was established in the fall of 1856, as an "annex" to the High School. The Normal School established that year—the object being to prepare young ladies for positions as teachers in the public schools. In 1871 it was made an independent school, so continuing until 1876, when it resumed its relation to the High School. One year later it was discontinued. In the earlier years of its existence, candidates for admission were required to pass an examination similar to that required for admission to the academic department; but after the organization of the Division High Schools, all graduates of these schools were admitted without further examination. A School of Practice was organized as a part of the Normal School system in 1866, being conducted in the Scammon school building. The number in the first graduating class (1858) was one; in the class of 1877—when the school ceased to exist—it was 91.

The place of this school has been supplied, though somewhat imperfectly, by a system of "cadetships" by which graduates of the High Schools, who are candidates for positions as teachers, secure a sort of practical training in the profession. The superintendents of city schools have, however, from time to time, in their reports, strongly urged the importance of a "Training School" for young teachers.

The first step in the establishment of a school for the instruction of deaf mute children was taken in September, 1870, when Mr. D. Greenberger organized a class in the LaSalle Street Primary School building near Lincoln Park, giving instruction in the use of the vocal organs. Later, this class was taught in the new Franklin School building, and finally in one of the rooms of the board of education, where it remained up to the time of the great fire. It was carried on without expense to the city except for the use of rooms, Mr. Greenberger receiving a tuition fee from the parents of the children. The fire caused a suspension until January, 1875, when a class was organized in a building occupied by the Jones School, on East Van Buren street, Prof. Philip A. Emery, a teacher of experience, having been employed to take charge of it, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. On the completion of the new Jones School, the class was removed to this building, and in 1877 the services of an additional teacher were found necessary. In 1878 it was removed to the Third Avenue School building, and in January, 1879, found temporary quarters in the Newsboy's Home, on Quincy street.

The legislature of 1879 having made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the education of the deaf and dumb children of the city, to be expended under direction of the board of education, a standing committee on Deaf Mute Schools was appointed, and Prof. Emery was elected principal. Branch schools were opened in each division of the city and four assistant teachers employed. During the past twelve years the schools have been

taught in different localities, usually in some of the public school buildings, chosen with reference to accessibility for the largest number of deaf and dumb children and the room to be spared from other uses. The number of pupils during this period has not varied materially, ranging between forty-five and sixty. These have been taught in four different schools (besides an advanced class), by a board of teachers, consisting, during the past year, of a principal and five assistants. Prof. Emery, who was appointed principal in 1875, still retains that position.

The question of the introduction of vocal music as a special study into the schools began to be agitated at an early day, but the first action on the

subject was taken by the council in December, 1841, in accordance with a report of a committee of the board of inspectors. As a result of this action, Mr. N. Gilbert was employed as a teacher in this department at \$16 a month. In September, 1842, the Board voted to continue Mr. Gilbert's services six months longer at the rate of \$400 per annum, but at the end of this period, they were discontinued by order of the council. Unsuccessful attempts were made to revive the study in 1845 and again in April, 1846, but in September following, permission was given to a teacher to give instruction in music in the schools for a small remuneration to be paid by the scholars, and a Mr. Whitman gave lessons in several districts for some months. In March, 1847, the school committee of the Common Council reported adversely upon a recommendation of the board of inspectors in favor of reintroducing music as a permanent study, but in November of the same year, permission was granted to the Board to engage a teacher at \$250 a year, and Mr. Frank Lombard was employed. In 1850, Mr. Lombard's salary was advanced to \$400, and in 1852, to \$500. Mr. Lombard continued to serve in this capacity until 1853, when he was succeeded by Christopher Plagge; in March, 1854, Mr. Plagge resigned, giving place to J. L. Slayton, who retired at the

close of the school year in 1856. With the opening of the next school year, William Tillinghast became the teacher at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, remaining until October, 1860. There was then a suspension of this branch of instruction on account of the condition of the school fund, until 1863, when the Board voted to pay \$500 towards the salary of a teacher, the remainder to be made up by private subscription. Within a few months two teachers were employed under these terms. In 1864, Mr. Orlando Blackman, who had been appointed teacher of music for the Grammar and Primary Schools during the previous year, began a course of instruction to the primary teachers. Mr. E. E. Whittemore was employed as an assistant teacher in 1865, and two years later took entire charge of music in the Grammar department, retiring in 1875. A graded course of instruction went into effect in 1868, and with various changes in salaries and the number of teachers employed, this system has been continued in force since. The class instruction, which occupies a few minutes each day, is given entirely by the regular teachers, under the supervision of a special teacher of music. In 1891, there were three supervisors of singing (one each for the High School, the Grammar and the Primary departments), with fourteen assistants, employed at an aggregate for salaries of \$16,950. Prof. William L. Tomlins (appointed in 1885) has charge of the instruction in the High School department, Prof. Blackman supervises the Grammar schools and Agnes Cox, the Primary grades. Mr. Blackman has been identified with this branch of instruction since 1863.

The presence of a large German population in the city of Chicago early led to a German. strong pressure for the introduction

of the German language as a special study in the public schools. The initial step in this direction, with reference to schools below the rank of high school, was taken in May, 1865, as the result of a resolution introduced in the school board by the

late Lorenz Brentano. A committee appointed at this time reported in favor of such introduction in one of the schools as an experiment, and the Washington School, in the West Division, was selected for that purpose. In October of the same year, Mrs. Pauline M. Reed commenced giving instructions to pupils in this school in all except the two lower grades. In April of the following year, Mrs. Reed having been transferred to the High School as instructor in French and German, Mrs. Caroline McFee took charge of the German classes in the Washington School. The experiment having proved successful, it was voted by the board of education, in July, 1866, to introduce the study in four additional schools, and the Franklin and the Newberry in the North Division; the Wells, in the West Division, and the Moseley, in the South Division, were selected. In 1868 two new schools were added (the Cottage Grove and the Kinzie schools); in 1869, one (the Carpenter); and in 1870, two (the La Salle Street Primary and the Haven school). The number of pupils, which had been 115 the first year, was increased to 2,597 the year last mentioned. Four more schools (the Skinner, Scammon, Lincoln and Ogden) were added previous to the fire of October, 1871, when that event caused a suspension of the study till January following. During the year 1874, Miss Regina W. Shauer was elected superintendent of instruction in German, and a system of grading and examinations was adopted. The number of pupils had been reduced considerably, as compared with the year 1871, which was probably due to the changes caused by the fire. In 1875, instruction in German, which had been allowed in the primary grades, was restricted to the grammar grades, but has since been restored to the primary school classes, except the first and second grades.* Between 1874 and 1879 this branch of instruction was in-

* A change was made by the School Board in the matter of instruction in German in 1893, which is explained in a subsequent section under the head of "The Fads." See page 99.



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roduced into four additional schools, making eighteen in all, of which six were in the North Division, four in the South and eight in the West. In 1878, Mr. Gustav A. Zimmerman was elected special teacher of German in place of Miss Shauer, a position which he still retains. There has since been a steady increase in the number of schools in which this branch is taught, as well as the number of pupils. In his report for 1890-91 Mr. Zimmerman states the number of schools in which German was taught during the year to be 121, with 207 teachers and 36,133 pupils, of whom about one-half were of German parentage and over 10,000 of Anglo-American descent. In answer to the claim that the study of German has a tendency to retard the progress in other studies of pupils pursuing it, Mr. Zimmerman shows that the standing of pupils pursuing English and German studies jointly is much higher than that of pupils pursuing English studies alone.

While some attention appears to have been given to drawing as a branch of study in the public schools previous to 1866, it seems to have been unsystematic in character and chiefly voluntary on the part of the teachers. The report of the superintendent of schools for that year refers to the use of a series of drawing books by the teachers in the Brown school, and recommends the employment of a teacher in drawing for the grammar grades. In his report for the next year, the superintendent again recurs to the subject, and makes mention of the good results attained through the instruction of Miss A. E. Trimmingham, teacher of drawing in the High School, to teachers in the institute. In May, 1869, the board adopted Bartholomew's drawing book as a text-book for use in the public schools, but in the following year an order was adopted discontinuing the study as then taught. A few weeks later there seems to have been a reaction on the subject, for in December of the same year we find the board adopting an order for the employment of

two teachers to give two lessons per week to each of the first six grades in the public schools. Misses Clara F. Currier and Mary Starr were employed under this order at salaries of \$1,000 each. Having resigned during the summer vacation of 1872, their places were filled by Misses Carrie E. Powers and Julia H. Arms. After two years' service, Miss Arms was succeeded by Miss Roemheld, who filled the position until the close of the winter term of 1875. The Bartholomew series of drawing books was displaced in 1874 by the adoption of the "Walter Smith System of Free Hand Drawing," the publishers of the latter furnishing a teacher free of cost to the city to give instruction to the regular teachers. Mr. O. J. Pierce acted in this capacity for one year, meanwhile giving instruction in drawing in the Normal School, and in July, 1875, he was employed as superintendent of instruction in drawing at a salary of \$2,000 per year. At the end of the next year, for economic reasons, his services were dispensed with, but in order to prevent a suspension of this branch of study, the publishers of the Smith series of text-books employed Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dimock to give instruction gratuitously. A year later Mrs. Dimock was elected special teacher of drawing at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Mr. Hermann Hanstein has charge of this department in the high schools. The aggregate amount of salaries paid in this department for the year ending June, 1891, was \$10,889.75. The number of pupils for the same year was 98,904, showing that two-thirds of the pupils in the public schools received instruction in this branch. "Prang's Complete Course in Form and Drawing" is the text-book in use, having been adopted in September, 1890.*

Closely related to physical culture and the art of drawing as branches of instruction, is manual training, or instruction in the mechanic arts.

After some years of discussion, and in the face of considerable hostile criticism, a

* See "The Fads," page 99.

school of this character was opened in the early part of the school year of 1886-7, on Monroe street, near Halsted, for the benefit of pupils of the first year classes in the high schools. During the first year it was attended by about seventy-five pupils, receiving instruction in mechanical drawing and various forms of bench work in the afternoons of five days in the week. While the experiment appears to have been reasonably satisfactory in individual cases, it has not proved entirely so as a part of a system of education, probably because it created a divided responsibility, interfering, to some extent, with the regular studies of the course, while better opportunities were given for instruction in the manual arts in the Chicago Manual Training School, established under the auspices of the Chicago Commercial Club in 1883. At the close of the school year, in 1889, the plan was changed by the establishment of an independent English High and Manual Training School with a three year's course, at the same place. In his report of 1891 Superintendent Howland speaks of the original plan as "a failure," while, of the revised scheme, he says: "The establishment of the English High and Manual Training School, as an independent school, under the charge of James F. Clafin, was a new departure in our system and has fully justified the thought of those who were most interested in the measure. The number of pupils has been greatly increased, the work thoroughly systematized and carried on with earnestness and most commendable interest and success, and the prospect is that, with larger accommodations and better appliances which have been provided by the board, the number of pupils will be more than doubled for the coming year." The whole number of pupils for the year ended June, 1891, was 147.

During the year 1885-6, a teacher of physical culture was employed, as an experiment, to give instruction to the grammar grade pupils in four of the most important schools. The experiment was found so satisfactory that it was decided

to employ eight teachers to give instruction to the pupils in the grammar grades in all the schools. The system has since been extended to all the schools. In the primary schools the exercises consist of a light calisthenics, advancing in the grammar and high school departments to exercises of a more vigorous character, calculated to increase the vigor and strength of the pupils and promote his physical health. This department is under the direction of a supervisor of physical culture, assisted by twenty assistant teachers, with salaries aggregating \$24,300.*

The present school board (1893) consists of twenty one members, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the city council, divided into three classes of seven members each, each class remaining in office three years. Albert S. Trude, Esq., is president; Daniel R. Cameron, vice-president, and Shepherd Johnston, secretary of the board. The following is a list of the members, arranged in classes according to the time of their retirement from office:

Class of 1894.—John J. Badenoch, William Boldenweck, George W. Stanford, Lucy L. Flower, Alex. H. Revell, James Rosenthal, George L. Warner.

Class of 1895.—William H. Beebe, Theodore J. Bluthardt, Thomas Cusack, Patrick H. Duggan, James P. Mallette, Albert S. Trude, William D. Preston.

Class of 1896.—Thomas Brenan, M. J. Keane, Daniel R. Cameron, Charles S. Thornton, Robert Lindblom, Edward G. Halle, Mrs. C. K. Sherman.

As stated under the head of "School Superintendents," Prof. Albert G. Lane, successor of the late George Howland, is the present superintendent of the Chicago public schools. He is assisted in the discharge of the duties of his department by a force of eight assistant superintendents, each of whom is as

* See "The Fads," page 99.

igned to some special department of common school work. The assistants are as follows: Edward C. Delano, Alfred Kirk (in place of Rev. John C. Burroughs, deceased), Albert E. Sabin, Ella F. Young, Elizabeth L. Hartley, Leslie Lewis, James Hannan, and Augustus F. Nightingale. These are still aided by the following list of supervisors: J. Henry Vanzwoll, supervisor, and James I. Brayton, assistant supervisor of evening schools: Wm. L. Tomlins, supervisor of singing in high schools; Orlando Blackman, supervisor of singing in grammar grades; Agnes Cox, supervisor of singing in primary grades; Gustav A. Zimmerman, supervisor of German; Herman Hanstein, supervisor of drawing in high schools; Josephine C. Lock, superintendent of drawing in grammar and primary schools, and Henry Suder, supervisor of physical culture.

According to the report of the superintendent of schools for the school year ended June 30, 1892, there were

180 schools in the city at the close of the year, of which 134 were grammar and primary combined and 46 primary alone. There were also 12 high schools. These schools were taught in 314 buildings, of which 230 were the property of the city and 84 were leased. The number of teachers was 3,300, of whom 219 were males and 3,081 females. All the principals of the high schools were males, but of the 180 other schools 82 were males, 86 females. In several cases principals have charge of more than one school, which accounts for the discrepancy between the number of principals and the number of separate schools.] The total enrollment of pupils for the year 1891-2 was 157,743.

In spite of the rapid increase in school buildings and the use of rented rooms since the fire, their number has hardly kept pace with the increase in population. There has consequently been some complaint of lack of accommodations in the schools, though the school board claims that this has been exaggerated somewhat. According to the school

census of 1892 the number of children in the city between the ages of 6 and 14 years—of an age to be in school—was 191,367. At the same time the whole number of sittings (in buildings belonging to the city and rented) was 141,238. There was a surplus of sittings beyond the actual requirement in nine wards, while there was a deficiency in the other 25. If, therefore, all the children of school age were to present themselves at the doors of the public schools, there would be an excess of some 50,000, to say nothing of 138,616 between 14 and 21 years, some of whom are undoubtedly to be found in both the grammar and the high schools. An effort has been made to afford relief in the crowded districts by establishing a system of half day divisions, by which the capacity of the schools is temporarily enlarged to an extent of nearly 18,000, by reducing the time to which twice this number of pupils are receiving instruction to one-half day each. The census of 1892, however, shows that over 72,000 were receiving instruction in the kindergartens, private and parochial or church schools and business colleges, 60,000 or more of whom are between 6 and 21 years. This would still leave a very large excess of those who have a right to claim admission to the public schools unprovided for, though the employment of large numbers of boys and girls between 14 and 21 in stores, factories and other branches of industry, diminishes the pressure that otherwise might be expected.

The total enrollment of all the public schools for the first month of the year 1892-3 was 142,787, of which 5,684 were in the twelve high schools. The grammar and primary schools had been increased by six, making 186 in all—many of the schools having one or more branches—with a total seating capacity of 144,505. The total number of teachers at the same time was 3,363, of whom nineteen were in the kindergarten department—added during the year 1892—and sixty-one “special teachers.” That the school board is making an earnest effort

to meet the wants of the city is shown by the fact that they now have under way, or are preparing to erect, some thirty additional buildings, which are expected to be completed and opened before the close of the present school year, furnishing approximately 20,000 additional seats.

The value of school buildings, furniture, etc., according to the report of 1890-1—the latest accessible—was \$7,608,-
School Property. 950, and of real estate \$2,531,-
936, making a total of \$10,140,886. In

addition to this the city owns certain real estate which, during the same year, produced an income of \$255,854.34 from rentals. The following statement of the condition of the school fund in June, 1891, is worthy of notice :

The real estate within the city limits belonging to the school fund, is appraised at....	\$4,235,380 00
The real estate outside the city limits belonging to the school fund, is appraised at.....	78,485 00
The principal of the school funds amounts to.	961,428 67
The wharfing lot fund amounts to	68,061 94
Total.	\$5,343,355 61

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION UNDER 21 YEARS, TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, WITH AMOUNT PAID FOR TUITION, AND TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR EACH HALF-DECADE FROM 1840:

YEAR.	TOTAL POPULATION.	POPULA'N UNDER 21 YEARS.	ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	BUILDINGS OWNED BY CITY.	BUILDINGS RENTED.	NO. OF TEACHERS	AMOUNT PAID FOR TUITION.	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES.
1840	4,479	2,109	317			4		
*1841	4,479	2,109	413			5	\$ 1,889 82	\$ 2,076 75
1845	12,088	No record.	1,051			9	2,277 53	3,413 45
1850	29,963	"	1,919			21	No record.	6,035 97
1855	80,100	31,235	6,826			42	15,636 73	16,546 13
1860	109,206	52,861	14,199			123	49,612.43	69,630 58
+1865	178,492	82,596	29,080			240	131,094 91	176,003 73
1870	306,005	136,333	38,939			537	414,655 70	527,741 60
1875	395,408	174,549	49,121			700	552,327 37	662,093 47
		OVER 6 AND UNDER 21.						
1880	491,516	137,035	59,562	59	14	898	1,254,069 44	1,000,003 03
1885	629,985	169,384	79,276	79	5	1,296	1,697,001 74	1,884,570 58
1890	1,205,669	289,433	135,541	203	35	3,001	2,296,732 20	3,583,481 95
1892	1,438,010	329,799	157,743	210	84	3,300	2,555,821 22	4,015,414 64

* First year for which a complete record is furnished.

† Owing to a change in the time of closing the fiscal year from December to the termination of the school year, the report for 1865 covers eighteen months.

A noteworthy feature of the Chicago public school system is the prominence given to ladies, not only in the selection of teachers but in the management of the schools. Of the twenty-one members of the school board, three are ladies. Two ladies fill positions as assistant superintendent; one is supervisor of singing in the primary grades; one is supervisor of drawing in the grammar and primary school department, and 3,081 occupied places in the school rooms for the school year of 1891-2—of whom eighty-six were principals in grammar and primary schools—against a total of 219 male teachers of all grades. So

Ladies and the Public Schools.

marked has been the predominance of the "gentler sex" in the ranks of the teachers that it has called out a mild protest from some of the members of the board of education. Mr. Nettlehorst, president of the board, in his report for 1891, after referring to the argument that "at least one-half of the pupils in the schools are girls," says: "If this argument has any value whatever, if there is any good reason to have women on our board because there are female teachers and girls in our schools, the argument will also hold good that we should have a sufficient number of male teachers, because about one-half of our pupils are boys."

MISCELLANEOUS.—During the school year 1893-4, a spirited discussion was maintained in the press and the school board in reference to continuing instruction in the special branches. These included German, Physical Culture, Clay Modeling, Drawing, "Color Work," "Pasting," and Vocal Music—popularly denominated "the fads." On the one hand it was argued that, while some of these branches were practically useless, being rather of the character of child's play, the benefits from others accrued only to a favored few—the remainder receiving no benefit or being absolutely retarded in their more useful studies by the consumption of time. On the other hand, it was maintained that the pursuit of the "special branches" trained the hand, the eye and voice, besides educating the brain and improving the taste, while affording a means of needed relief from the monotony of study. After a contest which at times assumed a heated character, it was decided to eliminate several of these branches from the course entirely, while the method of giving instruction in others was materially modified. Clay modeling was discontinued except in the deaf-mute schools and kindergartens. Drawing was taken from the first grade, and pasting from all grades; color work was eliminated from all above the fourth grade. Physical culture was retained in the primary and grammar schools, so far as it might afford relaxation to the pupils—instruction in this branch to be given by the grade teachers, under the direction of the general superintendent of schools and the assistant superintendent of the school district. The employment of a supervisor of physical culture is continued, with a special teacher for each district for the instruction of grade teachers. German was abolished in the primary grades, but continued in the higher grades. Singing was made a graded course from the first to the twelfth grades, instruction in this branch in the high schools to extend no farther than the preparation of teachers for the public schools. Sewing as

it had been previously taught was entirely discarded.

A patriotic organization having preferred a request, during the fall of 1888, to be permitted to place the American flag upon each of the principal school buildings in the city, it was voted by the board of education, in February following, that each public school building be furnished with a flag at the expense of the city. At a meeting held in May following, the committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to have all the new buildings provided with flag-staffs 30 feet in height.

August 7, 1876, a deplorable affair occurred which produced intense excitement at the time, and no doubt had an influence upon the future of the schools. This was the killing of Francis Hanford, the first principal of the North Division High School, who had also been assistant superintendent. In a communication to the city council, a few days previous to the killing, he had used terms in reference to certain appointees of the board of education, which were construed as derogatory to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, then secretary of the board of public works. Sullivan, accompanied by his wife and a brother, went in a carriage to Hanford's house, but found him absent. After waiting some time Mr. Hanford came in, when Sullivan demanded a retraction of the charges complained of. This was refused, and in a melee which followed, Sullivan claimed that Hanford struck Mr. S., though this was denied. Sullivan then drew a revolver and shot Hanford, inflicting a wound from which he died in half an hour. Sullivan was tried on the charge of murder, but the jury failed to agree. On a second trial he was acquitted. On the first trial the prosecution was conducted by States Attorney Charles H. Reed and the defense by Leonard Swett, W. W. O'Brien and Thomas Moran. On the second trial the prosecution was conducted by Luther Laflin Mills and

Flags on School Buildings.

Killing of Principal Hanford.

Col. Van Arman and the defense by Messrs. Swett, Moran, Storrs and Hynes.

The frequency of State conventions in Illinois within the two decades following the year 1833, to discuss plans of popular education, indicate the interest felt by the people in this formative period of our State history on this subject. At first these conventions were usually held at the State Capital during the sessions of the general assembly, for the double purpose, no doubt, of securing a more general representation from distant parts of the State, and enlisting the interest of members in the subject under consideration. As soon as Chicago began to be known as a place of any importance—which it did about the year 1833—its representatives were sure to be found in these conventions, taking an influential part in the deliberations. The first State convention of this character of which we have any record, was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) in February, 1833. Prof. James Hall, a popular writer of his day, delivered an address and a State Educational Society was organized. Sidney Breese (afterwards United States Senator and a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court) presided, and the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, one of the most efficient friends the cause of religious and popular education the West ever had, was a leading spirit in the proceedings. The late Dr. L. D. Boone, of Chicago, was made recording secretary, and James M. Strode (then senator for nearly the whole of the region northwest of the Illinois river, under the name of Peoria, Putnam, Cook, LaSalle and JoDaviess counties, and afterwards Register of the Land Office here) was one of the vice-presidents. Other members of this convention were Cyrus Edwards, a nephew of Gov. Ninian Edwards; Samuel D. Lockwood, then a justice of the Supreme Court; Archibald Williams and O. H. Browning, of Quincy; Wm. H. Brown, afterwards a leading citizen of Chicago; Benj. Mills, of Jo. Daviess county; Prof. John Russell, author of the little temperance classic,

"The Worm of the Still," and others. Most of these were members of the legislature or in some other way connected with the State government. As a result of this convention a movement was started in the Legislature at this session (1832-3) for the incorporation of an institution to be called the "Illinois University," and Gov. Duncan urged the measure upon the legislature in his message to that body at the next session. This association met again in convention at Vandalia simultaneously with the meeting of the general assembly, December 5, 1834. Cyrus Edwards presided and Stephen A. Douglas (then a citizen of Morgan county) acted as secretary. Other delegates present were Col. E. D. Taylor, (then of Sangamon, afterwards of Chicago) Abraham Lincoln, Judge Lockwood, Col. John J. Hardin (killed at Buena Vista) and Dr. J. M. Peck. These details are dwelt upon in view of the subsequent prominence of many of these men in State and National affairs, and as indicating the class of men who were interested at that time in the cause of common schools.

A series of annual conventions of teachers was held at Jacksonville from 1836 to 1839, inclusive, meeting at the time of the commencements of Illinois College (then occurring in September), which exerted a wide influence. At the first meeting a State Teachers' Association was formed—the first ever organized in the State—and the distinguished Dr. Edward Beecher, then president of Illinois College, was its first president. Other active members were Prof. (afterwards president) J. M. Sturtevant, Prof. T. M. Post, Prof. J. B. Turner (the latter still living) and Dr. R. W. Patterson, afterwards intimately identified with the history of Chicago.

December 16, 1840, a convention met at Springfield, which held an adjourned session December 28 and organized "The Illinois State Education Society." A committee appointed at this meeting prepared a memorial, which was presented to the gen-

eral assembly then in session, asking among other things the appointment of a "superintendent of common schools," which was probably the earliest movement in this direction made in the State.

About this time, Mr. John S. Wright, an enterprising and public spirited citizen of Chicago, was editor and publisher of the *Prairie Farmer*, which he used as a medium for the vigorous advocacy of radical amendments of the common school law. Two of the measures which he advocated with especial earnestness were the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction and the establishment of a teachers' seminary, both of which were ultimately carried into effect. At his suggestion a State convention was held at Peoria, October 9, 1844, in which Mr. Wright and J. P. Nichols appear as delegates from Cook county. The former was appointed at the head of a committee to draft a bill for a general school law to be submitted to the legislature at its next session. This was done and, although the bill proposed was shorn of some of its most important provisions (including the creation of the office of State superintendent), it resulted in many improvements and its most important recommendations were finally carried out. A meeting of the State Educational Society, held at Springfield in January, 1845, (during the session of the legislature), to promote the legislation recommended at Peoria, was attended by Mr. Wright and Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, of Chicago. In June following, in accordance with the recommendation of the Peoria convention, a meeting of teachers and friends of education was held at Jacksonville, which was attended by many of the prominent educators whose names have already been mentioned. Mr. Wright bore a conspicuous part in this convention also. A similar convention was held at Winchester, Scott county, in September of the same year, which appointed another to be held at Jacksonville in January, 1846.

October 8, 1846, the Western Educational Convention met in the city of Chicago.

This event excited much local interest and the members were met with a generous hospitality. Among the local committee appointed to arrange for their entertainment appear such names as J. Y. Scammon, R. J. Hamilton, B. W. Raymond, W. B. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Grant Goodrich, R. L. Wilson, Walter L. Newberry, Azel Peck, Z. Eastman, F. C. Sherman, N. B. Judd, Jesse B. Thomas and others of Chicago's most prominent citizens. Prof. Henry Barnard, superintendent of schools for Connecticut and Rhode Island, delivered an address, and essays were furnished by prominent educators. "The Northwestern Educational Society" was organized at this meeting with W. B. Ogden, president; G. W. Meeker, recording secretary, and John S. Wright corresponding secretary, and *The Northwestern Educator*, a monthly magazine, was established under its auspices at Chicago, with James L. Enos as editor. At its close a teacher's institute was organized, which continued in session one week, and the institute method of training teachers was strongly commended. This Chicago meeting recommended the holding of a convention at Springfield, December 16, 1846, which was done. John Dougherty (senator from Union county, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) presided, in the latter and Cook county was represented. The State Educational Society again held its session in Springfield, January 14-16, 1849, Judge Jesse B. Thomas acting as president and William Bross secretary, and it again urged upon the legislature the measures which had been favored by its predecessors.

In 1851, an educational movement was begun which was debated with much zeal for several years, and which ultimately bore important results. This was the scheme of "industrial education," proposed by Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, first developed at a "Farmers' Convention," held at Granville, Putnam county, in November of that year. This movement, more than any other single influence, finally led to the donation, by Congress, of lands to

the several States for the support of schools for instruction in agriculture and the practical arts, and to the establishment in this State of the University of Illinois at Champaign. [The Normal School, which was a part of Prof. Turner's plan, was established at a still earlier date (1857) at Normal.] Five conventions were held in the interest of the "Industrial League"—as the organization effected at Granville was called; the second at Springfield, June 8, 1852; a third at Chicago, November 24, 1852, and a fourth and fifth at Springfield, January 4, 1853, and January 1, 1855, respectively. It is not intended to pursue the history of these conventions in detail. It is sufficient to say that, at the convention held at Chicago, Prof. Turner still further elaborated and enforced his scheme of "industrial education," and while it was not immediately successful, so far as State legislation was concerned, it was indirectly and ultimately successful through the legislation by Congress already adverted to. In fact, it was in accordance with a memorial of the Springfield convention of January, 1853, addressed to the legislature then in session, that the latter body adopted a joint resolution of instruction to the senators and representatives in Congress from this State, outlining the measure finally adopted by Congress on this subject.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Richard Jones Hamilton, one of the earliest school officers of Cook county, was a native of Kentucky, born near Danville, in that State, August 21, 1799. His father, James I. Hamilton, was a native of England, whose parents

emigrated to South Carolina, whence he to came Kentucky at the age of twenty years, where he married. When Richard was about four years of age the family moved to Shelby county, where he spent his childhood and early youth. After some time spent in an academy at Shelbyville, at the age of seventeen, he secured employment as clerk in a store at Shelbyville, and still later, at Jefferson, but in the year 1818 went to Louisville. There he engaged in the study of law, but two years later removed to Jonesboro, Union county, Ill., in company with Abner Field, who served as State treasurer from 1823 to 1827. The journey was made with one horse, the two travelers riding and walking alternately. At Jonesboro Mr. Hamilton continued his law studies with Charles Dunn, who afterwards became chief justice of Wisconsin territory. The second general assembly (1820-21) having established a state bank, Mr. Hamilton, was, the year after his arrival at Jonesboro, appointed cashier of a branch at Brownsville, Jackson county, retaining the position until the bank was discontinued, which appears to have been about 1829. The position does not appear to have been a lucrative one. Early in 1826 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Jackson county, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. The legislature having passed an act in January, 1831, organizing Cook county, he was offered by Gov. Reynolds the appointment of probate judge of the new county, and was also made a notary public. Arriving on the ground in March, 1831, he took part in the organization of the new county government. During the same year he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county commissioners, court, recorder of deeds and commissioner of school lands—receiving the latter appointment in October as successor to Col. T. J. V. Owen, who had resigned. Besides the position of notary public, he held five offices at the same time. In 1835 he was elected to the office of recorder, to

*[NOTE.—In the preparation of this chapter, especially the portion relating to the early schools of Chicago, liberal use has been made of Superintendent Wm. H. Wells' History of the Chicago Public Schools in his report for 1857; "Historical Sketches of the Public School System of the City of Chicago," by Mr. Shepherd Johnston (1879); "A Brief History of Early Education in Illinois," by Dr. Samuel Willard, printed in the Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1884); a paper on the same subject, by W. L. Pillsbury, printed in the State Superintendent's Report (1886), and Andreas' "History of Chicago."]



Frances W. Holden

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which he had been appointed in 1831. In a statement made by him before this election, he said that all his various offices had not netted him more than \$1,500 in the four years during which he held them. He retired from the office of judge of probate in 1835, from the clerkship of the county court in 1837 and from the post, recorder of deeds in 1839. He appears to have held the office of school commissioner as late as 1841, though the custody of the Chicago school fund passed out of his hands, on the appointment of Hon. Wm. H. Brown school agent, in February, 1840, under an act passed by the legislature in the previous year.

In October, 1833, the Chicago school section was sold under the administration of Mr. Hamilton, in compliance with a petition of three-fourths of the legal voters of the township (as explained elsewhere in this chapter), realizing \$38,895.

On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Col. Hamilton (who was connected with the State militia) took an active part in raising troops for defense and in aiding refugees. Previous to this time he had resided in the fort, but this having become crowded with refugees, he removed his family to the old agency house. [Col. Hamilton was also active in organizing troops for the Mexican war under the second call for volunteers in April, 1847, and was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment, but was defeated by Col. Edward W. B. Newberry.]

In 1833, in conjunction with Col. T. J. V. Owen, he employed Mr. John Watkins, who has the reputation of having taught the first general school in Chicago. During the year, he removed from the agency house to a residence which he had erected on Michigan street, between Cass and Rush streets, where he continued to reside for 19 years. His name appears as one of the subscribing witnesses to the treaty concluded with the Indians at Chicago in September, 1833. In 1834 he was associated with Hiram

Pearson in laying out the town of Canalport, near that portion of Chicago known as Bridgeport, which was expected to be the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Col. Hamilton was a heavy sufferer by the financial revulsion of 1837, but escaped without bankruptcy. Among other official positions held by him during his residence in Chicago, was that of president of the board of school trustees in 1834; director of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, to which he was appointed in 1835; member of the first board of school inspectors appointed on the organization of the city government in 1837; member of the city council, and presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852. He was also Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1856, but was defeated by John Wood, of Quincy, the Republican nominee. In 1845 he formed a co-partnership with J. S. Chamberlane, and in the following year was associated with Francis C. Moore, but his time was largely given to financial and real estate transactions. He proved himself the influential friend of nearly every young lawyer who came to Chicago in the early history of the city.

Col. Hamilton was married three times—the first time in 1822, while living in Jackson county, to Miss Diana W. Buckner, of the famous Buckner family of Ky., though she then resided in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. She having died in 1835, he was married in the following year to Miss Harriette L. Hubbard, who died in February, 1842. The next year he married Mrs. Priscilla P. Tuley, of Louisville, Ky., mother of Judge Murray F. Tuley, of Chicago. His own death occurred from paralysis, December 26, 1860, in his 62d year. His later years were spent in a "suburban" home on West Madison street, near Hoyne avenue, to which he removed in 1852. Besides his wife he left five surviving children, one of them (his third child by his first wife) being Mrs. Ellen (Hamilton) Keenon, who was born in Fort Dearborn in 1832; said to be the

first child of purely American parents born in Chicago, though this has been questioned.

William H. Brown, an influential friend of the Chicago public schools, and the first custodian of the school fund

Wm. H. Brown. appointed by the city, was born in Connecticut about the year 1795. His father, who was a lawyer, emigrated to Auburn, N. Y., about the beginning of the century, practicing there some twenty-five years, when he removed to New York city, where he spent the later years of his life. The subject of this sketch studied law and practiced for a short time with his father, but in the latter part of 1818, in company with the late Judge Samuel D. Lockwood and six or seven others, he took passage on a flat-boat at Olean Point, as it was then called, on the Allegheny river, for the West. Descending the Ohio river, they reached Shawneetown, Ill., about December 20, where they debarked. After a short delay, Lockwood and Brown started for Kaskaskia, then the capital of the State, where they arrived December 26. On Christmas day they fell in with two other young men who afterwards became prominent in the history of the State, and the journey was completed in their company. These were Thomas Mather, afterwards a prominent business man of Kaskaskia, and later of Springfield; and Sidney Breese, afterwards United States Senator and a Justice of the Supreme Court. A few weeks later Mr. Brown was appointed clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, who had just been appointed by President Monroe to the position, which he held until his death in 1850. In the following year (1820), the capital having been removed to Vandalia, his official duties required Mr. Brown's removal to that place, where he remained until 1835. At Vandalia he became a half-owner and editor of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, the oldest paper of the State, originally started at Kaskaskia. In December, 1822, he was married to Harriet C. Seward, daughter of Col. John Seward, of Montgomery county, Ill.

During the year 1823, the controversy over the attempt to revise the State constitution in the interest of slavery having arisen, Mr. Brown, who had taken a strong position against the measure, disagreed with his partner, Mr. William Berry (a pro-slavery member of the legislature), with the result that he sold his interest to the latter. An incident in connection with this controversy showed the character of the young journalist. Members of the majority in the house having taken offense at his vigorous criticism of their high-handed acts, he was cited to appear before that body to answer for his course; but he refused to do so, justly maintaining his rights on the ground of freedom of the press.

In the latter part of the year 1835, he was appointed cashier of the branch of the State bank to be established at Chicago, and in October removed to that city, taking part in the organization of the bank, December following. The next year (1836) he built probably the finest residence at that time in Chicago, located on the northwest corner of Pine and Illinois streets.

In the month of February, 1840, Mr. Brown was elected by the city council to the position of school agent for the city of Chicago, and received from Col. R. J. Hamilton, Commissioner of school lands for Cook county, the sum of \$38,625.47, which had accrued from the sale of the Chicago school section in October, 1833. The fund continued in his hands for thirteen years—for nine of them giving his services without compensation—and so successful was his management that not a dollar was lost from bad loans, and in February, 1853, having tendered his resignation, he was enabled to turn over to his successor the sum of \$41,123.20 in cash and secured loans. He was also a member of the board of school inspectors a part of this time, and on his retirement was cordially thanked in a series of resolutions adopted by the city council.

In 1845, Mr. Brown formed a law partnership with Alfred Cowles, and in 1846 was one of a syndicate who bought the charter of

the Galena & Chicago Union railroad from the estate of E. K. Hubbard. In 1857 he built a costly residence on Michigan avenue, being one of the finest on that popular thoroughfare. He was an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an earnest Republican, and in 1860 was elected a representative from Cook county to the State legislature, serving as the colleague of the late J. Y. Scammon, while W. B. Ogden and Hon. Henry W. Blodgett (now of the United States District Court) were members of the senate—the latter from Lake county.

Mr. Brown served as president of the Chicago Historical Society from 1856 to 1863, and enriched the archives of that society with several addresses, the most valuable being one upon "The Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," being a history of the attempt to secure a revision of the constitution, and to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-4. He also delivered an instructive lecture before the Chicago Lyceum, December 8, 1840, on "The Early History of Illinois," and another, January 20, 1842, on "The Social and Legal Rights of Women."

During the war, Mr. Brown was active in measures to sustain the government and support the troops in the field. At the close of the war he retired from active business, and in 1866, accompanied by Mrs. Brown, made a visit to Europe. While at Amsterdam the following summer, he was attacked by small-pox, but had passed through the crisis of the disease when he was stricken with paralysis, dying June 17, 1867, at the age of 72 years. Firm to stubbornness in matters of principle and business, he commanded respect as a discriminating philanthropist, a liberal friend of education, and an earnest patriot.

John Clark Dore, first superintendent of schools for the city of Chicago, is a native of New Hampshire, born at Ossipee, Carroll county, March 22, 1822. He early showed an aptitude for study, and at the age of 17, entered

upon a course of teaching with a view to educating himself. At the age of 21 he entered Dartmouth college, graduating with honors in 1847. About the same time he received an appointment as assistant teacher in a public school in Boston, and was soon promoted to the position of principal of the Boylston grammar school. In March, 1854, he was offered the position of superintendent of schools for the city of Chicago, and accepted, entering upon his duties in June following. Among his earliest acts was the adoption of a system of classification after the plan of the Boston schools. To him, therefore, belongs the credit of inaugurating the system which has since been carried out so successfully in the Chicago schools. After a service of two years, on March 15, 1856, Mr. Dore tendered his resignation, and his place was filled by William H. Wells, of the Massachusetts State Normal School at Westfield. Released from his responsibilities as an educator, Mr. Dore engaged in mercantile pursuits which he has prosecuted successfully, as shown by the fact that he has served as vice-president and president of the Board of Trade; as president of the Commercial Insurance Company for several years, as well as president of the local board of underwriters; as president of the State Savings Institution, leaving that concern in a solvent and prosperous condition in 1873. In 1868, he was elected a State senator, serving four years, during which he was instrumental in framing and securing the enactment of some of the most beneficent laws on the statute books, including the charter of the Illinois Humane Society, which he assisted to organize, acting for a number of years as one of its directors and its president. He also served as a member of the board of education for some years after his retirement from the position of superintendent, and for a time officiated as its president, and has been a liberal patron and officer of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks Home. Politically, Mr. Dore is a Republican, and enjoys in the evening of his life the

well-deserved fruits of prosperity in business and the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

William Harvey Wells, the second superintendent of Chicago city schools, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812. The son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, his boyhood was spent in such duties as usually devolved upon farmers' boys of that period, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in the winter, until he was the age of seventeen years. The fall and winter of 1829-30 was spent at an academy at Vernon, Conn., under the charge of Theodore L. Wright, A. M., (afterwards the distinguished principal of the Hartford grammar school), where he was first introduced to the mysteries of English grammar, developing those qualities which afterward made him an authority in this department. After two terms in an academy (the last year in his native town), he began teaching a district school at Vernon, at a salary of \$10 a month, "boarding around." About this time, at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, he commenced preparation for college, for a part of the time assisting Mr. Wright, who had taken charge of an English and classical school at East Hartford. Here he defrayed his expenses teaching during the day, and studying evenings; but his health broke down, and after continuing the effort two years, he was compelled to abandon his scheme of a college course. He, however, determined to make teaching—in which he had shown marked ability—his profession, and under the advice of Mr. Wright he went to the Teachers' Seminary, at Andover, Mass. After eight months spent there in the study of English literature, grammar and composition, during which he developed a marked taste for geology and mineralogy, he returned to the school at East Hartford, and on the departure, sometime after, of Mr. Wright for Europe, he was retained as principal of the school. In less than two years he was invited to return to the seminary at Andover as an assistant teacher. Here he found a congenial field,

remaining for eleven years—from 1836 to 1847. In 1845 Dartmouth college conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. While connected with this school (1846) he published his "School Grammar," which had an immense sale. In April, 1848, he entered upon the duties of principal of the Putnam Free School (founded by Oliver Putnam), at Newburyport, Mass., remaining six years. During this period he assisted in founding the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, serving as its president; was also president of the Essex County Teachers' Association for two years, and was one of the projectors and early editors of the *Massachusetts Teacher*. In 1854 he was elected by the Massachusetts Board of Education principal of the State Normal School, at Westfield, the last position held by him in the East, where he remained two years. It was at his suggestion while here that a convention of teachers of normal schools met in New York, August 30, 1856, out of which grew the "American Normal School Association."

These events attracted wide attention to Mr. Wells as a progressive teacher, and in May, 1856, he resigned his position at Westfield to accept that of superintendent of the city schools at Chicago, which had been tendered him on the resignation of Mr. Dore in March previous, and upon which he entered on the 1st of June. He at once entered with enthusiasm upon the task of developing his system of graded schools. The Chicago High School, for the establishment of which steps had already been taken, was opened in October following, under plans devised by him, with its three distinct departments—English High, Classical and Normal. For the next eight years, the history of Mr. Wells was the history of the Chicago School System. He introduced many reforms and devised many improvements, imparting to the teachers and pupils an enthusiasm and zeal which greatly benefitted each. During this period he introduced many appliances of great value to the schools, delivered lectures and addresses; served as a

member of the first State board of education for a period of six years, rendering valuable aid in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal School; conducted teachers' institutes and associations, serving as president of the State teachers' association for one year (1863), etc. In later years he assisted in the organization of the Chicago Astronomical Society, being its vice-president and member of its executive committee from 1867 to the time of his death; served on the city school board, rendering valuable aid in reorganizing the schools after the fire; was a member of the Chicago Historical Society and a director of the Public Library, and filled various positions of influence and trust in connection with business, scientific and benevolent associations. On July 6, 1864, he retired by resignation from the position of superintendent, to the regret of the board, the teachers and citizens. The event was made the occasion of a meeting of the board of education and teachers, at which resolutions of regret were adopted by each, and Mr. Wells was made the recipient of a splendid gold watch (valued at \$400) presented in the name of the teachers, by the late George Howland, who served as his successor from 1880 to 1891. In a speech which he delivered at this time, he stated that the number of teachers in the Chicago public schools when he entered upon his duties in 1856 was 47, and the pupils 2,785; when he retired in 1864, the number of the former was 223 and the latter 12,653.

Mr. Wells immediately became the State Agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, serving it to the best of his ability until its failure in 1876, and subsequently in winding up its affairs. At no time did any suggestion of dishonor in connection with this unfortunate affair attach to his name. In 1880 he became associated with the Provident Life of New York in a similar capacity, and in 1883, with the Ætna Life, with which he remained until his death, which occurred in Chicago, January 21, 1885. The honors paid to his memory by the various boards

and associations with which he had been connected, by the teachers, the press and individuals of prominence and distinction throughout the country, were, in keeping with the life which he had lived.

Josiah L. Pickard, third superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, was a native of Massachusetts, but spent J. L. Pickard. a part of his boyhood in the State of Maine, being educated at Bowdoin College in the latter State. In 1846 he accepted the principalship of the Platteville (Wisconsin) Academy, where he remained thirteen years, resigning in 1859 to accept the position of superintendent of public instruction for the State of Wisconsin, upon which he entered about the beginning of 1860. During a part of the time he was connected with the Academy at Platteville, he was one of the Regents of the State University at Madison. A local history, speaking of his labors at Platteville, says: "He was a zealous and efficient educator, and accomplished much in building up a reputation for the school far and near, until it attracted students from many of the Western and Southwestern States." He remained in the office of State superintendent until October, 1863, when he tendered his resignation three months before the expiration of his term. A few months later he was tendered the position of superintendent of schools at Chicago, as successor of William H. Wells, and entered upon the duties of the office at the beginning of the school year in September, 1864. He continued in this position until the close of the school year of 1877, when he tendered his resignation and it was accepted, and in September following Duane Doty was appointed to fill the vacancy. Not long after retiring from his connection with the Chicago schools, Mr. Pickard was offered and accepted a Professorship in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and still later was promoted to the presidency of that institution, which he occupied for some years. After retiring from the presidency he continued to discharge

the duties of a professor for some time, but ultimately withdrew from all connection with the University, and is now, we believe, living in retirement at Iowa City.

Mr. Doty, Prof. Pickard's successor, had been superintendent of schools for the city of Detroit before coming to Chicago. He retired at the close of the school year, in June, 1880.

Professor George Howland, fifth school superintendent for the city of Chicago, was a native of Conway, Mass., Geo. Howland born of Puritan (or Pilgrim) ancestry, July 30, 1824. His boyhood was spent on a small New England farm, laboring during the summer, and attending the district school in the winter. He also attended a select school in his youth, after which he spent some time at Williston Academy at East Hampton, and finally at the age of twenty-two entered the Freshman class of Amherst College, graduating in 1850. His rank as a student is indicated by the fact that he was awarded the salutatory address of his class at the commencement. After two years spent in teaching in the public schools of Massachusetts, he returned to Amherst to accept a position as tutor, and three years later was elected instructor in Latin, German and French, serving in that capacity for two years. He then spent some months in the study of law in the office of Beach & Bond, Springfield, Mass., but in December following (1857), he came to Chicago, and was immediately elected assistant principal of the Chicago High School, entering upon his duties, January, 1858. Two years later (January, 1860), he was elected principal of the same school, succeeding Mr. Charles A. Dupee, who had filled that position from the establishment of the High School in 1856. He continued to discharge the duties of principal until August 25, 1880, when without solicitation on his part, he was elected superintendent, to succeed Mr. Duane Doty, who had resigned. The public schools were never more prosperous or progressive than under Mr. Howland's administration. On the 26th of August, 1891, having filled out

a period of eleven years as superintendent, and nearly thirty-five from his first connection with the Chicago schools, he tendered his resignation, to the great disappointment of members of the school board and teachers. A large proportion of the latter had been pupils in the High School during his connection with that department, and were devotedly attached to him. The effort was made to induce him to withdraw his resignation, coupled with offers of an extended vacation, but the step having been taken on account of ill-health (and, as the result showed, with good reason), they were unavailing. After his retirement he spent some months in Europe and at his old home at Conway, Mass., but continued to make his home in this city. On the day of the Columbian parade (October 20), he reached his home in an exhausted condition from being compelled to force his way through the crowded streets on foot. On Sunday morning following he was found dead in his room, his death having taken place the night previous, Saturday, October 22, 1892, as he was preparing to retire, presumably, from rheumatism of the heart, from which he was at times a sufferer.

In addition to his work in connection with the Chicago city schools, Professor Howland was elected a trustee of his Alma Mater, Amherst College, in 1879, and re-elected in 1884. He was also appointed a member of the State board of education in 1881, and was chosen president of the board in 1883. He had also done considerable literary work, chiefly connected with education, including a translation of the *Æneid* of Virgil in two volumes, the preparation of an English Grammar, a translation of the Odes of Horace, and partial translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, besides a number of papers on educational subjects.

Albert G. Lane, present superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, is a native of Cook county, born in Jefferson Township, of New England and Puritan parentage, May 15, 1841. His father, Elisha B. Lane, settled

in the county as early as 1836, but removed to the city soon after the birth of the son, where he was connected with the department of public buildings for seventeen years. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the old Scammon School, and later in the High school, graduating with the first class from the latter in 1858. Educationally, therefore, he may be said to be a product of the Chicago school system. Immediately after graduating he was elected principal of the Franklin School in the North Division, entering upon the duties of this position before he was 18 years of age, and being the youngest school principal Chicago ever had. His success, however, is demonstrated by the fact that he retained the position until 1869, when having been elected county superintendent of schools as successor to J. F. Eberhart, he retired from his connection with the city schools. In 1873, having failed of a re-election, he entered into the banking and brokerage business in a West Side bank, but four years later was renominated and re-elected county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket. Since that time he has been re-elected three times, each time by increased majorities, making five terms in the same office. At the time of the great Chicago fire, Prof. Lane had a considerable sum of county school funds deposited in the old Franklin bank, which proved a loss on account of the failure of the bank. Although he might have made an adequate defence, he made the amount good, being compelled, however, to assume a considerable pecuniary burden in doing so. September 15, 1891, while serving his fifth term as county superintendent, Mr. Lane was elected superintendent of public schools for the city of Chicago, as successor to the late George Howland, who had resigned in August, previous. That his election was independent of political considerations is shown by the fact that he received 15 votes out of a total of 21 in the school board. Mr. Lane has been recognized as a leader in the ranks of

educators of the State for years, and has been prominent in the deliberations and discussions at the annual meetings of the State teachers' association.

Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D., for nearly twenty-five years intimately identified with the educational interests of the city of Chicago, was a native of Stanford, Delaware county, N. Y., born December 7, 1818. On his father's side at least, he was descended from Puritan stock, one of his paternal ancestors (Rev. Joseph Burroughs) being one of the founders of Dartmouth college. When he was about two years of age, his father removed to Western New York, where he received such education as was afforded in a log school house of that period. He made good progress, however, and soon after reaching the age of twelve years, desiring to enter upon the study of natural philosophy, he earned the means of purchasing a copy of "Blake's Natural Philosophy" by cutting cord-wood at twenty-five cents a cord. At sixteen he was recommended by the inspectors for a position as teacher, engaging for four months at \$12 per month. In this way he spent one-third of each of the next four years, filling up the intervals with manual labor on the farm. Then, resolving to study law, he entered the office of an attorney at Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., but soon realizing the deficiencies of his education, he began an academic course in Brockport Collegiate Institute, which was continued at Middlebury (now Wyoming) Academy, N. Y. Having spent three years in preparation, he entered Yale college as a sophomore in 1839, graduating in the class of 1842. While a student at Yale he determined to study for the ministry, and after a period of 18 months in the position of principal of Hamilton Academy, he entered Madison Theological Seminary, graduating in 1846. He then spent one year as pastor of the Baptist church at Waterford, N. Y., after which he accepted a call to West Troy where he remained five years. Then (1852) coming to Chicago

he was soon after installed pastor of the First Baptist church. He had preached here about a year, when the church was destroyed by fire. A new \$30,000 edifice was erected in its place some two years later. During his pastorate, he participated with other prominent Baptists of the city in the establishment of the *Christian Times* as the successor of the *Watchman of the Prairies* (and predecessor of *The Standard*), which he edited for some time. In 1855 he was offered the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill., which he declined. In the meantime, Senator Stephen A. Douglas having been induced to make a liberal donation of land for the founding of a University at Chicago, Mr. Burroughs became a member of the first board of trustees and its first president in 1857, and still later chancellor of the institution. He threw himself, from the start, with great zeal into this ill-fated enterprise whose history is a part of the history of education in Chicago, and took its final failure greatly to heart. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the board of education for the city of Chicago, and before the expiration of his term was elected the second assistant superintendent of schools, serving from 1884 until his death, which occurred April 21, 1892. After his removal to the West, Dr. Burroughs was honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. by Rochester and Madison Universities. His devotion to the cause of education in Chicago made him many warm friends and was fittingly recognized by the board of education after his death.

John F. Eberhart, though not directly identified with Chicago city schools, yet from his connection with the history of education in Cook county, deserves mention in this place. He was born at Mercer, Pa., January 21, 1829. At the age of eight years his father's family removed to Big Bend, Pa., where he labored on a farm during the summer and attended school in winter until he had reached the age of sixteen years. He then went to Oil

Creek (now Oil City), where he taught one winter; still later spent two terms at College Hill Academy, Ellsworth, O.; taught another year at his old home, Big Bend, after which he went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1853. He next took charge of the Berlin Academy, but his health having been impaired by two years' of overwork, he came West in 1856, settling at Dixon, Ill., where he bought the Dixon *Transcript*, which he edited for six months, after which he engaged in holding teachers' institutes. In the fall of 1857, he came to Chicago, and at the election of the following year was chosen county school commissioner—a position which was afterwards changed to county school superintendent. He held the office ten years, being repeatedly re-elected, during which he devoted his attention most faithfully to the duties of his office, holding teachers' institutes, delivering addresses and otherwise laboring to arouse the interest of the people in the public schools. The first Cook county teachers' institute was held under his direction at Oak Park in 1860, and through his efforts the Cook county Normal School was established on the basis of an act providing for county Normal Schools, which he had framed and been instrumental in getting passed. For a short time previous to his election to the position of school commissioner he had owned and edited the *Northwestern Home and School Journal*, which was afterwards merged into the *Illinois Teacher*, the organ of the State teachers' association. Since retiring from office, Mr. Eberhart has been engaged in real estate business in this city, and is now associated with his son in that business.

He was married, December 25, 1864, to Miss Matilda C. Miller.

UNIVERSITIES.—Extraordinary as has been the growth of the common school system of Chicago, as well as its commerce and manufactures, the progress made in the establishment here of higher institutions of learning has been no less remarkable, so that at no



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distant day it promises to become the greatest educational center of the country, as it already is the commercial center. There are no less than three universities established on broad bases, both as to endowment and plans and scope of instruction—one of them in the city proper and the other two in its immediate vicinity—which owe their existence to the generosity and enterprise of citizens of Chicago, and all of which, in some of their departments, are identified with the city. These are the Northwestern University, with its principal buildings and literary and scientific departments at Evanston; Lake Forest University, similarly located at Lake Forest—but each with law and medical departments in the city of Chicago—and the new Chicago University, just laying the foundation of its vast system of schools in the old Hyde Park district. It is a noteworthy fact that all of these institutions are open to women on the same terms as to men. Besides these, the numerous theological and other professional schools are worthy of mention.

The Northwestern University, by virtue of the date of its establishment, is deserving of precedence in this history. The history of its origin cannot be better given than in the following quotation from Miss Frances E. Willard's little volume, entitled "A Classic Town:"

"On the 31st of May, 1850, half a dozen earnest Christian men met by appointment in the law office of the Hon. Grant Goodrich, in the city of Chicago. Their object, often talked and prayed about before, was the founding of a university that should be a fountain of Christian scholarship for the Northwest. The Rev. Zadoc Hall, pastor of the Indiana Street M. E. Church, led in prayer, and, if others did not pray audibly, I know that Richard Haney, pastor of Clark Street M. E. Church, and the Rev. R. H. Blanchard, pastor of Canal Street M. E. Church, were lifting up their hearts to God as they knelt there together; and I am equally sure that this was true of Judge Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, John Evans, J. K. Botsford, Henry W. Clarke and Andrew J. Brown, the chief laymen with whom Chicago was then blessed in the M. E. Church. So, as I said before, our town began in a prayer meeting, and that fact prophesied its beautiful career."

Out of this beginning grew a movement to secure a site for a preparatory school in the city of Chicago, which resulted in the purchase from P. F. W. Peck of the southwest corner of the block on which the Grand Pacific Hotel now stands. Dr. John Evans (now of Denver, Col.) and Orrington Lunt (both of whom are present members of the board of trustees) were appointed a committee to secure a location; the ground was purchased at a cost of \$8,000, of which \$1,000, to be paid in cash, was furnished by Mr. Lunt, Dr. Evans, J. K. Botsford, A. S. Sherman, Grant Goodrich, Geo. F. Foster, A. J. Brown and Dr. N. S. Davis, and the title was taken in Dr. Evans' name, a mortgage being given for the remainder of the purchase money. Although the ground was never used for the purpose originally intended, the transaction proved a most profitable one. The property, now estimated to be worth over \$1,000,000, has been retained by the university, and has become a source of large revenue.

In 1853 the college was established under the auspices of the Methodist conferences of several Northwestern States, and the work of instruction was begun in the city of Chicago, but the following year (1854) the institution was removed to Evanston. The first president was the Rev. Clark W. Hinman, of the Michigan conference, appointed June 22, 1853. He was succeeded by Bishop Foster, and he, by Prof. Henry S. Noyes, who was acting president from 1860 to 1869. The successors of these have been: Charles H. Fowler (now Bishop Fowler) 1869-1876; Oliver Marcy, 1876-1881; Dr. Joseph Cummings, from 1881 to his death, May 7, 1890. In November, 1890, Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., a graduate of Michigan University and successor to Judge Cooley as dean of the law department of that institution, was elected president, being the first layman to occupy the position. President Rogers is a comparatively young man, less than 40 years of age, earnest, progressive and fruitful in methods. The board of trustees consists of 44 members, with the following

officers: John Evans, M.D., of Denver, Col., president; Orrington Lunt, first vice-president; William Deering, second vice-president; Frank P. Crandon, secretary; James G. Hamilton, assistant-secretary, and Thomas C. Hoag, treasurer. One of the generous benefactors of the institution was the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, of New York, who left it a liberal bequest at his death, a some two years ago.

As enlarged in its scope to a university, the institution now includes the seven following departments, each having separate and distinct faculties with authority to confer degrees: (1) College of Liberal Arts; (2) Medical School; (3) Law School; (4) School of Pharmacy; (5) Dental School; (6) Women's Medical School, and (7) School of Theology. "The college of liberal arts represents the collegiate side of university work, as distinguished from the work of the professional schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, dentistry, theology and technology. Its courses of instruction are arranged to meet the wants of students who, having completed the work of an academy or high school, are prepared to take up a systematic or advanced course of study in the classics, or in science, or in the modern languages. It is designed to afford such a disciplinary and general education as constitutes a most desirable foundation for future professional work. It is also intended to provide that liberal culture which is commended as an end in itself to men and women, whatever course of life they expect to pursue. It offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses of instruction."

Within the last twenty years, the faculty in the first department has increased from fifteen to thirty-two regularly employed professors, instructors and lecturers. The old department of natural history developed into three distinct professorships — natural history, physics and biology. The chair of English literature has had added assistant instructors in history and political economy. New departments in the German and Romance lan-

guages have been organized and equipped. The following is a list of the faculty in the liberal arts division as now organized: Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., president; Daniel Bonbright, LL.D., professor of Latin; Oliver Marcy, LL.D., professor of geology; Julius F. Kellogg, A.M., professor of mathematics; Herbert F. Fisk, D.D., professor of pedagogics; Robert L. Cumnock, A.M., professor of rhetoric and elocution; Robert Baird, A.M., professor of Greek; Charles W. Pearson, A.M., professor of English literature; Robert D. Sheppard, D.D., professor of English and American history; Abram V. E. Young, Ph. B., professor of chemistry; George W. Hough, LL.D., professor of astronomy; James Taft Hatfield, Ph. D., professor of German; Charles B. Atwell, Ph. M., professor of zoology and botany; George A. Coe, Ph. D., acting professor of philosophy; Emily F. Wheeler, A.M., acting professor of Romance languages; Henry S. White, Ph. D., associate professor of mathematics; Henry Crew, Ph. D., professor of physics; J. Scott Clark, A.M., professor of the English language; John H. Gray, Ph. D., professor of political and social science; Henry Clay Stanclift, Ph. D., acting professor of the history of continental Europe; Peter C. Lutkin, professor of music; Charles Horswell, Ph. D., professor of Hebrew; George H. Horswell, Ph. D., assistant-professor of Latin; George W. Schmidt, Ph. M., instructor in German and French; John A. Scott, A.B., instructor in Greek; Albert Ericson, A.M., instructor in Swedish; Nels E. Simonson, A.M., B.D., instructor in Norwegian and Danish; Samuel Weir, Ph. D., instructor in mathematics; Milton S. Terry, D.D., lecturer on the English Bible; George E. Hale, B.S., lecturer on astronomy and physics; William A. Phillips, Ph. M., M.D., lecturer on comparative anatomy.

"Garrett Biblical Institute, the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary, and the Swedish Theological Seminary, while under distinct corporate government, constitute the theological schools of the university, and are

situated on its grounds in Evanston. Garrett Biblical Institute has been in operation since 1856. It is open to all young men from any evangelical church who are proper persons to study in preparation for the Christian ministry. It was established especially as a seminary where young men of this class from the Methodist Episcopal church may be educated. It is supported by income from property in the city of Chicago, bequeathed as a perpetual foundation, by the late Mrs. Eliza Garrett."

The Norwegian-Danish and the Swedish Theological Seminaries, as their names indicate, are intended to prepare young men of these several nationalities for the ministry, affording them opportunities for study in the English as well as their own languages. They are all located at Evanston. The latter (established in 1872) is the only school of its kind under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the head of the three theological schools stand respectively: Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D., LL.D.; Nels E. Simonson, A.M., B.D., and the Rev. Albert Ericson, A.M.

The first law school in Chicago was founded in 1859 as the law department of the old University of Chicago. In October, 1873, it passed under the joint management of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, under the name of Union College of Law. On the suspension of the former the connection with the Northwestern was continued, and in 1891 it took the name of Northwestern University Law School. Its present location is at No. 40 Dearborn street, Chicago. Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, LL.D., late judge of the United States District Court, is dean of the faculty, which includes among its members such names as Justices John M. Harlan and David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, Solicitor General Aldrich and a number of leading members of the Chicago bar.

The Chicago Medical School, originally established at Prairie avenue and Twenty-

sixth street, in 1859, as the medical department of Lind University, ten years later became connected with the Northwestern University, but has recently been transferred to Evanston and has assumed the name of Northwestern University Medical School.

The Woman's Medical School, founded in 1870, by the late Dr. Wm. H. Byford, under the name of the "Woman's Hospital Medical College," afterwards known as the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago," during the last year became a part of the University and will hereafter be known as the "Northwestern University Woman's Medical School." As indicated by its name, it is conducted as a medical school for the education of women alone. It has two large buildings at Nos. 333 and 339 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, opposite the Cook County Hospital.

The School of Pharmacy is at No. 40 Dearborn street, and, with one exception, is the largest school of pharmacy in the United States.

The dental department of the University was opened in September, 1887, with Prof. John S. Marshall, M.D., as dean. The present location of the school is at the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

While the University has been adding to its endowment, it has been multiplying its buildings and increasing its facilities for imparting a university education. To the two buildings which it possessed in 1870, five have been added, including Dearborn Observatory, erected through the liberality of James B. Hobbs; Science Hall, a gift of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, besides a dormitory, gymnasium and the Woman's College. It now has five thoroughly equipped laboratories—physical, biological and chemical; an observatory well supplied with the most improved instruments, and the library, numbering 25,000 volumes, besides many thousand pamphlets, is shortly to be accommodated in a new building to be erected by Mr. Orrington Lunt at a cost of \$100,000.

The 120 pupils of 1870 were increased in October, 1892, to 486, besides 25 resident or post-graduates, with a total registration in all the departments of 2,400. The interests of the University are faithfully represented by *The Northwestern University Record*, a quarterly publication edited and published by the students.

The preliminary steps for the establishment of Lake Forest University were taken as early as 1856, when a movement was inaugurated looking

to the founding of an institution of learning in the interest of the New School Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Chicago. Among its earliest projectors were Dr. R. W. Patterson, formerly of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, and Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, both now of Evanston. This led to the organization of the Lake Forest Land Association, which purchased 1,300 acres of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, 28 miles north of Chicago, and donated 650 acres of the tract to the proposed institution. A charter was obtained at the next session of the legislature (1857), and in the following year an academy for boys was opened. Eleven years later Ferry Hall, a seminary for young ladies, was started. It was not until 1876, however, that the college proper, with Dr. Patterson as president, was thrown open to students. Its beginnings were modest, but its foundations were firmly laid. In 1878 Dr. Patterson was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. D. S. Gregory. Under his administration a fund of \$100,000 was raised, of which \$86,000 was invested in the erection of buildings and the remaining \$14,000 in scholarships. In 1886 Dr. Gregory retired, being succeeded by Dr. William C. Roberts. One of the conditions of Dr. Roberts' acceptance was that the trustees should raise an endowment of \$1,000,000 for the institution within five years of his installation. Although this point has not been reached, it is claimed that \$700,000 of the amount was secured before 1890. Whether or not the failure to raise the stipulated amount was

the cause, Dr. Roberts tendered his resignation as president to accept the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York, and the institution remained for some months without a head. The first steps towards making the institution a university were taken in 1886 when Dr. Roberts assumed the presidency. As finally organized it consists of four departments—undergraduate, philosophical, medical and law—the first two located at Lake Forest, and the last two, as in the case of the Northwestern University, being located in Chicago.

The undergraduate department includes Lake Forest College (open to collegiate students of both sexes), Ferry Hall Seminary (a preparatory school for young ladies), and Lake Forest Academy (for boys), all located at Lake Forest.

The philosophical department offers an advanced course to post-graduates up to the degree of doctor of philosophy—contemplating a course of two years.

The medical department includes Rush Medical College and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery—both located in Chicago. In each of these a course of three years is contemplated. Rush Medical College is located at the corner of Wood and West Harrison streets, is the oldest medical school in Chicago, having been incorporated in 1837, though it did not commence practical operations until 1844. Among its original founders appear such well-known names as those of Dr. J. C. Goodhue, Dr. John T. Temple, Drs. Brainerd, Blaney, Herrick, etc. It now occupies a commodious three-story building, with two large lecture rooms, in close proximity to the Presbyterian hospital, Cook County hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, offering favorable opportunities for clinical practice, besides the Central Free Dispensary in the college building, with many thousands of patients annually. The College of Dental Surgery is at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, where it has commodious lecture and faculty rooms, operating

room with a capacity for 60 chairs, well appointed chemical, mechanical and histological laboratories, and other accommodations.

The Chicago College of Law, with lecture rooms in the Athenæum building on Van Buren street, Chicago, is the law department of Lake Forest University. It offers to students whose literary acquirements are deemed satisfactory, without distinction as to sex or color, opportunities for a course of study and instruction sufficient to fit them for admission to the bar. Lectures are given on special topics, with the usual exercises in debate and pleadings under the superintendence of the faculty. Chief Justice J. M. Bailey, LL.D., of the supreme court of Illinois, is president of the board of trustees and head of the faculty, while Judge Moran, late of the Appellate Court, is one of its members.

The whole number of students in all departments of the University, at the beginning of the year 1892, was something over 1,600, being an increase upon that of the previous year, when it was as follows:

Academic and collegiate department.....	339
Philosophical department.....	8
Matriculates in medicine.....	581
Matriculates in dental surgery.....	275
Law department	359
Total	1,562

The board of trustees, as now organized, consists of twenty-two members, with Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell in the position of president, Rev. S. J. McPherson, vice-president, and such well-known names as C. M. Henderson, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Cyrus H. McCormick, Geo. M. Bogue, Marvin Hughitt and others in the membership.

The following constitute the faculty: James G. K. McClure, D. D., acting president and professor of ethics; John J. Halsey, M. A., D. K. Pearsons professor of political and social science; Arthur C. Dawson, B. L., professor of French and German languages and literatures; William A. Locy, M. S., professor of biology; Malcolm McNeill, M. A., Ph. D., professor of mathematics and astronomy; M. Bross Thomas, M. A., Will-

iam Bross professor of biblical instruction; Walter Smith, M. A., Ph. D., professor of psychology, logic and metaphysics; Robert A. Harper, M. A., professor of botany and geology; Walter Ray Bridgman, M. A., professor of Greek language and literature; Frederick W. Stephens, B. S., Jacob Beidler professor of the physical sciences; Edgar Coit Morris, B. A., professor of rhetoric and English; Levi Seeley, M. A., Ph. D., professor of pedagogics; Hiram M. Stanley, M. A., instructor in philosophy and art, University librarian; Edward M. Booth, M. A., instructor in elocution.

The university now owns and has in use, for school purposes, twelve buildings at Lake Forest, whose aggregate value is estimated at \$310,000. These buildings are situated on sixty-five acres of inalienable lands, worth at least \$85,000, besides a large tract of town lots, all of its property being exempt from taxation. The interest bearing endowment fund amounts to \$600,000. This includes the endowment of three chairs of \$50,000 each, namely: D. K. Pearsons professorship of political and social science; the William Bross professorship of biblical instruction, and the Jacob Beidler professorship of physical sciences. In addition to these there are fifteen scholarships amounting to \$15,000, and the Pearsons scholarship endowment of \$50,000. The trustees have recently decided to erect new buildings for the academic (or preparatory) department, towards which two Chicago men have already contributed \$60,000 of the \$125,000 needed. New buildings for the scientific schools are also projected, to be constructed of granite and brown stone at a cost of \$100,000.

The institution possesses a valuable library, to which an important addition has recently been made in the purchase of the Reifferscheid library of 4,000 volumes, the property of the late Dr. Reifferscheid (formerly of the University of Breslau, later of Strasburg), containing many rare and valuable works.

The various laboratories are well supplied with modern apparatus and other appliances.

There are three literary societies—two composed of young men and one of young ladies—each having its society hall.

No educational history of the city of Chicago would be complete which fails to make mention of the first "University of Chicago," for some time known as "Douglas University." As early as 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas is said to have offered to donate a tract of land in the south part of the city—first indirectly to the Presbyterian church—for the purpose of founding an institution of learning, but it was not accepted. Still later, the offer was made to the Baptist Church through the late Dr. J. C. Burroughs, and accepted. A donation of ten acres between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, near the lake shore, was made on the condition that buildings costing \$100,000 be erected on the premises within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid July 4, 1857, but the financial reverses of that year impeded the work and the conditions were not complied with. Mr. Douglas, however, extended the time, and finally made a deed for the land to the board of trustees. A preparatory department was organized in 1858, Dr. Burroughs having resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church to accept the presidency. About the same time it was found necessary to effect a loan to prosecute the building, and an incumbrance of \$25,000 was placed upon the property. Mr. Douglas was a member of the board of trustees and continued to be its president until his death in 1861, when he was succeeded by the late W. B. Ogden, who served until his death occurring in 1877. Dr. Burroughs resigned the presidency in 1873 to accept the position of chancellor, with a view to making an effort to raise funds and save the property, but his efforts were futile. The main building was completed in 1865, but financial difficulties continued to increase until 1885, when mortgages having accumulated to the amount of \$320,000, the trustees abandoned the enterprise and

allowed the property to be sold to liquidate the indebtedness. Dr. Burroughs was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Lemuel Moss and he, at the expiration of a year, by the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, who in turn gave place, two years later, to Dr. Galusha Anderson. The plan of the University included preparatory and general collegiate departments and the Union College of Law.

The Baptist Theological Seminary was also, for a time, connected with the university. First discussed in 1858, a charter was obtained in 1865, and a class organized soon after in the Second Baptist Church, Dwight L. Moody being one of the earliest pupils. In the fall of 1866 the school was opened at the university, with Dr. Colver, Professor of Biblical Theology. The next year, Dr. G. W. Northrup, of Rochester Theological Seminary, accepted the presidency. The first class was graduated in 1869. In the next few years donations of land and money to the value of \$100,000 were received, and buildings costing \$30,000 were erected. Among the leading contributors to the institution were Mr. E. Nelson Blake, Dr. Henry Sheldon, Rev. T. G. Goodspeed, C. N. Holden and James E. Tyler, while the late Dr. W. W. Everts was one of its most active and influential friends. The seminary, however, becoming involved in the financial difficulties which affected the university, its property was sold and it was removed to Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, where ample buildings have been erected for it. The Ide and Hengstenbergh libraries, which had been purchased for it, were saved chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Blake and others, and are now the property of the new University of Chicago.

The new University of Chicago is the outgrowth of an attempt, under the auspices of the American Education Society, to supply the place which the older institution under the same name was intended to fill. The subject began to be agitated at the time of the organization of this society in Washington

Old Chicago
University.

New Chicago
University.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.



THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO
LIBRARY

in May, 1888. One year later Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil capitalist, of Cleveland, made a tender of a contribution of \$600,000 to the enterprise as an endowment fund, provided \$400,000 more was pledged by responsible parties within ninety days. A committee was immediately appointed in Chicago, with E. Nelson Blake as its chairman and Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, secretary. The sum was furnished, besides a \$125,000 site and several thousand dollars in books, apparatus, etc. Two and a half blocks were added by purchase for \$282,500, to one and a half donated by Marshall Field; the streets running through the tract were vacated by ordinance of the city council, and the university was provided with a site of four compact blocks (about twenty-five acres) lying between Washington and Jackson Parks, east of Ellis avenue, and fronting on Midway Plaisance on the south. Application was made for a charter in the name of John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Fred T. Gates, Francis E. Hinckley and T. W. Goodspeed as incorporators, and on September 10, 1890, an organization was effected with the following board of trustees: E. Nelson Blake, Ferd. W. Peck, Judge Joseph M. Bailey, H. H. Kohlsaat, F. E. Hinckley, C. L. Hutchinson, Prof. Wm. R. Harper, E. B. Felsenthal, Geo. A. Pillsbury, Martin A. Ryerson, Edward Goodman, D. L. Shorey, Alonzo K. Parker, D. D., Geo. C. Walker, J. W. Midgley, C. C. Bowen, Andrew McLeish, Elmer L. Corthell, Fred A. Smith, Henry A. Rust and Chas. W. Needham.

Following these events, Prof. Harper, who had been in consultation with friends of the enterprise at nearly every stage of its progress, accepted the presidency, and Mr. Rockefeller added \$1,000,000 to his original contribution, of which \$800,000 was designated as an endowment for non-professional graduate instruction. A few months later the executors of the W. B. Ogden estate gave about \$500,000 for a Scientific School in connection with the university. Before

July 10, 1891, an additional fund of \$1,000,000 was raised, chiefly in donations of \$50,000 to \$182,000 each, based on a proposition of Mr. Marshall Field to contribute \$100,000, provided \$900,000 more was raised by the time indicated. Some of the largest donors to this fund were S. A. Kent, Silas B. Cobb, Martin A. Ryerson, Geo. C. Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelley, Mrs. N. S. Foster, Mrs. Mary Beecher, Mrs. Henrietta Snell, Maj. H. A. Rust, and Mrs. Martin Ryerson—their donations being made with reference to the erection of certain specified buildings. In this way the institution secures a chemical laboratory to cost \$182,000; a lecture hall costing \$150,000; a physical laboratory, \$150,000; \$100,000 for a museum; \$30,000 for an academy dormitory; \$150,000 for three dormitories for women; \$100,000 for two dormitories for men, etc. Besides these there were a number of donations of \$1,000 and less, to which no specific conditions were attached. Within the next two years the institution will be in possession of one of the most complete and thoroughly appointed observatories in this country, if not in the world—the gift of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Company.

As an evidence of the strength of the new institution in teaching power, it is sufficient to say that, of the faculty of some seventy-five to eighty professors and instructors selected with reference to their ability as teachers, not only from various parts of this country, but from Europe also, there are, besides President Harper, at least seven members of the faculty who are ex-presidents of well-known institutions of learning. These include Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D., LL.D., professor of ethics and apologetics, president of Brown University from 1860 to 1872; Rev. Galusha Anderson, A.M., S.T.D., LL.D., professor of homiletics, who was president of the old Chicago University from 1879 to its suspension in 1885; Rev. Geo. W. Northrup, D.D., LL.D., professor of systematic theology, president

of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary from 1867 to 1892; Rev. Eli B. Hurlbert, D.D., professor of Church history, and dean of the Divinity School, former acting president of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary; Thomas C. Chamberlin, Ph.D., LL.D., head professor of geology, and dean of the College of Science, president of Wisconsin University, 1887-92; Albion W. Small, Ph.D., head professor of social science, and dean of the College of Liberal Arts, late president of Colby University; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, who has been made famous by her service as president of Wellesley College from 1881 to 1887. In addition to these it would be unjust not to mention Professor von Holst, the well-known author of the "Constitutional History of the United States," who has gained distinction by his work in connection with various German universities, while President Harper himself has won a national reputation as professor of Semitic languages and biblical literature in Yale College, and by his labors at the head of the Chautauqua movement for "university extension."

It should have been stated earlier that the Chicago University is organized on the most liberal lines as to the admission of women to the advantages of its course of instruction on equal terms with men, as shown by connection of Mrs. Palmer and several other notable lady teachers with the faculty. Neither has the physical well-being of the students been neglected, as indicated by the employment of competent teachers of physical culture, while the range of sciences covered by the various departments, from gymnastics to theology, proves the broad basis on which the institution has been founded.

The character of the buildings already erected, and the plans of those to be erected during the coming year, indicate that taste, utility and permanence are to be taken into account. The work of practical instruction in the various departments commenced in October 1891. In December there were 589

registered students in all departments, which are confidently expected to be increased to 1,000 before the close of the year. Of these about 250 are graduates of other institutions, including some of the oldest institutions in the land and several in foreign countries, and coming from nearly every northern State. With its princely endowment and building funds, aggregating something like \$5,000,000, and its strong force of practical and experienced teachers, the new university appears already to have passed the crisis of its fate, and is evidently destined soon to take a place beside the older universities, prepared to dispense the benefits of a liberal education to the young men and young women not only of the Mississippi Valley, but of the whole country, assisting to make Chicago as pre-eminent in educational matters as it is in commercial affairs.*

A college paper, the *University of Chicago Weekly*, has already been established, followed by the *Journal of Political Economy*, a quarterly publication issued under the auspices of the university as a medium for the discussion of economic questions by the best writers of Europe and America. To these are expected shortly to be added *The University Extension World*, devoted to the work of university extension, the *Biblical World* and a *Journal of Biology*, and possibly others. These movements show that the literary and scientific departments of the university will have ample avenues of communication with the public.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—Chicago (or its immediate vicinity) is the seat of seven theological seminaries, of which the Garrett Biblical Institute, the Norwegian-Danish and Swedish Seminaries and the Baptist Union Theological Seminary have already received attention in connection with the universities of which they were or still are a part. The others will be noticed in the following pages:

* Since these pages were prepared, Mr. Rockefeller and others have made additional contributions to the funds of the University, increasing its resources over \$1,000,000, and placing it in the rank of the most liberally endowed institutions in the country.

[Communicated by Rev. G. S. F. Savage, secretary of the board of directors.] "Of

the seven theological seminaries established in Chicago, and its immediate vicinity, the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational) was the first. It was organized September 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and delegates of Congregational churches, from the States of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. February 15, 1855, it received from the legislature of Illinois a special and very liberal charter, exempting from taxation all its property. It is governed by a board of twenty-four directors, elected by triennial conventions, made up of Congregational ministers and delegates of Congregational churches in the States and territories west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The directors are elected for six years, one half being elected at each triennial convention. The Seminary has thus from the first been under the responsible supervision and direction of Congregationalists, but its privileges are open to students of all denominations of Christians. The present officers of the board of directors are E. W. Blatchford, president; H. N. Holden and David Fales, vice presidents; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., secretary; Henry W. Chester, treasurer: Auditors — Lyman Baird, O. Davidson and O. B. Taft. The executive committee are H. N. Holden, chairman; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., secretary; I. N. Camp, E. W. Blatchford, Rev. J. C. Armstrong, David Fales, Charles H. Morse and J. H. Pearson.

"The Seminary was formally opened for students October 6, 1858, with two professors—Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D. and Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D.—with twenty-nine students the first year. Over one thousand students have been enrolled in the institution, embracing graduates from over forty colleges, and of almost every nationality, and its graduates are serving churches in every State of the Union, and in missionary fields

in every quarter of the world. In addition to the regular course of study, which is equal to that in the best and oldest seminaries of the country, a special course of study is provided for those who, though not able to acquire a liberal education, may yet possess both the talents and the piety requisite for the Christian ministry. A German, a Scandinavian and a Dano-Norwegian department has also been established, giving such instruction and training, additional to the regular studies of the Seminary, as will best qualify students of those nationalities to preach the gospel in their mother tongue as well as in English, thus meeting the great needs of the multitude of our foreign-born citizens.

"The present faculty consists of eight professors and nine instructors, viz.: Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D., Wisconsin, professor of sacred rhetoric; Rev. G. N. Boardman, D. D., Illinois, professor of systematic theology; Rev. S. Ives Curtiss, D. D., New England, professor of Old Testament literature and interpretation; Rev. G. B. Willcox, D. D., Stone professor of pastoral theology and special studies; Rev. H. M. Scott, D. D., Sweetser, Michigan, professor of ecclesiastical history; Rev. G. H. Gilbert, Ph. D., Iowa, professor of New Testament literature and interpretation; Rev. E. T. Harper, Ph. D., professor of semitic biblical literature; Rev. Graham Taylor, D. D., professor of christian sociology and the English Bible; J. R. J. Anthony, instructor in elocution on the J. W. Scoville* endowment; Rev. J. E. Herman, Ph. D., instructor in the German department; Rev. R. A. Jernberg, B. D., instructor in the Dano-Norwegian department; Rev. O. C. Graves, instructor in Dano-Norwegian department; Rev. Fridolf Risberg, S. M. C., instructor in the Swedish department; Rev. M. E. Peterson, instructor in the Swedish department; Rev. M. W. Montgomery, B. D., instructor in English in the Scandinavian department; Rev. M. E. Eversz, D. D., instructor in German de-

*Recently deceased.

partment; Rev. C. T. Wyckoff, B. D., instructor in sacred music.

"Forty-two scholarships are endowed, the income of which is devoted to the aid of students in the seminary who need it; aid being given to the extent of \$150 or \$200 each year, conditioned upon a given amount of labor in connection with the City Missionary Society.

"The library numbers about 12,000 volumes, besides a valuable collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, etc. Several alcoves in the library are endowed—one of \$10,000; three of \$5,000 each; one of \$2,000, and two of \$1,000 each, the income of which is devoted annually to the purchase of books. There is also a reading-room, supplied with the leading reviews, magazines and newspapers. In addition to the Hammond Library Building, there are three buildings upon the Campus, with rooms for offices, reception-rooms, professors' studies, lecture rooms, and study and sleeping rooms for nearly 200 students. These are Keyes Hall, erected in 1865, from the proceeds of a donation by the late Willard Keyes, of Quincy, Ill.; Carpenter Hall, erected in 1869, named in honor of Philo Carpenter, of Chicago, one of the earliest and most liberal patrons of the institution, and Fisk Hall, erected in 1890. The rooms in these buildings are furnished by individuals and churches, and are rent-free to the students. No tuition is charged to any.

"The productive assets of the seminary, in addition to its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amount to \$515,491. The estimated value of all its property is \$950,000. Fifty thousand dollars has been given for the erection of a chapel, and Dr. D. K. Pearson has pledged \$100,000 on condition that \$350,000 more is contributed by May 1, 1894. An earnest effort is being made to secure this sum, with confidence that it will be accomplished.*

"The Chicago Theological Seminary is an institution of which Chicago may be proud.

* Since the above was prepared, the sum called for by the conditions of the Pearson donation has been raised, so that the amount contemplated will be available.

In the thirty-eight years of its existence it has attained a growth equal to the oldest and largest seminaries of the country, and furnishes to theological students ample privileges and instruction. With its able faculty, its central position, and the large and continually-increasing number of churches embraced in its constituency, its future growth, prosperity and usefulness are assured.

"REV. G. S. F. SAVAGE,

"628 Washington Bld.,

"Chicago, Ill."

The McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church is the outgrowth of

an institution originally established in connection with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. Ten years later it was removed to New Albany, Ind., and in 1859, it was again removed to Chicago, the late Cyrus H. McCormick having offered a permanent endowment fund of \$100,000. It was opened in September, 1859, with a class of fifteen students. In 1863, a brick and stone building costing \$16,000 was erected on the seminary grounds on North Halsted street, between Fullerton and Belden avenues, the site of twenty acres being the contribution of the late W. B. Ogden and his partner, Mr. Sheffield, of New Haven, together with Mr. William Lill and Michael Diversey. In 1875, additional buildings were erected by the contributions chiefly of Mr. McCormick, with a few others. The seminary buildings now consist of (1) Ewing Hall, erected 1863, containing thirty-five rooms for students, a reading room and a gymnasium; (2) the chapel, erected 1875, containing chapel, library, and two lecture rooms; (3) the McCormick Hall, erected 1884, containing fifty-one suites of rooms for students, the office and the parlor; (4) the Fowler Hall, erected 1887, containing sixty-one suites of rooms for students, and two lecture rooms; (5) five houses for professors. The buildings described, including professors' houses, represent an outlay of \$315,000, of which \$285,000 were contributed by the late Hon. C. H. McCormick and his heirs.



MCCORMICK SEMINARY.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Leonard Molt

THE
OF
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The course of study includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacrament, new testament literature and exegesis, biblical philology, old testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions—the entire course embracing three years. The number of students in all departments, shown by the catalogue for 1891-92, was 198. Of these eleven were resident graduates, and forty-seven of the senior class. A large majority of the students were from the Central Western States, but there were students from many of the other States, with representatives from Bulgaria, England, Germany, Persia, Nova Scotia, Scotland and Syria. The seminary term covers a period seven months of each year.

The faculty for 1891-2 was constituted as follows, with Prof. Herrick Johnson as Chairman: Rev. Le Roy Jones Halsey, D.D., LL.D., professor emeritus of church government and the Sacraments; the Rev. Thomas Harvey Skinner, D.D., LL.D., professor of divinity, (deceased); the Rev. Willis Green Craig, D.D., LL.D., Cyrus H. McCormick professor of didactic and polemic theology; the Rev. David Calhoun Marquis, D.D., LL.D., professor of New Testament literature and exegesis; the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., LL.D., professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology; the Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., LL.D., professor of apologetics and missions; the Rev. Andreas Constantinides Zenos, D.D., professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history; the Rev. Augustus Stiles Carrier, A. M., adjunct professor of biblical philology and librarian; Edward Munson Booth, A. M., instructor in elocution and voice culture.

The Western Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church is located on the north side of Washington boulevard, near California Avenue. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for

students two years later. It has two buildings of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the dormitory, and a school for boys on the first floor of the school building. The main building is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the supervision of Bishop McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago.

The German Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church is situated at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Augusta street. Its field is indicated by its name. It was established in 1885.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.—Chicago is well supplied with medical and technical schools of a high grade, which attract pupils from distant States. Rush Medical College, the Chicago Medical College, the Woman's Medical College, the Illinois College of Pharmacy and the Colleges of Dental Surgery and Oral and Dental Surgery have already been mentioned in connection with the Northwestern and Lake Forest Universities, to which they are severally attached. Among the other institutions of this character worthy of mention are the following:

Hahnemann Medical College, at present located in a new and handsome four-story stone front building at 2809-13 Cottage Grove avenue, erected during the past year, is the oldest homeopathic institution of the kind in the West, having been incorporated in 1855 under a charter drafted by Abraham Lincoln. Dr. David Shephard Smith, who was a leader in the enterprise, had established a homeopathic pharmacy here as early as 1844, and in 1854 a homeopathic hospital was got under way. The first board of trustees included such well-known names as Dr. D. S. Smith, Thomas Hoyne, Orrington Lunt, Geo. E. Shipman, M. D., John M. Wilson, Wm. H. Brown, N. B. Judd and J. H. Dunham. A faculty was

The Western Theological Seminary.

organized with Dr. Smith as president, and instruction commenced in rooms at 168 Clark street, in 1859. A college building was erected on Cottage Grove avenue, on the site of the new structure, in 1870. Hospital practice is afforded by the hospital situated on the rear of the block.

The Chicago Homeopathic College, at the corner of Wood and York streets (opposite the Cook County Hospital), was incorporated June, 1876, and opened for the reception of students in October following. It has a large three-story building, with commodious lecture and clinic rooms, chemical and microscopical laboratories, anatomical museum, well-stocked reference library, with first-class appointments for the accommodation of several hundred students and the treatment of patients.

Bennett Medical College of Eclectic Medicine was opened on Kinzie street between La Salle and Fifth avenue in 1868, and regularly chartered the following year. Burnt out in 1871, it has moved several times, but finally found a home at its present location on the Northwest corner of Ada and Fulton streets. As indicated by its name, its course of instruction is "eclectic." It is open to students of both sexes.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is one of the youngest medical schools of Chicago, having been organized in 1881, beginning its first regular session September, 1882. It has a fine modern four-story building, containing spacious lecture and operating rooms, library, chemical laboratory, etc., with hospital attached. The West Side Free Dispensary is located in its building. The students have opportunity of practice and witnessing operations in the Cook County Hospital and Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The Chicago College of Pharmacy, at 465 State street, has the same general purpose and plans as the Illinois College of Pharmacy already noted.

The Illinois Training School for Nurses, located on Honore street in close proximity to the Cook County Hospital, was founded in 1881, and is filling a worthy and beneficent place among the institutions of Chicago. Pupils are admitted between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years, those who pass one month's probation receiving the most thorough training in the care of the sick, including cooking, dressing wounds, ventilation and heating of the sick chamber, observing the temperature and other conditions of the patient, the effect of medicine, etc. At the end of two years the pupil receives \$100 and a diploma, which is renewable or may be revoked, at the discretion of the authorities, in case of negligence or other disqualification. The result of this mode of instruction is to furnish an accomplished and efficient class of nurses who take pride in their profession, many of whom have made their mark in the higher departments of medicine.

The Kent (formerly Union) Law School of Chicago, is the successor of the old Union Law School, which is a part of the Northwestern University and took the name of the parent institution two years ago. The new school is located on the fifth floor of the building occupied by the Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, and was opened September 15, 1892, with a faculty of eight professors and lecturers, of which Marshall D. Ewell, LL.D., M. D., is president. A circular issued a few months after its opening, shows a total of about 100 students.

Probably no more beneficent system of education for the masses could be devised than that which educates the hand as well as the intellect. In this respect no educational enterprise in the city is more worthy of commendation and encouragement than the "Chicago Manual Training School," which, although not a part of the public school system, is closely

Illinois Train-
ing School.

The Kent Law
School.

College of Physicians
and Surgeons.

Manual Training
Schools.

Chicago College
of Pharmacy.

related to it. It is the direct outcome of a movement inaugurated at a meeting of the Chicago Commercial Club, held March 25, 1882, in which Mr Charles M. Ham was the prime mover. It contemplated furnishing the boys of Chicago with opportunity for practical instruction in the mechanic arts, while receiving instruction in mathematics, drawing and the ordinary English branches taught in the high schools. The sum of \$57,000 was raised on the spot by the subscriptions of business men present, to which pledges amounting to \$100,000 were subsequently added and a committee, consisting of J. W. Doane, Marshall Field, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbank, E. W. Blatchford and O. W. Potter, was appointed to prepare a plan of organization. A report was made Dec. 30 following, and a board of trustees was appointed, which organized in January, 1883, with E. W. Blatchford, president, Marshall Field, treasurer, and Wm. A. Fuller, secretary. Other members of the board were J. W. Doane, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbank, Edson Keith and Geo. M. Pullman. The present site of the institution, at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, was selected, a building erected during the next fall, and on the 4th of February, 1884, the school was opened with a class of seventy-two members. H. H. Belfield, who had been principal of the North Division High School, was appointed director, with two assistants, one in charge of woodwork and the other instructor in drawing. The course embraces three terms of twenty weeks each, for which a tuition fee of \$40, \$50 and \$60, respectively, is exacted, though free tuition is granted to a limited number of indigent and deserving boys. One hour each day is devoted to instruction in drawing, two hours to work in the shops and the remainder of the time to ordinary study. The work-rooms are furnished with cabinet-makers' benches, forges and appropriate tools, the power being supplied by a 52-horse power Corliss engine.

The first class was graduated in September, 1886. In 1892 the teachers numbered thirteen, of whom two were women, while the pupils had increased to 339. The success of the enterprise has been very satisfactory to its projectors.

An enterprise of similar character, but established on a broader and more munificent basis, promises to be inaugurated before the close of the World's Fair. During the closing months of 1892 a large six-story building has been in course of erection on Thirty-third street, near Armour avenue. This was supposed to have some connection with the Armour flats in the immediate vicinity, as they all belonged to Mr. P. D. Armour, the millionaire beef and pork packer. The building is constructed in the most perfect manner, being practically fire-proof as well as highly ornamental. After the departure of Mr. Armour for Europe, about the middle of December, the authoritative announcement was made that the building was intended for a manual training school, which, under the name of the "Armour Institute," will prove to Chicago "all that the Drexel Institute is to Philadelphia, and the Pratt Institute is to Brooklyn." This gift—valued at \$200,000—is to be supplemented by a further donation from Mr. Armour of \$1,400,000 as an endowment fund, which, with the completed building, will be turned over to directors in time for the opening of the school by September 1, 1893. The following newspaper description of the building is worthy of quotation:

Absolutely no expense has been spared in its erection. There is a beautiful and lavish use of marble, the wainscoting being of that material on every floor, and marble columns and arches appearing in profusion. In the basement will be placed the electric plant, and here will be located the students in forging and iron work. On the first floor is a superbly lighted library, sixty feet square. Wood-working rooms and the rooms for reception and for the president of the institute are also located here. On the second floor are the chemical laboratory, the

chemical lecture room, the physical laboratory, the physical apparatus room, the physical lecture room and electrical rooms. The third floor will be used by students in free-hand drawing, mechanical and architectural drawing, and in commerce and business. The fourth floor is devoted to the domestic sciences—there being departments of cooking, dressmaking, millinery and kindred studies. On this floor are also recitation, lecture and class rooms. At one end of the fifth floor is the gymnasium—sixty by fifty-three feet. At the other end is the technical museum. Connecting the two are dressing-rooms for the gymnasium and elaborate bath-rooms fitted up in white marble. . . . The idea is to establish an institution for the education of head, hand and heart. Mr. Armour's idea in manual training is that all shall be taught and done so that the muscles shall not be more thoroughly trained than the moral character and the perception of truth and beauty. The student in Chicago's great manual training school will be given the comprehensive basis of a liberal culture.

The institution will have a close relation to the public schools, and the university, and will be open to both boys and girls, whom it is proposed to instruct in those branches which will be most valuable to them in their appropriate spheres in life. There will be a model kitchen and gymnasium, where practical physiology and hygiene will be taught, physical and chemical laboratories furnished with every appliance needed for their most successful use. The conception is worthy of a prince, and Mr. Armour evidently intends to carry it out in the most princely manner.

The Jewish Manual Training School in the southwestern part of the city has the same general purpose as the Jewish Manual Training School. Chicago Manual Training School—the training of its pupils in handicraft, while giving them an opportunity of studying the branches taught in the schools. It is designed, however, to meet the wants of a less advanced class of pupils. It has a fine four-story building on Judd between Clinton and Jefferson streets, erected by the Jewish Manual Training School Society, and

is supported by voluntary contributions. A total of eight hundred pupils are reported as in attendance on its various departments in 1892.

Both the Catholics and the Lutherans have been active in establishing church and parochial schools of various grades. **Church Schools.** Among the former, St. Xavier's Academy for girls, founded in 1846, now located at Twenty-ninth and Wabash avenue; St. Ignatius College; St. Mary's Training School for Boys, at Feehanville, and St. Aloysius' School on Maxwell street and St. James' School, for boys and girls, at 2924 Wabash avenue, are the largest and most important. In some of these the number of pupils exceed 1,000.

The Cook County Normal and Training School, though belonging to the county, is within the city limits, situated at Stewart avenue and Sixty-seventh street. It was established in 1867, being first located at Blue Island. Buildings were erected on the present site in 1874. Tuition is free to residents of the county, while non-residents are charged \$30 a year.

The Illinois Military Academy at Morgan Park is a boarding and day school for boys, where students are prepared for **Military Academy.** college, or for commercial business. A strict military discipline is maintained as a means of improving the physical health of the pupils, and imparting a military bearing.

Chicago has a large number of schools devoted to the training of students in book-keeping, shorthand, reporting, **Business Colleges, etc.** etc. Prominent among the former are Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Wabash avenue and Washington street; the Chicago Business College, at 45 Randolph street; the Metropolitan Business College, at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe; Jones's Commercial College, at 582 West Madison and 249 Blue Island; West Side Business College, at 276-80 West Madison street. The leading schools of short-

hand are Munson's, the Ben Pittman, the Electric and one or two others.

In the department of languages and classical training the following stand prominent:

Scientific and Art Schools. Berlitz School of Languages, Auditorium building; School of Language, Central Music Hall; Harvard School, Dearborn Seminary, Loring School and Schutt's German-English School, at 621 Wells street.

In the department of art and music, the following are in the van: Art Institute, Chicago Conservatory of Music in the Auditorium, the Chicago Musical College in Central Music Hall, etc. The presence of the World's Fair in Chicago has given an impulse to both the mechanic and fine arts that will show important results in the future. Several of the most successful artists connected with the decorative work on the World's Fair buildings—conspicuously, Mr. Lorado Taft, sculptor of the Horticultural building—are identified with Chicago art. Mr. Taft is a leading teacher in the Art Institute.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous" may be classed a school of telegraphy, a school of journalism and literature, a school of design for newspaper illustrators, etc.

The Art Institute building, now in course of erection on the Lake Front, opposite Van Buren street, at a cost of over \$200,000, will eventually furnish a permanent home, not only for the Art School, but for the Museum of which Chicago may well be proud.

Within the past few months Mr. Matthew Laffin, an early and wealthy citizen of Chicago, has made a donation of \$75,000 for the academy of science, which has been located in Lincoln Park. Though not immediately identified with the public school system, these several enterprises, together with the magnificent Public Library, Newberry Library, John Crerar Library (shortly to be established), besides law and medical libraries, will make Chicago a most attractive centre for students and scholars of all classes.

The following is a classification of kindergarten, private and parochial schools and business colleges of all classes —not connected with the public school system—in the city of Chicago, according to the school census of 1892, with the number of pupils in each class:

	SCHOOLS.	TEACH'RS	PUPILS.
Kindergarten.	100	266	4,968
Private Schools.....	58	373	6,575
Church or Parochial...	188	1,036	51,442
Business Colleges.....	39	371	9,271
TOTAL....	385	2,046	72,256

These figures indicate some noteworthy changes as compared with the previous year. The number of teachers engaged in kindergarten work is increased 45 and the number of pupils 1,027. Both the teachers and the pupils in the private schools are reduced in number—the former by 29 and the latter by 794. The teachers in the parochial schools are diminished by 53 while the pupils are 1,070 more than the preceding year. The teachers engaged in the business colleges are increased by 227—over 150 per cent—while the pupils in the same schools are increased by 5,737—more than 160 per cent. The whole number of teachers is reduced by 192, while the whole number of pupils of all classes is increased by 7,240.

Summing the figures given in the preceding pages, the following results as to the public and private schools of the city of Chicago—not including the universities and professional schools—are deduced:

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS ENROLLED
Public Schools.....	186	3 373	142,787
Private and Parochial...	385	2,046	72,256
Total.....	571	5,409	2,4,043

The 186 public schools are taught in 314 buildings.

The whole number of persons of school age in the city (between six and twenty-one

years), according to the census of 1892, was 329,797, of whom 191,181 were between six and fourteen. From the figures just given, it will be seen that the total enrollment in the schools of all classes, is more than ten per cent. in excess of the number of children between six and fourteen years of age, while it is less than two-thirds of those between six and twenty-one. The number of teachers employed in private and parochial schools is nearly two-thirds of the number employed in the public schools, while the number of pupils in the former is a little more than half the number in the latter.

The Art Institute of Chicago* was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the purpose of maintaining a museum and a school of art. Chicago was not without earlier art movements, which were sustained by old citizens with a public spirit which ought not to be forgotten, and which were perhaps only prevented from permanent success by the catastrophe of the great fire. To these movements the Art Institute is in some sense a successor. The first president of the Art Institute was George Armour, elected May 30, 1879. He was succeeded first by L. Z. Leiter, elected May 27, 1880, and second, by Charles L. Hutchinson, the present president, elected April 27, 1882. For the first three years the Art Institute occupied rented rooms at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets. From the beginning a good art school was maintained, and the school is therefore now in its fifteenth year. In the spring of 1882, measures were entered upon which resulted in the purchase of the property at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, at a cost of \$45,000. The size of the lot was 54x172 feet, to which 26 feet were afterwards added upon the south. The considerations which led the trustees to the selection of a site upon Michigan avenue have been fully justified by experience. The situation is of itself beautiful, and Michigan

avenue will no doubt continue to be regulated as a boulevard, and property will retain its select character. The proximity to the heart of the city is an overwhelming recommendation in the eyes of the trustees, for no object is more distinctly entertained by them than the benefit of the great masses of the people to whom convenience of access is essential. During 1882 a brick building containing exhibition galleries and school rooms, and fronting upon Van Buren street was built upon the rear of this property. Up to this time the Art Institute had come into possession by purchase or gift of a few good pictures, marbles and casts. During 1884 a collection of casts costing about \$1,800 was imported and placed on permanent exhibition. In the summer of 1885 the trustees determined upon the erection of a permanent, fire-proof building. During 1886 and 1887 a new building, Romanesque in design, and planned by John W. Root, architect, 80x100 ft. and four stories high was erected upon the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. This building was opened November 19, 1887. During the next five years the building was outgrown, and in 1892 it was sold to the Chicago Club, which now occupies it. Advantage was taken of the opportunity offered by the Columbian Exposition to obtain a footing upon the Lake Front. By a city ordinance passed in March, 1891, permission was given to the Art Institute to build upon the Lake Front opposite Adams street; and between February, 1892, and May, 1893, a museum building, after plans furnished by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, of Boston, was completed. The cost of this building has been about \$600,000, of which the Columbian Exposition paid \$200,000, upon condition of using it during the Exposition for World's Congresses. The ownership of this is vested in the city of Chicago, while the right to the use and occupation of the building is vested in the Art Institute, so long as it shall fulfill the purposes of an art museum, and shall open the museum free Wednesdays, Satur-

*For this sketch the editor is indebted to Director W. M. R. French.

days, Sundays and legal holidays. The mayor and comptroller of the city are *ex-officio* members of the board of trustees. The new building is built of Bedford limestone, thoroughly fire-proof, and may be described as in style, Italian Renaissance, the details classic, and of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. The front is 80 feet back from Michigan avenue, the building 320 feet long, the main depth 175 feet, with projections making 208 feet depth in all. It was planned with great care for exhibition purposes, and with respect to lighting, ease of access, and convenient classification will compare favorably with any museum building in the world. It was opened as a permanent museum by a public reception, December 9, 1893.

During the last five years the Art Institute has accumulated valuable collections of various kinds, of which the most important are: The Elbridge G. Hall collection of casts of antique and modern sculpture, presented by Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis, which is now the second in extent in the United States.

A collection of Greek vases, and Greek and Egyptian antiquities, presented by Philip Armour, H. H. Getty and Charles L. Hutchinson.

A collection of reproductions of antique bronzes from Herculaneum and Pompeii, the originals of which are in the Naples museum, presented by H. N. Higinbotham.

A collection of metal work, presented by M. A. Ryerson and Charles L. Hutchinson.

A collection of old Dutch masters, from the collection of Prince Demidoff, held by certain of the trustees for the Art Institute.

The Henry Field Memorial, a collection of forty-one pictures by Millet, Breton, and other artists of the Barbizon school, presented by Mrs. Henry Field as a memorial of her husband.

A collection of large permanent photographs of works of art, known as the Mrs. D. K. Pearsons collection, nearly 20,000 in number, presented by D. K. Pearsons.

A collection of embroideries, textile fabrics,

and ornamental objects, presented by the Chicago Society of Decorative Art, an association of ladies, and many individual pictures, marbles, metals, drawings, engravings, musical instruments, etc., belonging or loaned to the museum.

The Art Institute is not a stock company, but an association purely for the public good, and all its receipts are applied to the promotion of art interests. It has no endowment, nor any assistance from State or city, but derives its income wholly from admission fees, membership dues and tuition fees, together with occasional gifts. It has members of three classes, 1st, honorary members, persons distinguished as artists or benefactors of the Art Institute; 2d, governing members, who pay \$100 admission fee, and are eligible as trustees; 3d, annual members, any person who may pay \$10 a year. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to exhibitions, receptions, public lectures, and entertainments of the Art Institute, and to the use of the reference art library. The control of the Art Institute is vested in a board of trustees. The names of trustees and officers are as follows:

Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, 1892-93: Charles L. Hutchinson, David W. Irwin, Edward E. Ayer, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, James H. Dole, John C. Black, John J. Glessner, Edson Keith Allison V. Armour, Marshall Field, Samuel, M. Nickerson, Martin A. Ryerson, William T. Baker, Nathaniel K. Fairbank, Albert A. Sprague, Adolphus C. Bartlett, Charles D. Hamill, Turlington W. Harvey, Homer N. Hibbard, George N. Culver, Philander C. Hanford. Officers, Charles L. Hutchinson, president; James H. Dole, vice-president; Lyman J. Gage, treasurer; N. H. Carpenter, secretary; W. M. R. French, director; Alfred Emerson, curator of classical antiquities. Executive committee, Charles L. Hutchinson, James H. Dole, Albert A. Sprague, Charles D. Hamill, John C. Black, Martin A. Ryerson, Turlington W. Harvey.

CHAPTER III.

LIBRARIES AND AUTHORS.

BY PAUL SELBY.

THE pioneer settlers of Chicago early gave evidence of their literary tastes by beginning the collection of a library as a means of popular entertainment and improvement. The first step in the direction of an organization for this purpose, of which any record is furnished, was taken by a number of citizens on the second of December, 1834, when the Chicago Lyceum was formed. Its existence Chicago Lyceum. appears to have been merely nominal, however, for nearly a year, as it was not until December 22, 1835, that a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The first board of officers included A. Cowles, George Manierre, William Jones and O. M. Donnan, vice-presidents, (no president named); George O. Haddock, recording secretary; E. I. Tinkham, treasurer, and H. K. W. Boardman. The late Thomas Hoyne was an early member, being secretary in 1840. Other early members were J. C. Butterfield, E. G. Ryan, (afterwards chief justice of Wisconsin), Buckner S. Morris, Dr. W. B. Egan, S. Lisle Smith, J. H. Foster, J. Young Scammon, Dr. Levi D. Boone, Dr. C. V. Dyer, Dr. John T. Temple, Mark Skinner, and Rev. I. T. Hinton, pastor of the Baptist church. Mr. Hoyne, in some reminiscences, published shortly before his death in 1883, says of it: "It was the foremost institution in the city when I came here in 1837. At the time I became a member, not a man of any note, not a man of any trade or profession who had any taste for intellectual and social enjoyment, who loved books, conversation and debate, but who belonged to the

Lyceum." This indicates its democratic and popular character, and the class of men who took part in its meetings, which seem to have supplied the place of the theatre, and the music and lecture halls of the present day, as a means of popular entertainment. During a part of its existence, weekly meetings were held, at which questions of popular interest were discussed. Though there is no evidence that it had a "local habitation" of its own, according to Mr. Hoyne, it "had, for those days, an excellent library, consisting," as he remembers, of "over 300 volumes. Its meetings were generally in the old court room, corner of Randolph and Clark streets." It maintained an active existence until about 1843-4, when, in consequence of the division of interests in a rapidly-growing city, its meetings were discontinued, and in the following year (1845), its library passed into the hands of the Young Men's Association (which see).

A second and more successful attempt to collect a library was made in the organization of the Mechanics' Institute early Mechanics' Institute. in 1837. A preliminary meeting was held at the Eagle Coffee House on the evening of January 3 of that year, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. A report was made, January 21, officers elected and arrangements made for establishing a library and museum. In 1843, a re-organization was had and the Institute was formally incorporated, the incorporators being Charles M. Gray, A. S. Sherman, Elijah Smith and Ira Miltimore. The first officers were Ira Miltimore, president; J. M. Adsit and G. F. Foster, first and second

vice-presidents; J. B. Weir, recording secretary; John Gage, corresponding secretary, with a treasurer, librarian and assistant librarian. Others prominently identified with the Institute during its history were John M. Van Osdel, Dr. Jonathan A. Kennicott, W. W. Boyington, John Wentworth, N. S. Bouton, Amos Grannis, Isaac Speer, William Bross, Thomas Bryan and George C. Prussing. The objects of the organization, as set forth in the constitution, were: "To diffuse knowledge and information throughout the mechanical classes; to found lectures on natural, mechanical and chemical philosophy and other scientific subjects; to create a library and museum for the benefit of mechanics and others, and to establish schools for the benefit of their youth and to establish fairs." The *Prairie Farmer*, then a popular paper and widely read, especially among the industrial classes, was made the official organ. By the close of the first year a library of nearly 1,000 volumes and pamphlets had been gathered, chiefly by donations, and arrangements had been made for a series of lectures from home speakers and others. Successful agricultural and mechanical fairs were held under the auspices of the Institute in 1855 and 1856. Its meetings were held monthly until the latter year, when they became weekly. Its library was divided into circulating and reference departments. As a result of the business revulsion of 1857, the Institute was seriously crippled financially and the Young Men's Association, to a great extent, occupied its field. Having been made the beneficiary of a liberal bequest by the will of Azel Peck (who was its president in 1848), the organization of the Mechanics' Institute was maintained, though its books and other property were swept out of existence by the great fire of 1871. It eventually (in 1875) found a home with the Chicago Athenæum, where the educational features were carried out under the Peck bequest until the beginning of the present year (1893). It was then removed to 139 Madison

street, where an arrangement has been effected with the "Columbian Trade and Business School" for carrying out its plans for imparting gratuitous instruction to a limited number of pupils. Its income has increased within the last few years to about \$4,500 per annum, by the appreciation of real estate acquired through the Peck bequest, and a still further advance is expected from still more advantageous leases to be made at an early day. Since the complete destruction of its property by the fire of 1871, the Institute has not carried out that part of its plan which contemplated the maintenance of a library, but a beginning has recently been made in that direction from which, as its revenues increase, valuable results are expected. The present officers of the Institute are Geo. C. Prussing, president; John Wilkinson, first vice president; J. W. Hosmer, second vice president; Amos Grannis, treasurer and Joseph Silvers, librarian and secretary. Some of the well-known names of early members of the Mechanics' Institute are, John M. Van Osdel, Dr. Jonathan A. Kennicott, W. W. Boyington, John Wentworth and William Bross.

The Young Men's Association, to which reference has already been made, grew out of a meeting held in the city council room on the evening of January 30, 1841, to establish a library association. February 6, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Walter L. Newberry; vice-president, Mark Skinner; corresponding secretary, Hugh T. Dickey; recording secretary, Leroy M. Boyce; treasurer, Walter Vail. Others associated with the movement were Peter Page, Walter S. Gurnee and Norman B. Judd. A reading-room was opened at the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets and the nucleus of a library furnished by Mr. Newberry, to which additions were made by donations from prominent professional gentlemen of the city. It was incorporated in 1851 as a subscription library open to paying subscribers. Beginning with about 100 volumes, in

1851 it had over 2,500, and in 1866 there were nearly 9,000 volumes on its shelves, composed chiefly of standard publications in the departments of fiction, travel, art, science history and biography. In its earlier years, the library was supported chiefly by dues of annual and life members, voluntary donations and the proceeds of lecture-courses. Among those connected with the latter appear the names of all the most distinguished lecturers of the period, including Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, E. H. Chapin, Thomas Starr King, Bayard Taylor, James Russell Lowell, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, George D. Prentice, John B. Gough, and many others whose names have passed into history.

In 1868 the Young Men's Association was reorganized under a charter granted in the name of the Chicago Library Association, to distinguish it from the Young Men's Christian Association, with which an unsuccessful attempt was made to unite it a few months before the fire of 1871. Owing to decline in its revenues from the loss of membership during the war and other causes, it fell into financial embarrassment, and the loss of its property by the fire led to its extinction. During the last year or two of its existence, a zealous effort had been made by its leading members to enlarge its scope by making it a free public library, supported by the public revenues, and this scheme was finally realized in the establishment of the "Chicago Public Library" a few months after the fire, to which that event no doubt indirectly contributed. So that the Young Men's Association and its successor, the "Chicago Library Association," may be regarded as the legitimate ancestor of the great Public Library which is the pride of every citizen of Chicago to-day.

The Young Men's Lyceum was organized September 25, 1843, but it appears to have been little more than a debating society, and to have been short-lived. Little can be learned of its history. Its first president was Daniel D. Griswold.

While, with the exception of the last, the organizations so far named, seem to have been attempts to found libraries of a more or less popular and comprehensive character, they have all either ceased to exist, or been merged into other organizations and so lost their distinctive features as library enterprises. The subsequent portion of this chapter will deal with organizations still in existence.

Next in chronological order of organization, and next to the Mechanics' Institute, the oldest of the existing organizations in Chicago established for the purpose of maintaining a library, is The Chicago Historical Society, organized April 24, 1856, with the following objects, as announced in its constitution:

1. The establishment of a library and cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.
2. The collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts.
3. To encourage the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, especially within the State.
4. The collection of material illustrating the settlement and growth of Chicago.

Its first board of officers consisted of William H. Brown, president; W. B. Ogden and J. Young Scammon, vice-presidents; Samuel D. Ward, treasurer; Rev. William Barry, recording secretary and librarian, and Charles H. Ray, corresponding secretary. Mr. Barry was especially active in the effort to secure the organization, and devoted himself with great earnestness to the promotion of the objects of the society. The list at the time of its organization includes the following early citizens: Mark Skinner, Mason Brayman, George Manierre, John H. Kinzie, Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, Isaac N. Arnold, E. I. Tinkham, Gen. J. D. Webster, Van H. Higgins, Dr. N. S. Davis, Mahlon D. Ogden, while Ezra B. McCagg and Luther Haven became members within the year. About 3,300 volumes, including 335 newspaper files, were collected during the first year.

The society was formally incorporated in February, 1857, most of the gentlemen named above being in the list of incorporators, while the number of resident members was limited to sixty. During the year it received a number of important accessions to its membership, including Geo. F. Rumsey, Thomas Hoyne, John High, jr., H. A. Johnson, Walter S. Gurnee, Walter L. Newberry, B. F. Carver, John H. Foster, Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, B. W. Raymond and others, besides several life members. The effect of the organization was evident almost immediately in the zeal manifested in the collection of historical records and publications, and in the preparation of original historical matter by the members. Early in 1858, its collection amounted to 13,000 volumes, when in March, of that year, Mr. Newberry offered it the use of a large room in a building belonging to him at the corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets. It continued to prosper this year, so that, before its close, the number of volumes on its shelves amounted to over 18,600. In May, 1859, was held an exhibition of fine arts, under the auspices of the society, which proved very successful.

The Historical Society has been the recipient of some liberal gifts as well as sustained some heavy losses. Among the former was the bequest from the estate of Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, in 1860, for founding "The Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Chicago," which, with a further bequest of \$6,000, available on the death of Mrs. Gilpin in November, 1892, with interest, amounted to \$115,030. The accrued interest, amounting to over \$60,000, has been appropriated towards the construction of the new building of the society now being erected (Nov. 1893). Other bequests were those of Mr. Jonathan Burr, a liberal and public-spirited citizen of Chicago, amounting to \$2,000; the donation of the Atwater collection in 1878 from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Atwater, of Buffalo, and the gift of valuable real estate (the proceeds from which amount

to \$13,500); a collection of books, maps and paintings by Mrs. Lucretia Pond, of Petersham, Mass.; the Philo Carpenter legacy of \$1,000, besides donations from a number of individual members of the society. November 19, 1868, the society took possession of a building of its own, erected on the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, at a cost of \$60,000, Hon. J. Young Scammon and Isaac N. Arnold delivering dedication addresses. The death of Mr. Walter L. Newberry, who had been one of the most liberal patrons of the society in its infancy, was a severe blow to it this year. Its building, with its library of over 60,000 bound and unbound volumes and pamphlets, 1,738 files of newspapers and many thousand valuable manuscripts, including among the latter the original draft of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, was totally swept away by the fire of October, 1871. Left with a considerable debt on its hands, the society was in a condition of virtual paralysis until July, 1874, when it was subjected to a new disaster by the destruction by fire of all its property—including several cases of books which had been gathered after the fire of 1871—saving only a catalogue of the books, a few portraits and some records. It was not until January, 1877, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold having been elected president, that a successful effort was made to again put the society on its feet. At this time, some fifteen members in response to an appeal contributed funds for the erection of a temporary building, which continued in use from October, 1877, to August, 1892, when it was demolished to make room for the edifice now in course of erection, on its old site at the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.

A contract having been made for the erection of this building, ground was broken for the foundation, August 11, and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 12, 1892. Addresses were delivered by President Mason and Rev. Frank

M. Bristol, and an air-tight lead box, 12x8x8 inches, which contained copies of the Chicago daily papers, the constitution and by-laws of the society, the Fergus series of historical pamphlets, and various other papers, was placed by Secretary John Moses in the stone at the southeast corner of the building. A large number of the members and friends of the society signified their interest in the proceedings by their presence.

The new building is constructed of Wisconsin granite, and is in what is termed the Romanesque style. It is 110 feet on Dearborn avenue, by 100 on Ontario street, two stories and basement in height, with roof of red tile. The library room is 73 by 37 feet, and the auditorium 57 by 46 feet. The reading and reception rooms are on the first floor, and the museum on the second. The building is to be strictly fire-proof, and is to cost \$150,000, complete. It was contracted to be finished by May 1, 1893, but owing to delays and hindrances it will hardly be ready for occupation before May 1, 1894. In the meantime its collections of twenty thousand bound volumes and forty-five thousand unbound volumes and pamphlets, and relics and works of art remain boxed up in store.

A later bequest, which greatly facilitated the erection of the new building, was that of John Crerar, one of its members, of \$25,000.

The following have been the officers of the Historical Society:

Presidents.—Wm. H. Brown, 1856-63; Walter L. Newberry, 1864-68; J. Y. Scammon, 1869-70; E. H. Sheldon, 1871-75; Isaac N. Arnold, 1876-83; E. B. Washburne, 1884-86; Edward G. Mason since 1886.

Treasurers.—S. D. Ward, 1856-59; E. J. Tinkham, 1860-63; Franklin Scammon, 1864-70; E. I. Tinkham, 1871-74; Solomon A. Smith, 1875-78; Byron L. Smith, 1879; Henry H. Nash, 1880-87; Gilbert B. Shaw since.

Recording Secretary and Librarian.—Rev. Wm. Barry, 1856-66; Thomas H. Armstrong, 1866-70; J. W. Hoyt, 1870; Benj. F. Culver, 1874-76; Albert D. Hager, 1877-87; John Moses, since that time.

Among those who have held the office of vice-presidents are the following: W. B. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon, W. L. Newberry, George Manierre, Thomas Hoyne, E. B. McCagg, Geo. F. Rumsey, Robt. T. Lincoln, John Wentworth, A. C. McClurg, Geo. W. Smith.

The society has done a most important work in the collection and preservation of valuable historical records, both printed and in manuscript form, and has contributed to the wealth of the historical libraries of the country, by securing the publication of several volumes of original papers bearing upon the early history of the State. In this work it has been most efficiently aided by generous contributions from several public-spirited capitalists, especially Messrs. L. Z. Leiter and Marshall Field. Others who have materially aided it by liberal contributions have been Judge Mark Skinner, E. H. Sheldon, Henry J. Willing, Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons, Samuel K. Nickerson, A. A. Munger, Byron L. Smith, Thomas Hoyne and John Wentworth.

The society was singularly fortunate in the selection of its first secretary, the Rev. William Barry, to whose untiring industry, scholarship and intelligent appreciation and encouragement of historical research, the Society is almost alone indebted for its early growth and influence.

Mr. Albert D. Hager also served the society as secretary and librarian with great faithfulness for ten years, and was the principal agent, after the fire of 1874, in securing those accumulations which are valuable to adorn and illuminate the shelves of the new building.

The present secretary was installed in 1887 and found the shelves already full. A new room was partitioned in the basement, where shelves were erected sufficient to contain a large number of books, to which were consigned those not so commonly in use.

During his administration, while donations were not solicited, the Society was constantly in receipt of valuable books and manuscripts and works of art, and for the first time a

catalogue of the library was nearly completed.

The fondness of Judge Moses for historical studies has found expression in an exhaustive History of the State of Illinois, in two volumes, which was nearly completed when he entered upon the discharge of his duties. He is the joint author and editor with Maj. Joseph Kirkland of this work, and is also the author of "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," papers which were read before the society, and also of many other historical pamphlets and addresses.

At the last annual meeting of the society (November 21, 1893) the evolution of its management and control was fully accomplished in the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws, by which the society provides that the executive committee "shall alone hold, manage, administer and control all the money, property, effects and affairs of the society." The power even of electing a secretary, librarian and treasurer, is surrendered to this committee, as is also that of the admission of new members.

As this is not a corporation for the purpose of money-making, but purely of a literary character, for the promotion of historical research, the preservation and use of historical monuments, and is supported from the dues of members and voluntary contributions, the reason for this change, which was not demanded by any members outside of the committee, is difficult to perceive.

The society has attained its present prominence, growth and usefulness under its old constitution and by-laws, and it remains to be seen whether the change by which the members surrender the rights given to them in their charter, and provide for an internal administration through a committee, however capable, whose presence it may be difficult to obtain, instead of through a responsible officer, who by his daily presence is in touch with the public and the needs of the society—a change which is an entire depart-

ure from the management of all other similar societies in this country—will better serve the great objects to be attained.

The next notable movement connected with the growth of libraries in Chicago, was the organization of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in 1857, the original founders being Drs. J. V. Z. Blaney, Nathan S. Davis, J. W. Freer, C. Helmuth, Hosmer A. Johnson, Edmund Andrews, Henry Parker and Franklin Scammon, and Messrs. R. K. Swift, J. D. Webster, E. W. Blatchford and H. W. Zimmerman. Most of these gentlemen had been connected with nearly every previous movement of a similar character in Chicago, though but few of them still survive. "The Academy" found its first abiding place in the old Saloon Building on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, which was the home of so many newspapers and other literary ventures in the early history of Chicago. It was seriously crippled, however, by the financial crisis of that year, but was re-organized and incorporated in 1859, when it entered upon a new and more vigorous life, which was continued for several years. It again underwent a re-organization under a new charter in 1862, when it received some important accessions to its active membership, including, in addition to those previously named, Messrs. J. Young Scammon, George C. Walker, H. G. Loomis, E. B. McCagg, Wm. E. Doggett, Oliver F. Fuller, Benj. F. Culver, William Bross, Robert Kennicott and others. The latter, who was an ardent and enthusiastic young naturalist, was one of the leading spirits of the enterprise, and having, between the years 1859 and 1862, made an extensive tour of arctic exploration, extending from Hudson's Bay to Behring's Strait, he enriched the collections of the academy by some valuable donations. In the winter of 1863-4, much interest was awakened in the affairs of the academy among the citizens of Chicago, by a visit from the distinguished Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, during which he delivered a lecture in its behalf. In a second

expedition undertaken by Mr. Kennicott in 1855, under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, he died on the banks of the Yukon River in Alaska. On the departure of Mr. Kennicott, the museum was placed in charge of Dr. William Stimpson, who had been, for many years, attached to a department of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. In June, 1866, the society met with a serious loss in the destruction by fire of the building in which its museum was located. A considerable portion of its collections was badly damaged or wholly destroyed. A "fire-proof" building was then erected for it on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, which was opened in January, 1868. This, however, with all its contents, consisting of specimens, manuscripts, library and apparatus of great value, was totally destroyed by the great fire of October 9, 1871. Besides many valuable private collections here deposited for safe keeping, the museum represented the results of many years of patient labor by Dr. Stimpson. Its loss was a great shock to him, and he died in May following. Later, a new building was erected, but this it was compelled to surrender to satisfy the heavy debts which its misfortunes had entailed upon it. Of late years the fact has been made known that previous to the fire three friends—Messrs. E. W. Blatchford, George C. Walker and Daniel Thompson—had contemplated the erection of a building at a cost of \$100,000 and its presentation as a permanent home for the academy, but this munificent design was defeated by personal losses sustained in the general calamity. For several years the academy was allowed space for its valuable collections in the old Inter-State Exposition Building on Lake Front Park, until the demolition of that structure to make room for the new Art Institute. During this period of doubt and uncertainty Dr. J. W. Velie continued to be the secretary and curator of the academy, and to him a large share of credit is due for keeping its museum intact and maintaining it in

a condition to profit by the benefactions in store for it in the future.

A most important result was achieved during the past year, when Mr. Matthew Laflin, a wealthy pioneer resident of Chicago, decided to make a donation of \$75,000 to the academy for the erection of a building for its use. To this sum the North Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago, besides granting a site, have added a donation of \$25,000, with a view to securing office room for the commission in the building. The edifice was finally located in Lincoln Park, opposite the foot of Center street, and after some delay growing out of differences of opinion between the officers of the academy and the Park Commissioners in reference to some minor details connected with the plans, the work of construction was commenced. The corner-stone was laid on the 10th of October, 1893—one day after the anniversary of the destruction of the home of the academy twenty-two years previous—Dr. J. W. Peabody, the curator, delivering an address recounting the history and struggles of the association. At the date of this writing (November, 1893,) the work of construction is in full progress, with every prospect that some portions of the building will be in condition for occupancy early in 1894. The membership of the academy now numbers over four hundred, while its working members are organized into nine groups for practical investigation, including the departments of microscopy, chemistry, astronomy, ethnology, pathology, photography, biology, geology and physics, which may be still further enlarged. At no period in its history has the society shown greater evidences of a vigorous life than during the last year.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though organized with a view to influencing young men in social and religious lines, as well as dispensing benevolence in meritorious cases, has long maintained a reading room and library open to the uses of its members and

Young Men's
Christian
Association.

visitors. It dates its origin from June 20, 1858, was incorporated by act of the legislature in February, 1861, and re-organized under an amended charter six year later. During the war it proved an efficient co-laborer of the christian and sanitary commissions in the distribution of bibles and other religious publications, and in hospital work among the soldiers in the field, and about the close of the war established an employment bureau, which has been of great benefit to many thousands of deserving persons. Though backed by many of the leading business men of Chicago, its financial history has been a checkered one, owing to a succession of remarkable disasters. On the 7th of January, 1868, Farwell Hall, which had been completed only a few months before, at a cost of \$300,000 for the use of the association, was destroyed by fire. Having been rebuilt through the liberality of the business men of Chicago and others, and dedicated in January, 1869, it was again destroyed by the fire of October, 1871. In November, 1874, the association took possession of a building erected on the site of the old one at 148 Madison street, which it has since occupied. During the past year a thirteen-story building, of ornate and imposing style of architecture, has been in process of erection at the corner of La Salle street and Arcade court, in which the association will have its various halls, offices, library and reading rooms, the remainder of the building being devoted to business purposes. The library, which now amounts to several thousand volumes, will receive large accessions after the association enters its new quarters. Cyrus Bentley was the first president of the association, and among its officers and most active and liberal supporters have been such business men as J. V. Farwell, C. M. Henderson, Cyrus H. McCormick, E. W. Blatchford, George Armour, E. B. McCagg, T. W. Harvey, N. S. Bouton, E. G. Keith, J. L. Houghteling, Lyman J. Gage, B. F. Jacobs, Orrington Lunt and others, while it has received efficient aid during the period of its greatest

necessity from D. L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist, who served as its president from 1868 to 1871.

The Union Catholic Library Association dates its origin from 1868, its object being the establishment of a Catholic public library and reading room, to provide for courses of lectures on topics of general interest to persons of the Catholic faith and generally to promote the literary and intellectual interests of this class. Its first location was in the Oriental building on La Salle street, with Roger J. Brass as its first president and Wm. H. Naulty, secretary. Among the early members of the organization were Albert H. Van Buren, Wm. J. Onahan, Thomas A. Moran, Edward E. Ryan, Wm. A. Amberg and Thomas Brennan, while among its later members and officers appear the names of William Conden, Washington Hesing, Hugh J. Maguire and others. The officers at the beginning of the year 1893 were Hon. Marcus Kavanaugh, president; E. E. S. Eagle, first vice president; Hon. James O'Connor, second vice president; James Conlan, Jr., financial secretary; Frank A. O'Donnell, corresponding secretary; James F. O'Connor, recording secretary; Walter M. Plautz, treasurer, and Miss Alice Coffey, librarian. The present location of the Association is at 94 Dearborn street, where it has library, assembly and reading rooms open to members and visitors. The library contains about 3,000 volumes to which additions are being constantly made, while the reading room is supplied with leading European and American periodicals.

The Chicago Athenæum is the earliest of those organizations which, originating in an effort to furnish aid to the suffering citizens of Chicago immediately after the great fire of October, 1871, afterwards developed into an educational enterprise, with a library as an incidental feature. It was organized October 17, 1871, under the name of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF CHICAGO, among its chief promoters being Rev. C. W. Wendte, Robert

Collyer and Robert Laird Collier, aided by Wm. H. Baldwin, president of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston. Its first officers were David A. Gage, president; Charles Hall, vice-president; Rev. C. W. Wendte, corresponding secretary; John H. Roberts, recording secretary, and W. F. Coolbaugh, treasurer, with Geo. M. Pullman, Rev. L. F. Chamberlain, L. L. Coburn, Samuel Collier, Geo. W. Montgomery and Wm. Stanton constituting the first board of directors. Within the next six months it distributed to needy citizens of Chicago a large amount of merchandise contributed by residents of eastern cities and of England. In May, 1874, it took its present name, and assumed the more distinctive features of an educational association. At different periods since its organization it has occupied quarters at 758 Michigan avenue, 114 Madison street, 63 and 65 Washington street and 48 to 54 Dearborn street. Its present location is at 18 to 26 Van Buren street, of which it took possession in March, 1891. Rev. Edward I. Galvin has been the superintendent since 1881. Its officers have embraced some of the most public-spirited business men of Chicago, including Henry Booth, Franklin H. Head, Lyman J. Gage, Edward B. Butler, Hugh A. White, Joseph Sears, Ferd. W. Peck, Charles J. Singer, Wm. R. Page, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. P. Odell, Alex. H. Revell, John Wilkinson, H. G. Selfridge, H. H. Kohlsaatt and G. B. Shaw. Its library consists of about 3,000 volumes, including valuable works of reference on the arts and sciences, with a circulating department subject to the uses of the pupils. A reading-room is attached for the convenience of students.

There is probably no institution in the city of Chicago in which the mass of its citizens take a greater pride than the Chicago Public Library. It is essentially a people's institution, open to all who comply with the prescribed conditions, and directly patronized by a large percentage of the whole population, including all classes—the poor as well

as the rich, the artisan, the student, the man of leisure, of letters and of business, the youth in the public schools as well as their parents and teachers. In its present condition it is the direct outgrowth of the city's greatest calamity—the fire of 1871—and may properly be classed as a most enduring monument of that event. While the establishment of such an institution had been actively agitated before the fire by members of the then existing Chicago Library Association, and would undoubtedly have been eventually accomplished, the sympathy excited for the stricken city in the minds of prominent literary men of England led to a much earlier realization of the enterprise than could otherwise have been expected. The most conspicuous leader of the movement was the distinguished Thomas Hughes, M. P., author of "Tom Brown's School Days" and of other popular works. An appeal, headed by the queen, and addressed to authors, publishers and booksellers, received the signatures of Thomas Carlyle, Disraeli, Gladstone, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir John Lubbock, Herbert Spencer, Prof. Tyndall, the poet Tennyson, and other authors of world-wide distinction, and the Longmans, Macmillans and others among publishers. The response it evoked was most generous, about seven thousand volumes being contributed. Among the most noteworthy was a copy of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," with an autograph inscription by the queen. Generous donations were also received from the relatives of deceased authors, including the historian Macaulay and Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, besides the distinguished publishing houses of Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Trubner & Co., of London, while documentary and official publications were contributed by various departments of the government, societies, universities, etc., including the celebrated "Domesday Book," the "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain," and "Calendar of State Papers" from the Master of Rolls, the publications of the British Museum, etc. There was considerable con-

troversy for a time as to who was entitled to the credit of the enterprise in Chicago, but there is no doubt as to the value of what was accomplished for the city.

A meeting to discuss the library scheme was held at the old Plymouth church, on Wabash avenue, on the evening of January 8, 1872, in response to a call signed by some thirty prominent citizens, including Philip Wadsworth, Henry M. Shepard, Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, E. C. Larned, Marshall Field, L. Z. Leiter, F. A. Eastman, C. M. Henderson, C. C. P. Holden, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Isaac N. Arnold, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Lowther and others. Mayor Medill presided, and a committee consisting of twenty members, with Thomas Hoyne as its chairman, was appointed to prepare a free library bill and secure its presentation to the legislature then in session. Among the members of this committee, in addition to some of those already named, were S. S. Hayes, D. L. Shorey, W. B. Ogden, Henry Greenebaum, George Schneider, J. V. Farwell, J. Y. Scammon and Carter H. Harrison. A bill based upon one which had been previously introduced by Mr. Caldwell, of Peoria,* was submitted to the legislature early in February, was passed and became a law March 7, 1872. And thus the free library act, which has resulted in establishing libraries supported by taxation in the leading cities of the State, came into existence.

The act was accepted by the Chicago city council one month later, and the following board of nine members, nominated by the mayor, was confirmed, viz.: Thomas Hoyne (who was elected president), Willard Woodward, Hermann Raster, Robert F. Queal, S. S. Hayes, Elliott Anthony, D. L. Shorey, James W. Sheahan, and Julius Rosenthal. The first location was in the second story of a building occupied as a temporary city hall,

on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, where the formal opening of a free reading room took place January 1, 1873, Mr. Hoyne and Mayor Medill delivering addresses. In October following, Dr. Wm. F. Poole—then in charge of the public library at Cincinnati, but still earlier of the Boston Athenæum—was appointed librarian, entering upon his duties January 1, 1874. Four months later (May 1, 1874), the library was opened to the public, containing at that time 17,355 volumes, of which about 13,000 were adapted to general circulation. Previous to this date (March 16, 1874), a removal was had to the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, where the library remained for several years, when it removed to the "Dickey building" on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, whence it was finally taken to its present location in the fourth story of the city hall, in 1887. Dr. Poole retired August 1, 1887, to assume a similar position in connection with the new Newberry library, having seen the number of volumes in the public library increased more than seven-fold during his administration of between thirteen and fourteen years. He was succeeded in the office of librarian by Mr. Frederick H. Hild, who had had many years experience as assistant librarian, and who still occupies the first mentioned position.

The library proper consists of (1) a circulating department, open to all residents presenting applications properly endorsed by some tax-paying citizen; (2) a reference room; (3) a reading room, where the leading periodicals are issued, on personal application for immediate use; (4) a patent department, and (5) a card catalogue department. Besides these there are twenty-nine delivery stations—an increase of one in the past year—through which patrons may obtain books without visiting the main library. There are also six branch reading rooms (one having been added during the year), conveniently located, for the accommodation of people in parts of the city at a

* It has also been claimed that Mr. D. L. Shorey, who had been an active supporter of the library enterprise, drafted the first free library bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives as early as February, 1871, by Hon. Wm. H. King, then a representative from Cook county.

distance from the central library. The whole number of volumes in the library at the date of the last report (June, 1893) was 189,350—a net increase over the previous year of 12,172. Additions are being constantly made by purchase or donation, and these are announced at periods of every three months by the issue of supplements to the main catalogue, as well as by the posting of “bulletins” for the convenience of patrons. During the year 1893 a library for the blind was opened in connection with one of the branch reading-rooms. The total number of books and periodicals issued during the year was 2,094,094, of which 988,601 volumes were from the circulating department for home use—being a decline of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the issues of the previous year—a fact due, no doubt, to the diversion caused by the World’s Columbian Exposition. As usual with libraries of this character, the largest drafts are in the department of English prose fiction, the demand for juvenile books coming next, with history and biography third. There is a handsome list of books in various foreign languages, the German being most liberally represented, with the French, Scandinavian and Bohemian languages following in the order named. Even the Japanese and Chinese languages are not omitted, the accessions of the former for the past year being contributions from a prominent publisher of Tokio. The whole number of volumes in eleven foreign languages is over 40,000.

The employes in the various departments of the library in the past year numbered ninety-five persons—sixty-one in the day service, eleven in the evening service, the remainder being janitors, expressmen, etc. The aggregate of salaries for the year amounted to \$61,672.76. William B. Wickersham still fills the place of secretary, to which he was elected July 20, 1872, as successor to the late James W. Sheahan, who served as acting secretary during the first

few months after the organization of the first board. The following gentlemen constitute the board of directors for the year 1893: Emil G. Hirsch (president), Azel F. Hatch, Bernhard Moos, R. J. Smith, Pliny B. Smith, E. S. Dreyer, W. Kaspar, John M. Smyth and John G. Shortall. Since the establishment of the library there have been twelve presidents of the board of directors, holding office as follows: Thomas Hoyne, 1872–1875; Daniel L. Shorey, 1875–1880; B. Loewenthal, 1880; W. J. Onahan, 1880–1881; J. B. Walker, 1881–1882; Harry Rubens, 1882–1885; B. Callaghan, 1885–1886; George J. Brine, 1886–1887; J. W. Enright, 1887–1888; W. H. Beebe, 1888–1889; J. G. Shortall, 1889–1892; Emil G. Hirsch, 1892–1893.

The fund for the support of the public library is derived from the taxation of property within the limits of the city of Chicago. At first the rate was one-fifth of a mill per \$100, but it was subsequently increased to one-half mill. By act of the legislature of 1891 authority was granted to increase the rate of taxation to two mills on the \$100 for a period of five years, the excess over the proceeds from the half-mill, devoted to the support of the library, being for the purpose of erecting a library building.

This building is now in process of construction on the east half of the square surrounded by Randolph street, Michigan and Wabash avenues and Randolph and Washington streets, occupying a part of the old Fort Dearborn reservation known as “Dearborn Park.” The building is described as of the “Romanesque” style of architecture, combining massiveness with utility. The dimensions embrace 355 feet on Michigan avenue and 150 feet each on Randolph and Washington streets. The height will be 100 feet, divided into five stories on the Washington street end and three stories on Randolph street, besides basements for storage and packing purposes. A large court on the west of the building along Garland Place (which extends from Washington to Randolph street)

will admit of an increase of capacity at some future time, but it is not expected that this will be required for many years to come.

The plans were adopted after the most careful and thorough study and comparison of all the great library buildings of this country and Europe, and are believed to combine all that is excellent in each. The building will be strictly fire-proof in every part, and special care has been taken to secure abundance of light in all the rooms. A space 150 by 100 feet has been set apart for a "Soldiers' Memorial Hall" on the second floor of the Randolph street front, for a period of fifty years, when it reverts to the library. The corner-stone of this part of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Decoration Day of 1893, Hon. Kirk Hawes delivering the address. With this exception, the whole structure will be devoted to library purposes, rendering all the offices, reading-rooms and other departments conveniently accessible from the street. With a view to greater security, the main library room will be capable of separation into four apartments, by means of fire-proof iron screens or partitions, which can be placed in position in a short space of time.

Work upon the foundation of the building was begun July 27, 1892, by Messrs. Moss & Arnold, under a contract requiring the completion of this part by February 1, 1893. Owing to difficulties encountered in reaching solid ground, there has been some delay in this part of the work, but these have been overcome, and in October, 1893, work upon the superstructure is in progress. The foundation rests upon blue clay at the depth of 84 feet below street-level, and is believed to be one of the most solid of the many heavy buildings erected in Chicago. The contract cost of this part of the building is \$159,000, and of the superstructure \$617,602, making a total of \$776,602. The inside finishing and furnishing, it is estimated, will raise the entire cost to \$2,000,000, which it is believed will be amply met by the tax

already provided for. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by September 1, 1895. The work of construction is proceeding under the direction of Nicolas E. Weydert, superintendent, and the committee on Buildings and Grounds, consisting of Messrs. Bernhard Moos (chairman), E. S. Dreyer, R. J. Smith, Azel F. Hatch and John G. Shortall.

The University of Chicago, as is well known, does everything with a liberal hand, and in nothing has it been more lavish than in

Library of University
of Chicago.

its efforts for the collection of a library in keeping with its broad and liberal foundation. In this it has been aided by the work done for the old University of Chicago, over thirty years ago. Though restricted in use to those connected with the University, its extent, the wide range of topics covered and the large number who will draw upon its stores of knowledge, justify some notice of it here. As now organized, it consists of a reference library, divided into more than twenty departments, besides the general library, including the cataloguing and circulating departments. At present it is temporarily housed in a modest one-story structure on the northeast corner of the campus, while its permanent home is in course of preparation. One is surprised at the vast array of imposing tomes—some of them of almost priceless value—deposited in these humble quarters. It is peculiarly rich in rare volumes gathered from some of the choicest collections in Europe. Among these the most important are what have been known as the Hengstenberg, the Ide and the Conant collections, which constituted a part of the library of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, now the Theological Department of the University. To these have been added the remains of the old Chicago University library, together with several private collections, including among the latter the libraries of Prof. Edward Olsen and of Robert Cotten of England, and finally the large and val-

uable collection of the Calvare brothers of Berlin. The number of volumes was estimated in the early part of the year 1893 at not less than 280,000, to which important additions have since been made. Some of these collections include some exceedingly rare and valuable manuscripts. While abundantly supplied with practical aids for the student in his every day work, some of its choicest treasures are to be found in the departments of the Hebrew and Greek classics, and in early German and English Bibles. In these respects, and in its store of illuminated editions, there is probably nothing of superior value to be found in this country outside of the older universities, such as Yale and Harvard.

The library is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, assisted by Jean Elizabeth Colville and Wm. Howard Herrick in the cataloguing department, Minnie Jones in the loan department, and Julia Morehouse Angell in the accession department. The permanent library building will be erected in the center of the quadrangle of university buildings, and in style of architecture will be in harmony with them.

Chicago has been fortunate in being made the recipient of private benefactions within the past few years destined to give it a literary prominence unsurpassed by any other city in the country. The first of these gifts came from the late Walter L. Newberry, who died November 6, 1868, leaving, by a conditional bequest, one-half of his estate for the purpose of founding a "free public library," to be "located in that part of Chicago known as the North Division." By the conditions of his will this became available on the death of the last of his two daughters without issue in February, 1874, though this was resisted by other heirs, leading to protracted litigation, which was finally settled by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the trustees appointed by his will to carry out his purposes, rendered in February, 1880.

The Newberry
Library.

Mrs. Newberry (his widow) having died December 9, 1885, the trustees took steps to carry out the conditions of the will. The value of the entire estate at that time was estimated at \$4,298,403.20, giving to the library enterprise \$2,149,201.60. The larger part of that being in real estate, has since materially increased in value. On the first of July, 1887, practical steps were taken by the trustees with a view to founding the library in accordance with the provisions of the will, and as an appropriate tribute to the memory of the founder, it received the name of the Newberry Library, and being entrusted with the duty of fixing conditions, they decided that it should be a library of reference, open to the use of the public on the premises. About the same time, Dr. Wm. F. Poole, who had been in charge of the Chicago Public Library for over thirteen years, was appointed librarian, entering upon his duties August 1, 1887. In their first report, under date of January 5, 1888, the trustees estimate the net income of the library fund up to that time at \$67,778.12, while nearly 6,500 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets had been collected—the larger part of the former (about 4,500 volumes) being in the department of American history, genealogy and biography.

The first temporary home of the library was at No. 90 La Salle street, but in April, 1888, it was removed to No. 338 Ontario street, where it remained two years, being then removed to temporary quarters in a building erected for it at the northwest corner of North State and Oak streets. Steps were taken as early as 1888 looking to the erection of a permanent building, and the square bounded by Ontario, Pine, Erie and Rush streets, which had formerly been Mr. Newberry's home, was selected for this purpose. This choice was changed, however, in 1889 to what was known as the "Ogden block," surrounded by Dearborn avenue, Walton Place, Clark and Oak streets, where the erection of a permanent library building was begun in the fall of 1890, in accordance with

plans prepared by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, and so far finished as to be ready for partial occupancy in the fall of 1893. The building fronts on Walton Place, directly opposite Washington Park, is constructed of New England gray granite, in an appropriately ornamental style of architecture, and will be finished in a most attractive manner. The dimensions of the part now in process of construction are 300 feet in length by 60 feet in depth and four stories in height, with a capacity for the storage of 1,000,000 volumes. The plan of the building contemplates the erection of three other fronts—east, north and west—when the demands of the library require it. It will then have an estimated capacity for 4,000,000 volumes.

The interior of the building is richly and substantially finished, with wainscoting of Tennessee marble, marble stairways and iron railings in ornamental designs. The main floor is of white marble and those of the upper stories of red tile, thus securing complete security from fire as far as practicable in a building of this character. The main offices are on the first floor, together with a periodical, a reading room and an auditorium for lecture purposes, capable of seating nearly 500 persons. The main reading rooms are on the upper floors, which are reached both by stairways and elevators. Books are classified by subjects, each section being conveniently accessible from the rooms set apart for it. One of the largest of these reading rooms is that devoted to encyclopedias, dictionaries and bound sets of periodicals, on the second floor, being 50x161 feet. The historical room on the same floor has a space of 30x50, with a capacity for nearly 30,000 volumes. Heat is furnished by steam and light by an Edison electrical plant, while artificial ventilation is maintained by revolving fans and blowers located in the basement.

The number of volumes in the library in January, 1892, according to the report for that year (the last published), was 78,179 and 27,807. The accessions to these during the year 1892, amounted to 28,987 books

and 11,694 pamphlets, making the total for the beginning of 1893 (with a trifling change for the correction of previous figures) 107,157 volumes and 39,501 pamphlets. Considering that these had been gathered within a period of five and a half years, the growth of the library may be regarded as phenomenal. The same ratio of growth (about 19,500 per year) will give to the library at the beginning of the year 1894, over 120,000 volumes, and 45,000 pamphlets.*

In the selection of books for the Newberry library, preference seems to have been given to works of a solid character. There has consequently been an accumulation of many rare and choice volumes on a great variety of subjects. Not only history, biography and archæology are liberally represented, but the sciences and the choicest cyclopedias have a prominent place on its shelves. For a year or two previous to the World's Columbian Exposition, a vast mass of literature bearing upon the life of Columbus and the discovery of America was collected. A few years ago, the Chicago Public Library turned over to the Newberry its collection of medical works, amounting to some 6,500 volumes, which has since been largely increased by purchase and donations, making a total of some 17,000 volumes. Some of the valuable accessions have been acquired from private libraries, especially those of Henry Probasco of Cincinnati, and the late Gen. S. L. M. Barlow of New York. The celebrated Chicago artist, Mr. G. P. A. Healy, a few years ago donated to the library his collection of pictures, including portraits of a large number of distinguished people, which will furnish a magnificent gallery of portraits in the new library building. The library is open to the public on week days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p. m., and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Nearly 350 current periodicals, in which English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch languages are represented, are on

* The removal of the Newberry library into its new quarters was begun about the middle of November, 1893. The number of bound volumes at that time was estimated at 117,000, and of pamphlets at 46,000.

file in the reading-room—nearly one half being American.

An event of painful interest in the history of the library was the death, on March 1, 1892, of William H. Bradley, who had been appointed one of the testamentary trustees of the will of Mr. Newberry on the resignation of the late Mark Skinner in 1871, and had served from that date. This left Mr. E. W. Blatchford as sole surviving trustee. In April, 1892, the Newberry Library was therefore incorporated under an act adopted by the general assembly of 1891, when the following board of trustees was elected, viz.: Eliphalet W. Blatchford, president; Edward S. Isham, first vice-president; Lambert Tree, second vice-president, and the following additional members: Hon. Geo. E. Adams, Edward E. Ayer, Wm. H. Bradley, Daniel Goodwin, Franklin H. Head, Gen. Alex. C. McClurg, Franklin MacVeagh, Gen. Walter C. Newberry, Henry J. Willing and John P. Wilson.

Another munificent bequest, similar to that upon which the Newberry Library is based, was made in the will of the late John Crerar, a public-spirited and philanthropic business man of Chicago, who died October 19, 1889. After making a number of other bequests, chiefly for religious and benevolent purposes, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,600,000, Mr. Crerar bequeathed the residue of his estate (estimated as aggregating \$4,000,000) for the purpose of founding a public library for the city of Chicago.

Huntington W. Jackson and Norman J. Williams were named as executors and charged with the duty of carrying out this provision of his will. The usual attempt has been made (in this case by relatives of the deceased living in Canada) to break the will, but unsuccessfully, as after a period of litigation extending over some two years, the Supreme Court has sustained an unbroken line of decisions in the lower courts affirming the validity of the will. The usual notice of a motion for a re-hearing of the case was

filed, but as the time for commencing proceedings has been permitted to expire without action, the John Crerar Library may be regarded as one of the established facts of the near future.

Although Mr. Crerar did not restrict his executors as to the location of the library to bear his name, he expressed a preference that, in view of the establishment of the Newberry library on the North Side, it should be located on the South Side, and his wish in that respect will undoubtedly be carried out. It is also expected that the Crerar library will be, like the Newberry library, for reference purposes solely, and will therefore not come in competition with the public library, which has been popularized by the establishment of reading rooms and branch stations in different parts of the city. The following extract from the Crerar will, indicates the character of books which the donor desired selected: "I desire that books and periodicals be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment. * * * I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement and its aim and object the building up of character." The value of that portion of the estate devoted to library purposes was estimated, at the date of the final decision of the supreme court, at \$2,500,000. The first board of trustees will probably include the following names, as proposed by Mr. Crerar's will: Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and Geo. B. Armour.

Among professional libraries in Chicago, the most conspicuous is that of the Chicago Law Institute, located on the fourth floor of the county building. According to the official report of the institute for January, 1893, it had a total of 26,062 volumes, being an increase of 1,201 during the preceding year. This showing enables it to rank as third among the law libra-

Chicago Law
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ries of the United States, coming next to the law library of congress and the New York law library. It is sustained by a matriculation fee of \$100 each, on new members, and an annual assessment of \$10 to \$12 on old ones. The volumes on its shelves embrace the statutes of all the States of the Union, besides English, Scotch and Irish reports, elementary works, treatises and digests. While intended specifically for the use of members of the institute, its books may be freely consulted by the public at the library room. Over 100 periodicals are taken. The following constituted the board of officers for 1893: President, John S. Miller; first vice-president, Edward J. Whitehead; second vice-president, Frederick A. Smith; librarian, Julius Rosenthal; treasurer, Wm. H. Holden; secretary, Horace S. Oakley, with a board of nine managers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Several other libraries demand recognition in these pages. Prominent among these are the HAMMOND LIBRARY,* belonging to the "Chicago Theological Seminary" and the MCCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY identified with the institution of that name, with 10,000 to 12,000 volumes each; the WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY at 1113 Washington boulevard, with some 6,000 bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets; the ARMOUR INSTITUTE and ARMOUR MISSION LIBRARIES, though still in their infancy, are destined to grow with institutions founded by the princely beneficence of a Chicago business man; the libraries of the Catholic institutions, St. Xavier's Academy and St. Ignatius College—the latter comprising (as estimated) 15,000 to 16,000 volumes; the PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, at Pullman, containing 5,000 volumes; South Chicago and Ravenswood Public Libraries—all in former suburbs of Chicago, now a part of the city—besides newspaper, social club and Sunday school and day school libraries, representing in the aggregate many thou-

sands of volumes. A noteworthy and most commendable enterprise is the WORKINGMEN'S FREE LIBRARY, established by the Building Trades Council in the early part of the year 1893, and open to both sexes. With such centres of light and knowledge open to them and receiving constant accessions, the citizens of Chicago who choose to avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded them, ought not to suffer for the means of either instruction or intellectual entertainment.

AUTHORS.

The pre-eminent position which Chicago has steadily maintained as a manufacturing and commercial center, for more than a generation, has had the effect to divert attention, to a great extent, from any claims which it might possess to prominence in other fields of effort. This has been especially true of it as a literary center, for while an enterprising and progressive daily press has made its influence felt and recognized over a wide extent of country, the more unobtrusive and secluded literary workers who have devoted their days and nights of toil to less ephemeral productions in the writing of books, have not always commanded the attention to which either their numbers or the value of their labors entitled them. And yet a somewhat careful survey of the field shows that a considerable army of this class of patient toilers have been at work, and not a few of them, with more or less success, laying the foundation of honorable distinction for themselves and reputation for their city. Probably no line of business in Chicago has grown more rapidly in the past few years than the publishing business, of which the extensive publishing houses of A. C. McClurg & Co., Rand, McNally & Co., S. C. Griggs & Co., Laird & Lee, Charles H. Sergel & Co., F. J. Schulte & Co., Fleming H. Revell & Co., Charles H. Kerr & Co., Donohue & Henneberry, the W. B. Conkey Company, and others afford abundant evidence, and it is already beginning to be a mooted question whether New York, which claims to have

*The Hammond Library is noticed more fully in connection with the history of the Chicago Theological Seminary under the head of "Education."

wrested the banner as the "literary center" of the Western Continent from Boston, may not itself, at no distant day, be compelled to surrender the palm to Chicago, as it has in some other lines of business.

As the subject of this section is "Chicago Authors," the object will be not so much to enumerate the books which have been produced by Chicago writers, as to give some recognition of those who have had a hand in this part of Chicago history, and indicate the class of authorship with which they were associated. And as authorship does not necessarily consist in publication alone, but rather in the writing of books which may never be published, it is worthy of note that there is a tradition that Chicago's first permanent citizen, Col. John Kinzie, while in the employment of the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien, prepared a grammar of the Winnebago tongue, and still later performed a like task for the Wyandots or Hurons of Ohio, though there is no evidence that either was ever put in print.

It may be regarded as a fact of some significance that the first book printed in Chicago was a law book—being a copy of "The Public and General Laws of the State of Illinois," printed by Stephen F. Gale in 1839. Previous to this (1837) a copy of the act of incorporation of the new city was printed in pamphlet form at the office of the Chicago *Democrat*, and various other pamphlets, including the "Laws and Ordinances" of the city and sundry Fourth of July orations in similar form, in 1839; also a eulogy on the life and character of President William Henry Harrison at the *American* office in 1841. But these belong rather to the history of printing than to that of Chicago authorship.

The first book by a Chicago author was a religious one—a "History of Baptism" by the Rev. Isaac Taylor Hinton, though it was printed elsewhere. It was advertised in the *American* of May 1, 1840, and for sale in September following. The first work compiled and printed in Chicago was a copy of the decisions of the supreme court of the State

from 1832 to 1839, prepared in two volumes by the late Jonathan Young Scammon, who died in 1890.

This was in the hands of the binders at the establishment of Holcomb & Co., when it was destroyed by fire in December, 1840, and thus never reached the point of publication. A second edition was printed by Thomas G. Wells, of Cambridge, Mass., in 1841, a copy of which may be seen in the Chicago Law Library. These had been preceded by the reports prepared by Sidney Breese, the first reporter of the supreme court, embracing the decisions from 1819 to 1831, in two volumes. The first of these was printed by Robert K. Fleming at Kaskaskia, in 1831, and the second by Wm. Walters at Vandalia, in 1839. The third and fourth volumes of Scammon's Reports, bringing the decisions down to 1843, were printed in 1844 at the establishment of the pioneer job printers, Ellis & Fergus—the second member of the firm being the veteran printer, Mr. Robert Fergus, who still lives—and this was the first work of the kind completed and issued from the press in Chicago. The same year Messrs. Ellis and Fergus printed and published a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, giving an account of "The Massacre of Chicago (Fort Dearborn) of August 15, 1812." This was the first historical work from a Chicago press.

In 1845 appeared a volume entitled "Miscellaneous Poems," to which were added some prose writings on various subjects, by "Wm. Asbury Kenyon," with the imprint, "Chicago: Printed by James Campbell & Co., 1845." There is no positive evidence that the author lived in Chicago, though the preface bears date in the city. It is conjectured from some allusions in the verses that he may have been a resident of Du Page county.

One of the earliest historians of Illinois was Judge Henry Brown, a Chicago lawyer, who, in 1844, wrote and published what was justly regarded at the time as the most complete and trustworthy history of Chicago and

the Northwest. In January, 1846, he delivered an address before the Chicago Lyceum, on the "Present and Future Prospects of Chicago," which is a valuable contribution to local history. Others who have furnished valuable material for the local or general historian in addresses delivered before the Lyceum, the Chicago Historical Society or other Associations, and whose productions have been preserved in the "Fergus Series," are Joseph N. Balestier, Judge J. D. Caton, Hon. Wm. H. Brown, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. J. Young Scammon, James A. Marshall, the late Gov. William Bross, Revs. R. W. Patterson and Jeremiah Porter, Thomas A. Hoyne, E. B. Washburne and Edward Gay Mason, president of the Chicago Historical Society, besides the more extended productions of Henry H. Hurlbut, in his "Chicago Antiquities;" Charles Cleaver, in "Reminiscences of Early Chicago" (1833); John S. Wright, in "Early History of Chicago" and its "Present, Past and Future;" A. N. Marquis, in his "Handbook," and Messrs. James W. Sheahan and George B. Upton, Elias Colbert, Franc B. Wilkie, Everett Chamberlin, and Alfred B. Sewell, in their several histories of the fire of 1871. The contributions of Messrs. Caton, Arnold, Brown (W. H.), Wentworth and Bross, to the stores of local and State history and biography, have been numerous and especially valuable, while the material facts embraced in all these have been gathered together by Captain A. T. Andreas in his comprehensive history of the city, in three volumes, the last of which was published in 1885, bringing the record up to that date. L. W. Volk, the well-known sculptor, has told the story of "The Douglas Monument" in an entertaining manner, and Captain Michael Schaack has given the tragic history of the "Haymarket Massacre" in "Anarchy and Anarchism in America." Several of these deserve more extended notice, did space permit—especially Arnold, the author of "Lincoln and Slavery," "Life of Abraham

Lincoln" and "Life of Benedict Arnold," besides various lectures and addresses on historical and biographical topics; Washburne, author of the "Life of Governor Coles" and of "Recollections of a Minister to France," and editor of various historical records; Caton, for his "Sketch of the Pottawatomies" and "Reminiscences of the Chicago Bar;" Brown, for the light he has thrown on the struggle to make Illinois a slave State; and Messrs. Sheahan, Upton, Wilkie and Colbert, who in addition to their labors as journalists, found time to enrich the shelves of local libraries with volumes of interest and merit on biographical, historical and other topics—Sheahan, with the best "Life of Stephen A. Douglas" that has been written and "An Atlas of American History;" Upton, in conjunction with J. J. Lalor, with translations of the lives of the German composers, several volumes of "Handbooks" of standard operas, oratorios, etc., besides his sprightly "Gunnybag Papers" and "Peregrine Pickle;" Wilkie, with his "Poluito," "Sketches Beyond the Sea," "Sketches of the Bench and Bar," and his last book, published shortly before his death, "Thirtyfive Years of Journalism;" Colbert, in his "History of Chicago," written in collaboration with Everett Chamberlin, in his several works on astronomy and his latest on the evolution theory of man, under the title of "Humanity in Its Origin and Early Growth." In fact, nearly all the authors of books in the early history of the city were in some way connected with the daily or periodical press. The earliest of these was Richard L. Wilson, the founder of the *Evening Journal*, who wrote the record of "A Trip to Santa Fe" as early as 1842, and still later, "Short Ravelings of a Long Yarn," a book of travel also. Other early journalists who were also the writers of books were William H. Bushnell, who wrote "Sketches of Early Settlers of Chicago;" a novel, "The Prairie Fire," besides a number of short stories and some graceful poems; and T. Herbert Whipple, the author of many short sketches, stories, and

biographies, and a novelette entitled "Ethzelda, or Sunbeams and Shadows," based on the history of a band of robbers who lived in a cave on the banks of the Mississippi river. The most prolific and gifted writer of which Chicago had to boast a generation ago (also a newspaper man) was Benjamin F. Taylor, who began to use his pen as early as 1843, and who, in the course of forty years, produced some nine or ten volumes in verse and prose, the most important of the former being "January and June" and "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme," and of the latter, "Pictures in Camp and Field," "Summer Savory" Pictures of California Life" and his one prose novel, "Theophilus Trent." His musical rhymes, "The Isle of The Long Ago," "Rhymes of the River" and "The Old Village Choir," which won for him the title of the "Oliver Goldsmith of America," still find an echo in the popular heart. Charles Dudley Warner, one of the most eminent American authors, also made Chicago his home for a time while practicing his profession as a lawyer as partner of the late Wirt Dexter, previous to entering upon his career of authorship.

In the department of archæology, history and science, the scholarly Dr. J. W. Foster, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and lecturer on physical geography and cognate sciences, twenty-five years ago, in the old Chicago University, rendered valuable service in his "Pre-historic Races of the United States" and his "Mississippi Valley, Its Physical Geography," etc., published simultaneously by S. C. Griggs & Co., in Chicago and Trubner & Co., in London. Others who have labored successfully in historic fields, in general or special lines, are Rufus Blanchard, author of the "Discovery and Conquest of the Northwest and History of Chicago;" Gen. J. B. Turchin, in his "History of the Battle of Chicamauga;" Rev. T. M. Eddy, in his "Patriotism of Illinois;" Maj. Joseph Kirkland in "The Story of Chicago," giving an account of the massacre at Fort Dear-

born in 1812; Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, in the "St. Clair Papers" and sundry briefer papers of a historical and biographical character; W. K. Ackerman in his valuable "History of Illinois Railroads;" Dr. W. F. Poole in "The Ordinance of 1787," "Anti-Slavery Opinions before the Year 1800" and "Salem Witchcraft;" Judge John Moses in his "History of Illinois," to whom reference has been made elsewhere under the head of "Libraries;" to say nothing of many others on similar lines which the late World's Columbian Exposition has evoked. Miss Kirkland has rendered valuable service to the rising generation by her "Short Histories" of England and France and of "English Literature for Young People," as also has Mrs. Bishop Cheney in her "History for Juveniles."

Reference has already been made in the early part of this chapter to the first law book published in Chicago. This was followed at a somewhat later date by a compilation of decisions of the supreme court, covering the period of the Breese and Scammon Reports (1819-41), which was prepared by Robert S. Blackwell, an eminent member of the Chicago bar. Other volumes in the department of law have since been issued by Ebenezer Peck (Reports); C. C. Bonney on "Railway Carriers;" Henry Binmore in several volumes on municipal and State law; J. C. Fithian and Edward J. Hill on "Practice;" James L. High and James P. Root, respectively, in volumes on the "Law of Corporations;" J. R. Faber on the "Law of Assignments;" Robert H. Vickers on the "Powers of Police Officers and Coroners;" Elliot Anthony's "Digest of Illinois;" Frank Gilbert on "Railway Law" and Marshall M. Kirkman on "Railway Rates and Government Control."

In the department of medicine, surgery, dental science and chemistry, the number of Chicago authors has been very considerable. Some of the more prominent have been: Drs. Joseph H. Buffum, Nathan S. Davis, Edwin M. Hale, Reuben Ludlam, Wm. H. Byford, Lemuel C. Grosvenor, Joseph Mit-

chell, Chas. W. Earle, D. A. K. Steele, A. F. Cooke, Alex. R. Crawford, F. B. Eisen-Bockius and Ransom Dexter. A historical sketch of the first practitioners of medicine in Chicago, under the title "Early Medical Chicago," by Dr. James N. Hyde, is a valuable contribution to city history. Paul Christian Jensen has written on medical chemistry, Nicholas Senne, on general surgery, and L. P. Haskell, E. L. Clifford, B. J. Cigrand and Eugene S. Talbot, on various branches of dental surgery. Dr. Mary Hackett Stevenson has also written well on biology and physiology, and has done creditable work in general literature.

Returning to the domain of fiction, which has been only briefly touched upon, the number of Chicago writers in this class who have won recognition from the reading public is very large. Among the earlier, belonging to the period of Bushnell, Whipple and Taylor, already mentioned, were William Rounseville and Thomas R. Dawley (both early newspaper men), and Henry A. Clark, a Chicago lawyer with a *penchant* for literary work, who wrote for a large audience in the early '50's, or still earlier. Rounseville was a poet, having won some reputation in this line as early as 1845. Clark was the author of a novel, "The Banditti of the Prairies," which had a popular run for some time. Dawley was an artist, and illustrated his own work. By common consent Mrs. Juliette A. Kinzie stands in the front rank as writer in this department by virtue of her novel, "Waubun; or Early Days in the Northwest," which is valued on account of its accurate description of the massacre at Fort Dearborn. She wrote a second novel under the title, "Mark Logan, the Bourgeois." Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "Tonty," "Old Kaskaskia," and other stories based on incidents connected with Illinois history, though not a resident of Chicago, is regarded as belonging to this city, and is accorded the position of successor to Mrs. Kinzie. Other names properly coming into this category are those

of George S. Phillips ("January Searle"); Andrew Shuman, late editor of the *Evening Journal*, author of "Loves of a Lawyer;" Maj. Joseph Kirkland, author of "Zury," "Captain of Company K," "The McVeys," and several other novels; Eugene Field, poet and wit as well as novelist; Opie P. Reed ("Arkansaw Traveler"), Stanley Waterloo, Henry B. Fuller, John McGovern, Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, Henry F. Keenan, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Richard Michaelis (in "Looking Further Forward," an answer to Bellamy), the late Col. Edward Reynolds Roe, Jonathan Periam, Robert C. Givins, Charles L. Marsh, Weldon Cobb, Col. G. A. Pierce, Howard L. Conard, Dr. L. H. Watson ("Louis Harrison"), James Lane Allen, John Ritchie, Austyn Granville, Leroy Armstrong, William Armstrong, Anson Uriel Hancock, Eugene J. Hall, Alva Milton Kerr, J. Percival Pollard (poet as well), Robert H. Cowdrey, S. F. Norton, Mrs. Mary Abbott, Mrs. Celia Parke Woolley, M. French-Sheldon, Miss Elizabeth S. Kirkland, Miss Clara Louise Burnham, Lilian Spencer, Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, Mrs. Marah Ellen Ryan, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Miss Lilian Sommers, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Mrs. Kate Donelson, Miss Mary Healy ("Mme. Charles Bigot"), Mrs. Mary Aplin Sprague, and Miss Eve H. Brodlique.

In the field of poetry the list would be scarcely so long as that in fiction, but it contains some noteworthy names. By virtue of his genial humor, his versatility, and, when the occasion calls for it, his deep feeling, a position in the front rank of Chicago's living poets must be conceded to Eugene Field, whose "Little Book of Western Verse" and translations of Horation odes show his skill as a versifier to great advantage. The "Poems of the Farm and Fireside" by Eugene A. Hall and three volumes of verse by Dr. Horatio Nelson Powers take a high rank; in fact, the admirers of the latter claim for him a place at the very head of Chicago song writers. Miss Harriet Monroe, author of "Valeria," and the "Colum-

bian Ode," read at the dedication of the World's Fair in October, 1892, belongs to the list of Chicago authors. Others whose names have been conceded a conspicuous place are: Miss Blanche Fearing, Miss Eliza Allen Starr, Miss Amanda T. Jones, Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, Ernest McGaffey, Richard L. Cary, Mrs. Anna Oldfield Wiggs, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. A. W. Arrington, Miss Lilian Bell, Benjamin Hathaway, Rev. James Vila Blake, Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, Campbell B. Waite, Louis J. Block, Capt. E. L. Huggins, Samuel T. Clover, George Horton, Charles Eugene Banks, "Ben," King (a dialect poet), George F. Root and Henry Clay Work, whose (Messrs. Root and Work's) patriotic and stirring war lyrics, "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Marching Through Georgia," etc., were heard all over the South during the war of the rebellion, and still retain much of their popularity. Mr. Francis F. Browne, editor of the *Dial*, though himself a poet of recognized merit, has performed his chief service in collecting and putting in form for convenient preservation the production of others in his edition of "Golden Poems by British and American Authors," "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose," and "Bugle Echoes; a Collection of Poems of the Civil War." He has also done duty in the field of biography in the compilation and authorship of a volume of rare interest on "The Every Day Life of Abraham Lincoln." Three colored young men, Albeny Whitman, William H. A. Moore and Paul Dunbar, have attracted attention to themselves during the past year by the melody of their verse.

Nearly related to the poets are dramatic writers, of whom Chicago has had several who have produced successful plays. Among those worthy of mention are Elwyn A. Barron (dramatic critic of the *Inter Ocean* and author of the "Viking"), Will D. Eaton, Harry B. Smith, Slason Thompson (editor of the *Evening Journal*), Thomas Stewart Denison (also a novelist), and Con. T. Mur-

phy. The popular comic operas, "Robin Hood," "The Begum," "Crystal Slipper," "Tar and Tartar," are productions of Mr. Smith's pen, while Mr. Thompson, working in connection with Clay M. Greene, produced the well-known comedies, the "Freaks of Fortune," "M'liss," and "Sharps and Flats." Mr. Thompson has also edited a volume entitled, "The Humbler Poets."

In educational lines Chicago authors have not been wholly idle. Among those who have used their pens in this department are William H. Wells and George Howland, both of whom served in the capacity of superintendent of city schools, and each of whom produced a "School Grammar," as well as a volume of practical hints for teachers. Professor Howland also furnished a translation of the "Æneid" of Virgil, and translations of parts of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer. Prof. J. R. Boise, of the Chicago University, is also the author of a translation of the "Iliad," a book of "Greek Lessons" and a Greek grammar; Prof. E. S. Bastin is author of a volume on botany; Dr. Levi Seeley, of Lake Forest University, has written on mathematics; Charles M. Ham on his favorite topic of "Manual Training;" W. S. B. Mathews on "The History of Music" and "How to Understand Music;" Col. F. W. Parker, superintendent of the Cook County Normal School, has undertaken to instruct teachers "How to Teach Geography," while Prof. Robert McL. Cumnock, of the Northwestern University, has written and compiled one or two volumes for instruction in elocution. In fact, the large number of practical educators gathered about the three universities grouped about the city of Chicago, will tend greatly to stimulate this and other classes of authorship. Several of the members of the faculty of the University of Chicago, as President Harper, Professor von Holst, and others, are already recognized as leading authors whose literary labors and reputations will hereafter be identified with Chicago. The faculty of the Northwestern University, a Chicago institution in its origin

and associations, includes several men who have made their mark in authorship. Among these are Revs. M. S. Terry, Miner Raymond, H. F. Fisk, Henry Bannister, F. D. Hemenway, Adam Miller, M. D., and Profs. Charles F. Bradley, Charles J. Little, Charles W. Pearson, J. Scott Clark and J. Taft Hatfield. Several of these have written on theological topics and others on educational and literary lines. Rev. Henry Bascom Ridgaway, D. D., has written of biography and travel, and Rev. F. M. Bristol, for many years identified with the Trinity Methodist church of Chicago, now of Evanston, has written on the line of literary criticism and church history.

Other authors who have dealt in religious themes, church history or biography are Revs. George N. Boardman, P. S. Henson, Lee M. Heilman, S. G. Lathrop, Willis Lord, D. L. Moody, T. W. Powell, Mrs. J. H. Worcester, Mrs. Mary E. Farwell, C. E. Simmons, Rev. R. A. Torrey, Maj. D. W. Whittle, Rev. Moses Smith, Rabbi Liebman Adler, Robert Collyer, formerly of Unity Church, Chicago, now of New York; the late Rev. William A. Hammond, Rev. Justin A. Smith, editor of the (Baptist) *Standard*; Rev. Simeon Gilbert, D. D., of the *Advance*; William M. Salter, Rev. J. H. Barrows, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rev. Minot J. Savage, Dr. Gustave A. Zimmermann and Austin Bierbower, while Dr. Paul Carus has treated Religious questions on philosophical lines. Charles B. Waite has written a somewhat voluminous "History of the Christian religion to the year 200" (published in 1881), in which he vigorously controverts the claims of authority set up for the early Christian teachers.

Chicago authors have produced a number of valuable works of reference, some of which are indispensable to students. First among these is the "Index to Periodical Literature," originated by Dr. Wm. F. Poole, Librarian of the Newberry Library, in 1853, and continued by him in quarterly numbers until 1882, when it passed into other hands.

Another work of great merit belonging to this list is "Lalor's Cyclopedia of Political Science," compiled and edited by John J. Lalor in three volumes. Bishop Samuel Fallows has produced "A Complete Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms," which is of great use to the writer. The "Dickens Dictionary" of E. A. Pierce and W. A. Wheeler, and the "American Slang Dictionary" of Mr. James Maitland have an interest and value for a certain class of readers.

Among travelers, the late Carter H. Harrison has written entertainingly in his volume entitled "A Race with the Sun;" others belonging to this class are Canon Knowles, Minerva Brace Norton, Charles Humphrey Roberts, John F. Finerty, Samuel T. Clover, Mrs. Julia Newell Jackson, C. Vickerstaff Hine, and G. O. Shields. The latter is a prolific and popular author who, over the *nom de plume*, "Coquina," has mingled accounts of hunting with his reports of travel, and has occasionally stepped aside to write history, as he does in his account of Gen. Gibbons' battle with the Nez Perces at the "Big Hole." Herbert L. Aldrich has also written in an interesting manner of Arctic Alaska and Siberia in "Eight Months with the Arctic Whalemen." Dr. William C. Gray, editor of the *Interior*, who is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton, has written entertainingly of his experiences under the title, "Camp Fire Musings," while William Bruce Leffingwell has treated of the sports of the chase and shooting.

Among writers on political and economic questions, Van Buren Denslow, long connected with the Chicago press, deserves to stand in the front rank. He has written several volumes on the tariff and kindred topics which have a place in the shelves of the public library. David H. Mason, also a Chicago journalist, has written several volumes or treatises bearing on the same questions. A. B. Mason and J. J. Lalor are authors of a "Primer of Political Economy" that has been highly commended. Other writers in this class are Gen. M. M. Trum-

bull, Charles T. Palmer and B. S. Heath Gov. John P. Altgeld has written a book entitled "Live Questions," which is, to a great extent, a criticism upon the administration of the laws, and at times upon the laws themselves.

In the domain of pure literature several Chicago authors have achieved notable success. One of the most conspicuous of these is William Mathews, LL. D., several of whose nine or ten volumes were produced while he was a resident of Chicago between 1856 and 1880. His "Getting on in the World" has been translated into every leading European language, while his other works, such as "Words, Their Use and Abuse," "Hours with Men and Books," "Literary Style," "Oratory and Orators," "Wit and Humor," etc., have a charm for all students of the English language. Another series of rare merit is connected through their author, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, with Chicago. Those are "Hindu Literature; or The Ancient Books of India," and "Persian Literature; Ancient and Modern," printed by S. C. Griggs & Co. A Chicago lawyer, Robert H. Vickers, has produced a work of great interest and research in "The Martyrdoms of Literature." Among essayists and sketch writers, the character of whose works has not admitted of their classification with those already noticed, are Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, Rev. James Vila Blake, Dr. David Swing, Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason, Miss Mary E. Burt, Ellen Mitchell, Henry D. Lloyd and Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett. The "Letters to a Daughter" and Letters to Elder Daughters," by the latter, are excellent in their way, and deserve to be in the hands of every young woman.

Chicago translators have done some good work. Prominent in this class stands Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, translator of Charles Blanc's "Grammar of Painting and Engraving." The English translation of Prof. von Holst's "Constitutional History of the United States of America" is the work of three Chi-

cago men—Mr. John J. Lalor, Alfred B. Mason and Dr. Paul Shorey. George B. Upton's service in the translation of the biographies of eminent German musicians has already been noticed. Mrs. Fanny Hale Gardiner has rendered a service to both history and literature by her translation of Bazan's "Russia: Its People and its Literature." Other translations by Chicago writers, worthy of note here, are: T. A. Holcomb's translation of Tegner's "Fridhiof's Saga;" A. D. Hall and G. B. Heckel's "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff;" "The Surgeon's Stories" from the Swedish of Topelius, translated by T. A. Schovelin and T. A. Holcomb; Bjornson's "Sigurd Slembe" and Jaeger's "Henrik Ibsen," translated by Wm. Morton Payne; Pierre Loti's "Icelandic Fisherman," by Mrs. Anna (Fowler) de Koven; Baroness von Suttner's "Ground Arms," by Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbot, and "Marianela; A Story of Spanish Love," from the Spanish of B. Perez Galdos, by Miss Helen W. Lester.

A considerable list of unclassified books by Chicago authors is deserving of reference. Among these are a volume on "Solar Heat, Gravitation and Sun Spots," presenting a theory of the universe, by J. H. Kedzie; "A Guide for the Student of English Literature," by Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan, who is also the editor of the "Best Letters of Horace Walpole" and of "William Cowper," comprised in A. C. McClurg & Co.'s series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters;" Amy Fay's "Music Study in Germany;" A "Life of Horace Greeley," by L. D. Ingersoll, a former Chicago journalist; Miss Frances E. Willard "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (an autobiography) and others. H. G. Cutler has been an industrious writer for years on historical and geographical topics.

While, of course, a large majority of Chicago authors have employed the English vernacular as their medium for addressing the reading public, few persons are aware of the large number of authors of foreign birth—especially Germans and Scandinavians—

who have produced original works in their native tongue for American readers, or have done duty as translators of German or Scandinavian books into English, or *vice versa*. No list of Chicago authors would approach completeness which does not make mention of these. Prominent among German authors have been Caspar Butz, Emil Dietzsch, Dr. Gustav A. Zimmermann, and Eugene Seeger, in the department of history; Johann W. Dietz, Udo Brachvogel, Paul Carus and Hermann Ruhland, in poetry, and Mrs. Marie Werkmeister, Dorothea Boettcher, William Vocke and Arnold Boecklin, in fiction. Mr. Vocke, the eminent German lawyer, has been an industrious literary worker as well, and has translated many German poems into English, besides publishing a very valuable book in German on the "Rechtsverhaeltnisse (Legal Rights or Conditions) in America." Dr. Zimmermann, who is also supervisor of the department of German in the public schools of Chicago, is a profound scholar and voluminous author, chiefly of works of a historical character in the German language. Two of his most important works are the "Deutsch in America," being a history of German-American literature, the first volume of which was published in 1892, and "Four Hundred years of American History," also published in 1892. Besides these, he has published a volume entitled "Ephesus in the First Christian Century," being in the line of archæological investigation, and a "Classical German Reader." All these are in the German, while he has also prepared a translation from the German into English of Prof. Theodore Schmid's book on the "Theories of Darwin and Their Relation to Religion, Philosophy and Morality," published a few years ago by McClurg & Co., with an introduction by the Duke of Argyle

Probably the most voluminous writer among the Scandinavian authors of Chicago is O. M. Peterson, who has prepared several books in educational lines, besides translations of biographies of Lincoln and Grant, also a volume on Henry M. Stanley's explorations in Central Africa. Other Scandinavian authors are Prof. N. B. Andersen, Johan A. Enander, C. F. Peterson and P. G. Dietrichson who have labored in historical fields, while Magnus Elmlblad (deceased) and Ernst Lindblom have cultivated poesy, and Alexander Erbe and Harald Schmidt have done some creditable work in the line of fiction. Prof. Peter Hendrickson has also produced some works on agriculture. Knud. Langeland has done something in the way of biography and Algot E. Strand and David Monrad Schøyen have turned out some translations.

Had it been practicable to include the writers for the periodical press, this chapter would have been almost indefinitely extended. As it is, it presents evidence of an intellectual activity among the thinkers and writers of Chicago in keeping with that which exists among its business men. It would have been an agreeable task to present the complete bibliography of each writer mentioned in the preceding pages, but that would have been impracticable on account of the increased space it would have required. It has been no part of the plan of this chapter to deal in criticism of individual authors, and while some names deserving of mention may have been omitted, it has been the purpose to show the progress which Chicago has been making in the field of authorship. While an approximately chronological policy has been pursued in treating of early Chicago writers, a system of classification has been adopted with a view to greater condensation of matter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

BY JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

SOME of the earliest jurists of Chicago rank among the best and greatest. Unlike the pioneer adventures in mercantile, manufacturing, banking and journalistic business, each of which, during its infantile years had only puny and childish significance, the bench and bar were always able and reputable, the same at one time as at another. The learned professions seem to come at once to maturity as Minerva sprang, fully armed, from the brain of Jove. The decisions of the supreme court, rendered in its first years, stand to-day unimpeached as law and legal literature—indeed they receive the unqualified approval of leading lawyers of the present day who are far from giving the same indorsement to some of that court's later work.

True, the earlier court had a "clean page" on which to write, and being the setter of precedents for others to follow, was not called on to follow those which others had set. True, also, it was not burdened with business and could take its time with every case, discussing it in full bench instead of dividing up its work among its members, as has to be done now-a-days. Nevertheless, if it had been unlearned, unlettered, untrained in the principles and practice of the common law, it easily might have fallen into gross and palpable errors—Dogberry-like have written itself down an ass—and placed in the Reports a mass of decisions so opposed to law, justice and equity as to have been reversible and reversed at every opportunity. On the contrary, the earliest decisions of the court are, as a general rule, those most rarely set aside.

In 1821 Chicago was included in Pike county,—in somewhat the same sense as the Island of Nova Zembla is included in Russia—that is, the southern county of Pike (situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers below Quincy) stretched away northward and northeastward to the State line and Lake Michigan. On June 5, 1821, the commissioners' court of Pike county recommended John Kinzie as a suitable person to be appointed justice of the peace. It is not known that he was ever so appointed.

In 1823, Chicago being then set off into Fulton county (fifty miles further up the Illinois), John Kinzie was again recommended for the office of justice of the peace.

In 1825, Chicago being then set off with Peoria county (still further up the river), "— Kinsey,"—doubtless John Kinzie—was commissioned justice of the peace. In the same year Alexander Wolcott (Kinzie's son-in-law) and Jean Baptiste Beaubien were also made justices of the peace. John S. C. Hogan and Stephen Forbes became justices in 1830, John Kinzie having died in 1828.

Up to this time it is not known that any court was held by either of the justices, or even a docket kept to record their acts and doings; though five marriages in 1828 and two in 1830, all performed by Justice Beaubien, are mentioned by Andreas (I. Hist. Chic. p. 420) who goes on to say:

By an act of February 16, 1831, it was provided that "The counties of Cook, LaSalle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry shall constitute the Fifth Judicial Circuit. . . . Richard M. Young shall perform circuit duties in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. . . .



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There shall be two terms of the circuit court held annually in each of the counties . . . in the county of Cook on the fourth Mondays in April and the second Mondays in September."

Turning to William Bross's pamphlet of 1858, we are told that a term was held in September, 1831, "At Fort Dearborn in the brick house, and in the lower room of the said house." Also that the court of county commissioners ordered the sheriff to secure one or more rooms for the circuit court at the house of James Kinzie, (then on the West Side near the river fork) "provided it can be done at a cost of not more than ten dollars."

Governor Bross wrote this history before the great fire destroyed all the early county records, and it is fair to presume that he got his knowledge from the records themselves. Yet there is direct and living testimony that *no term of court was held until 1834*, and the first term was held, not in the brick house in the fort (it is also denied that there was any brick house there) but in an unfinished loft in the "Mansion House," directly north of the present Tremont House; and that the first case in that first term bore the name of John Dean Caton as attorney. This is the clear recollection of ex-Chief Justice Caton himself, and if the testimony needs any corroboration it is at hand; for a gentleman still living, who has been consulted by the writer, remembers going with the Judge, some time before the fire, and taking down the tin box containing the earliest files (the upper box, left-hand corner in the circuit court vault) and finding there the dusty bundles marked "one" and "two" and noting thereon the name of J. D. Caton as attorney.

The discrepancy can best be explained by assuming that Governor Bross did not go to the files, but to the record-book of the county commissioners, and finding there that a court was ordered in 1831 and again in 1832, naturally concluded that a court was held; whereas the fact is that there being no cases the Judge was so advised and

spared himself the long and hard journey over from Galena to the barren little hamlet clustered about Fort Dearborn. The one thing which is incontestible is that John Dean Caton, who arrived in 1833, brought the first suit begun in any court of record in Cook county, and that it was tried in the spring of 1834.

For a detailed memoir of the Hon. John Dean Caton, see another part of this volume.

Giles Spring, Judge Caton's first associate and competitor, was born (1807) in Massachusetts, whence he emigrated to Giles Spring, the "Western Reserve," in Ohio.

He studied law at Ashtabula with Benjamin F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings. He came to Chicago in June, 1833, and advertised as a lawyer in the Chicago *Democrat* of December 17, 1833, as follows:

"G. Spring, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office, second door west from the corner of Franklin and South Water Streets, Chicago, Dec. 17, 1833."

[There seems to be a misprint in the year.]

In February, 1836, Mr. Spring formed a partnership with Grant Goodrich and July 24th in the same year, they married sisters, the Misses Budlong, at Westfield, Chatauqua County, N. Y. Mr. Spring was a life-long whig, and therefore, though often a candidate, always defeated in early Chicago, until in 1848 he was elected City Attorney, and in 1849, Judge of Cook County Court of Common Pleas; nearly the equivalent of our Circuit and Superior Courts. He died in 1851.

U. F. Linder in his interesting and amusing "Reminiscences" says of him:

Notwithstanding his limited education, he seemed to be a sort of a natural lawyer, possessing an intuitive insight into its principles and maxims. I have had it from the lips of very eminent counsel, who are still living, that Giles Spring had no superior at the bar in his power of analysis. He seemed to possess the faculty of looking through a case at almost a single glance. . . . He was a man of child-like simplicity of manners, as tender-hearted

as a woman, and would have stepped aside to keep from treading on a worm. His one fault is that to which bright spirits are so often subject; the failing which seems to include all others in itself. It is as characteristic of the rudeness of an early day that I quote from the *Chicago Democrat* of February 9, 1850: "Court is adjourned from day to day by a spree of Judge Spring."

Here, for the first and almost the last time, does Chicago's record of bench and bar touch the century which ended before even old Fort Dearborn was dreamed of. Except Justin Butterfield, not a single lawyer of all those who have shown upon her voluminous roll, was born earlier than was Judge Hamilton, and yet he was less than thirty-two years old when he became probate judge of Cook county; only thirty-four when the township of Chicago was organized; only thirty-eight when the city was incorporated, and only sixty-one when, in the year of Lincoln's election, he died, "full of years and of honors." This illustrates the youthfulness of the individuals who shaped the destinies of our city. Not a man of those who sat on the bench or pleaded before it during the city's youth had come to the stage of life called "middle age." Men came by scores and hundreds, but they were all young men and their unquestionable greatness accrued during their Chicago experience. It was not matured elsewhere and brought here ready-made. The place has always been the paradise of the young, the hopeful, the eager, the strong and untiring.

Mr. Hamilton held more public offices with less private gain than any other citizen has ever done. In 1835 being candidate for county recorder and finding himself charged with grasping too many places, he said:

In 1831, I received the appointment of clerk of circuit court, judge of probate and notary public. I then moved to Chicago and found that no one wanted these offices. Soon after, the gentleman holding the position of clerk of the county commissioners' court resigned, and I was appointed. The office of school commissioner was then held by Col. T. J. V. Owen, who resigned. Up to September 1834, that office has yielded me, in all, about \$200;

notary fees have not exceeded \$50; probate fees have not amounted to more than \$50. I have not realized from all offices, including that of recorder, during four years, more than \$1,500.

He was triumphantly elected recorder, which goes to show that at that time \$375 a year was not considered exorbitant pay for a hardworking public servant holding positions of toil and responsibility. His subsequent public services included such offices as bank commissioner (1835), school inspector (1837), delegate to the state democratic convention (1840), alderman (1849), presidential elector on the democratic ticket (1852), and in 1856 candidate for lieutenant-governor, the only office, apparently, for which he was ever defeated. These constant marks of public confidence, in a community always watchful and critical of its servants, indicate unquestionable trustworthiness; for as Mr. Lincoln said in those very days, "You may fool all men sometimes, and some men all the time; but you cannot fool all men all the time."

Judge Hamilton was born in Kentucky, of English parents, was educated in the Shelbyville academy, and studied law in Louisville. In 1820 he migrated to Jonesboro, Illinois, alternately walking and riding a horse which he owned jointly with his friend and companion. He was thrice married, his first wife being Miss Buckner, of Kentucky, who came with him to Chicago in 1831. He used to tell, to illustrate the isolation of those early days, that when the rare and scanty mail arrived, they always took care to read the newspapers in the order of their dates, so as to get the events of the outside world in their proper sequence. In 1832 he enlisted for the "Blackhawk war," being the first of thirty-seven names in the roll of Captain Gholson Kercheval and Lieutenants George W. Dole and John S. C. Hogan. In company with Captains Jesse B. Brown and Joseph Naper, and twenty-five other mounted men, he carried help to the inhabitants of the Fox River valley; arriving at Indian creek on May 22, 1832, and finding there thirteen



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dead bodies of the families of Davis, Hall and Pettigrew, all terribly mangled. He lived first in the fort, and, when that grew too crowded with the refugees, he moved to the Agency House; and in 1833, with Col. Owen, hired John Watkins to teach the little school in the old stable near by. At about this time he built his house on what is now Michigan street between Cass and Rush, where he lived for nineteen years.

In 1834 his first wife died, and the next year he married Miss Harriette L. Hubbard, who became the mother of Henry E. Hamilton, who still survives (1894). In 1842 he became again a widower, and in 1843 he married Mrs. Priscilla (Buckner) Tuley, presumably the sister of his first wife. Her son, Murray F. Tuley, became thus stepson of Mr. Hamilton, and later studied law in his office, as we shall see further on. Judge Hamilton was largely interested in the land speculation of 1836, and by the collapse of 1837 found himself impoverished; but he was never bankrupt. He was one of the very rare exceptions to the general rule of insolvency, and paid every debt he ever contracted.

He died of paralysis on December 26, 1860. Judge Morris said on that occasion:

"There is scarcely a lawyer here now but owes much in his early life to Colonel Hamilton. He took every young practitioner who came here by the hand and helped him to business and practice." To this Judge Manierre added words testifying to his social and genial qualities, his usefulness, his private virtues and public services.

Ex-Chief Justice Caton, even at this late day, (1894), volunteers his testimony to add to these friendly tributes. He says, "He took me by the hand, invited me to use his office and his library, and to call on him for any help that lay in his power. *He was a good man—that expresses it.*"

Richard M. Young, like so many early Illinois worthies, was a native of Kentucky. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1817, and represented Union county in the legislature in

1820-22. In 1825 he was made judge of the third circuit, and in 1829, on the formation of the fifth circuit, which took in all the State north of the Illinois river, he became its judge. In 1832 he urged upon Governor Reynolds the necessity of providing protection against the Indians for the inhabitants of his circuit. In 1836-7 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he spoke but rarely but was attentive to his duties and especially watchful of the interests of his State, at the same time urgent that its financial credit should never be stained.

Failing of re-election to the senate he was chosen an associate justice of the supreme court (1843) and held the office until his resignation in 1847. Thus he was called again (as associate justice) to hold court in Chicago, and he did so with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Of him we read in Andreas' History (vol. I, p. 423).

Physically Judge Young was a tall, fine-looking man, of dignified and attractive bearing. His intellectual ability was equal to filling any office respectably, though not with *éclat*, and, coupled with his industrious and methodical habits, made his political attainments above the average of his day and opportunities. His manners were gentle, courteous and entertaining; his feelings, generous and sympathetic; his disposition, amiable and unaggressive; and altogether he was eminently fitted to win and retain popular favor.

Isaac Newton Arnold was born November 30, 1813, at Hartwich, near Cooperstown, Hon. I. N. Arnold. New York, a beautiful (1813-1884.) country to which his heart clung all through his life, and which he recalled during his last illness. His family traces its descent to the associates of Roger Williams, "the wonderful men who first proclaimed civil and religious liberty on this continent and in Rhode Island established the first real republic ever vouchsafed to man." (Memoir by William F. DeWolf). He was largely a self-made man, and between the ages of seventeen and twenty years prepared himself for the law by teaching school half the year to enable him to pursue his studies the other half. This strikes the keynote of his success; for, (to quote the admir-

able words of Judge Drummond uttered on the occasion of the memorial services in Mr. Arnold's honor), "It is not those who have, but those who gain a competence, who achieve great distinction at the bar."

Young Arnold entered the office of Richard Cooper, Esq., of Cooperstown, New York, and Judge E. B. Moorehouse of the same place, being admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he came to Chicago and entered upon his distinguished career as a lawyer, citizen and patriot.

Upon Mr. Arnold's arrival in Chicago he entered upon the pursuit of his profession and in 1837 became the law partner of Mahlon D. Ogden, making a firm which built up a very large practice. In state courts and federal, in cases civil and criminal, he proved himself a powerful advocate and a man truly learned in the law. Few practitioners in Illinois or any other State have been engaged in a larger number of cases than was he, or in causes embracing a wider range.

In the dark days following the collapse of 1837, he stood up against repudiation of public debts. In 1842-3 he helped carry through the legislature the bill by which the Illinois and Michigan canal was made successful.

The early case of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, (1 Howard, 311) was a test of the constitutionality of the "stay laws" of the State, which he always opposed as being a step toward repudiation. The law of foreclosure provided that the encumbered property should be appraised, and at forced sale, unless two-thirds of its appraised value should be bid, it should not be sold. In 1841 he filed in behalf of Mr. Bronson a bill for strict foreclosure of a mortgage given by Mr. Kinzie, praying a sale to the highest bidder regardless of the redemption, appraisement and stay-laws. The Supreme Court of the United States (in 1843; Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion) sustained the bill; sweeping aside all the assumptions which had been urged in favor of such laws, and

deciding that they came within the constitutional provision that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.*

Another notable point in Arnold's early practice came upon him as counsel for the canal commissioners. Original settlers on "canal lands" set up pre-emption claims covering the entire tract that they had settled on, measured by the government surveys, sections, half-sections, etc. The canal commissioners had sub-divided the most valuable tracts into city blocks and lots, and Arnold succeeded in defeating the claims to the larger tracts, limiting them to the ground actually occupied by the "pre-emptioners."†

Mr. Arnold was by nature a Democrat and "strict constructionist," but from the moment the party began to be divided on the question of slavery he took the "Free Soil" side. In 1856 he was elected to congress as an "anti-Nebraska Democrat," and in 1860, at the momentous election which made his friend, Abraham Lincoln, President, Mr. Arnold was again chosen to represent his constituents, and thenceforward for four years he was Chicago's great "war representative," one of the ablest, most useful and most conscientious members of that grand, strong, wise body of patriots. He was always at his post in committee and on the floor of the house, and his demeanor was amiable, courteous, polished—a gentleman. By nature, birth, education and conviction an anti-slavery man, he found here a splendid field for all his powers. He it was, who, (February 15, 1864), introduced the bill for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Said he, "Let us now in the name of liberty, of justice, and of God, consummate this grand revolution. Let us now make our country *the home of the free.*"

*In *McCracken vs. Hayward*, 11 Howard 608, a similar point was raised by Mr. Arnold on a sale under an execution upon a judgment at law, and the decision in *Bronson vs. Kinzie* was extended to cover that class of cases.

†*Brainard vs. Canal Trustees*, XII Ill. 488. The case was argued at Ottawa, in June, 1850, before Judges Treat, Trumbull and Caton, the two first named joining in the opinion; Caton dissenting.

In 1867 he completed and published his "History of Abraham Lincoln and the overthrow of Slavery", a work of surpassing interest and historic value.

The great fire was a terrible—almost fatal—blow to him. He suffered intensely in person and greatly in property; losing treasures and relics of incalculable value—a heart-rending loss. He took up law-practice anew in 1872; but failing health compelled him to abandon it two or three years later; after which he passed his closing years in congenial performance of historical and literary labor, and the dispensing of simple hospitality in his beloved family circle. In 1880 he brought out his most noted contribution to literature, a "Life of Benedict Arnold—his Patriotism and his Treason," a work of absolutely unique value, inasmuch as it does justice to the good deeds of the traitor while not in the least extenuating his unpardonable crime.

Mr. Arnold's last work, his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" was his own favorite achievement, and is in truth one of the most valuable of the many memoirs of our martyr-patriot. The only drawback to its usefulness is that it is one of many, while in treating the less hackneyed theme he had the ground to himself. To quote his grand old friend and eulogist, Hon. Elihu B. Washburn:

Never shall I forget the last interview I had with him, only a few days before he died, as he lay pallid and emaciated on his bed of death. Knowing all the interest I had felt in his book, he began to speak of it in feeble and even plaintive tones and closed by saying: "It was only when I had completed the last chapter that I collapsed." And so it was. Strengthened and buoyed up in his purpose to complete the great work of his life, when the task was finished he lay down to die. . . . His work was done, and peacefully and calmly and in Christian resignation, he yielded up his soul to the God who gave it. . . . Husband, father, friend, neighbor, citizen—his ashes repose on the shores of the lake where he had passed a long and honored life and its waves shall forever sing his requiem.

As well as one of the ablest, he was at heart one of the kindest of men. To some he seemed reserved and distant, but to all he

was considerate and attentive, according always to others the respect he expected from them, while from his intimates he gained the utmost personal affection. His early associates at the bar were J. D. Caton, Justin Butterfield, Giles Spring, Grant Goodrich, Hugh T. Dickey, Patrick Ballingall, J. Young Scammon, Norman B. Judd, James H. Collins, Buckner S. Morris, etc. He was an early and constant friend of the Historical Society and at the time of his death (April 24, 1884) he was its president. Its beautiful and complete pamphlet embodying the addresses and memoirs elicited by his death is the source whence these remarks are condensed.

In strict chronological order this would be the place for inserting the biographical sketch of Grant Goodrich, but for convenience it has been transferred to another part of this volume.

James H. Collins has already been mentioned as the Utica acquaintance of ex-Chief Justice Caton. He came to Illinois in 1833 and settled on a "claim" (pre-emption) at Holderman's grove, some sixty or seventy miles southwest of Chicago. In 1834 his former student, Caton, found him in great distress, and arranged with him that as soon as he should recover the use of his feet, then badly frozen, he should come to Chicago and join Caton in the practice of law. The partnership lasted but about a year and Collins then formed another with Justin Butterfield. The firm of Butterfield and Collins was counsel for the Government in the celebrated case wherein J. B. Beaubien attempted to establish a pre-emption claim on the Fort Dearborn military reservation, alleging that he had settled on it during the interval when it was abandoned as a military post, between the massacre of 1812 and the rebuilding of the fort in 1816. Beaubien failed in his law-suit and, later, when the lots were sold, the citizens generally sympathizing with Beaubien, refrained from bidding on those occupied by Beaubien (the southwest corner of Michigan avenue

and South Water street), whereupon Collins (thinking, as he said, that the gain would go to somebody other than Beaubien) bid them in himself, to the great anger of the public. In fact an indignation meeting was held next day (June 21, 1839), whereof William H. Brown was president, and John H. Kinzie and James Wadsworth secretaries, at which strong censure was expressed.

Collins was, as Mr. Arnold puts it, "a man of perseverance, pluck and resolution, and as combative as an English bull-dog," and he kept the lots—doubtless a profitless purchase; as we can see, even after all these years that he never held the place in the common heart to which his talents and character seemed to entitle him; and at the present writing (1894) there are old citizens who remember with bitterness his ousting of poor old Beaubien from his homestead. There are scores still living who say, "Well, it was a shame." Collins was one of the little band of "original abolitionists," and was (as is elsewhere observed) associated with Owen Lovejoy in the triumphant defense of the latter from the charge of harboring a runaway slave. The opponents of slavery were numerous in early days; and Linder (an undisguised adherent of the other side) says in his "reminiscences" (referring to another matter.)

We members of the Wabash country elected him [John Pearsons] judge of the circuit court, of which Chicago was a part. This gave great offence to the lawyers of Chicago—Butterfield, Scammon and others. . . . But I remember that we of the Wabash at that time had no great love for these Yankee abolition lawyers. . . . Old Jonathan Mills, who had very little love for Pearsons, voted for him. He said he had two objects to accomplish—one was to get him out of our circuit, and the other was to annoy the d—d Yankee abolition lawyers of Chicago. But Pearsons had better never have accepted the office, for they made his seat so hot for him that he was forced to resign before his time expired.

It is needless to inquire toward which side of this quarrel the enlightened intelligence of this generation is sure to incline. One banner has gone down in blood and darkness, while the other shines in the sunlight of freedom.

Mr. Collins died in 1854, by cholera. This disease we have almost forgotten as a possible "scourge of God." The circumstances of the visitation of 1832, 1838, 1849, 1854 and 1866, are all somewhat alike, and all typified, in their main features, by an account which Ex-chief Justice Caton has given of the death of his old instructor, partner and friend:

Judge Caton was holding court in Ottawa on a certain afternoon. James H. Collins, his intimate friend and former partner, argued a case up to adjournment of court, apparently in good health and spirits. He went to his room in the Fox River House, and Judge Caton went to his own home. About day-break some one came to the Judge's door and called him, saying that Mr. Collins had died of cholera. Judge Caton went at once to the hotel, where he found the report to be true; thence he went to the telegraph office (he was an officer of the company, carried an office-key and was himself a pretty good operator), and as he entered he heard Chicago calling Ottawa, the message being addressed to Mr. Collins, telling him that a servant had just died of cholera at his house. The Judge took the message, and replied, in telegraphic custom, "O. K.," and wired back the news that Mr. Collins himself was dead. (*Story of Chicago*: 235.)

Justin Butterfield, partner of Mr. Collins, comes naturally in close neighborhood with him in history. He was Justin Butterfield
(1790-1856.) born in Keene, N. H., in 1790, and was therefore a man grown at the time of the massacre. He attended Williams College at seventeen, and at about twenty began to study law in the office of Egbert Ten Eyck, at Watertown, N. Y. In 1814, while practising in Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., he married Elizabeth Pierce, of Schoharie, N. Y., and shortly afterward moved to New Orleans, where he soon had an excellent standing and practice. It is almost unquestionable that it was at this time of his career that he got the bias of thought which led him later in life to such hatred of slavery.

In 1835, he settled in Chicago, and formed the partnership of Butterfield and Collins, which lasted until 1843. He soon became a leader at the bar and in society, and the firm took rank at the head of the profession



Calvin Dettolf

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in Chicago, and even outside of it. He took the leading part in the contest which led to the resignation of Judge Pearson, the dramatic incidents whereof will be set forth when we come to sketch Judge Pearson's career.

In 1841 Mr. Butterfield was made, by the Whig administration, attorney for the United States District of Illinois. In 1842, in connection with I. N. Arnold, William B. Ogden and Arthur Bronson, he drew up the bill under which the bondholders were induced to advance \$1,600,000 additional for use in continuing the work on the canal, a measure which effected the completion of that invaluable improvement. In 1847 he took in partnership Erastus S. Williams, long and favorably known in later years as judge of the circuit court of Cook county.

A noticeable feature of his career is his successful rivalry of Abraham Lincoln for the office of commissioner of the general land office in June 1849, under the Whig administration of Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Lincoln had been a member of Congress from Illinois, and had the support of the Illinois congressmen for the appointment, but Mr. Butterfield had on his side the friendship of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and this naturally carried the day. Doubtless Lincoln was bitterly disappointed and angered, but all was for the best: If he had once come under the deadening influence of Washington office-holding, it is hard to imagine him a few years later carrying on the joint debate with Douglas, the campaign for the presidency, the war administration—all that has made his name immortal in love, reverence and gratitude.

Mr. Butterfield, as land commissioner, could and did do vast service to the State in the help he gave Senators Douglas and Breese and the Illinois delegation in the House in getting the canal land grant of which the State has made such splendid and profitable use—its prairies opened up for settlement, and its coffers filled with tolls.

Mr. Butterfield died of paralysis on October 25, 1855. Mr. Arnold said of him:

Justin Butterfield was one of the ablest, if not the very ablest lawyer we have ever had at the Chicago bar. He was strong, logical, full of vigor and resources. In his style of argument, and his personal appearance, he was not unlike Daniel Webster, of whom he was a great admirer and who was his model. . . . Great as he was before the Supreme Court, and everywhere on questions of law, he lacked the tact and skill to be equally successful before a jury.

Henry Williams Blodgett, born in Amherst, Mass., in 1821, presents perhaps the most striking personality of H. W. Blodgett. the Chicago bench and bar during its whole history. He was earlier here than any other, and at this present writing, when he is just quitting the local field of labor to take up with one not merely national, but international, he has held his place as a Chicago jurist and citizen longer than has any other man.

His early history is strikingly typical of the possibilities the West has held in store for genius and ability, and his present and future greatness rounds out and completes the structure.

Israel P. Blodgett came from Amherst, Mass., in September 1830, to select land for a colony of sturdy, God-fearing New Englanders; and his family, including Henry, followed with the main body, traveling overland as far as Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, and by steamboat to Detroit. Being too late for the first and too early for the second of the two yearly schooners, they bought teams and wagons and drove through Michigan the remaining 300 miles; the whole journey having taken forty-four days.

David McKee, blacksmith for the Indians, whose house and shop were near the present crossing of Kinzie and Franklin streets, had been engaged to meet the new comers and care for the Blodgetts (Israel being thirty miles out, on the DuPage, where he had concluded to settle); and he met the caravan a mile or so south of Fort Dearborn. Mrs. McKee entertained the Blodgetts and got up a tea party for Mrs. Blodgett, inviting to meet her, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Miller, they being all the

white women in the place. Israel, when he had put up his log house on the farm, came for his family, and they began life in the new home.

Henry's next visit to "the fort" was in 1832, when he had great fun paddling in a canoe up and down the river from the lakes to the forks, and wandering on its lonely banks and in the mysterious woods that covered the whole "North Side."*

His father was corporal in Captain Naper's company of mounted volunteers enlisted for the "Black Hawk war," but saw no active service. The building of the canal was begun and everything a farmer could raise was salable at good prices, so the old man grew rich—as folks then counted wealth—and his sons received a solid education. Henry worked and studied, as farmers boys are wont to do; and in 1838 enjoyed the precious boon of a year's schooling at Amherst, his birthplace. Then he returned and taught school a year and served on the engineering force on the canal. His memories of those primitive days are full of curious interest, and it is to be hoped that he will find time, during his busy life, to record and publish them for the benefit of the millions living and to live hereafter on the changed scene of his early days.

At twenty-three he began studying law in the office of J. Y. Scammon and N. B. Judd, and was admitted to practice in 1845, when he opened an office at Waukegan, which has been his place of abode ever since. He was one of the "original abolitionists," voted for James G. Birney in 1844, joined the republican party at its formation and has always remained faithful to its principles. In 1852 he was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, and was, it is said, "the first avowed anti-slavery man" sent to the state legislature. He was a great worker, there as elsewhere, and followed the liberal course in treating such subjects as internal improvement and the development of the natural

resources of the state, being the early friend and advocate of railroads and the other corporate enterprises which have helped so greatly in its progress.

He was one of the pioneers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad, and a chief promoter of the Chicago & Milwaukee, whereof he became president. Both of these roads were afterward consolidated with the Galena and others, in the gigantic Chicago & Northwestern railway system, in which he became head of the law department in 1855. Still later he and F. H. Winston, his partner, became local counsel of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, the Chicago & Rock Island, the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Northwestern, managing the law business of them all by their immeasurable energy.

In 1870, doubtless somewhat tired of the infinite labor and detail of his practice, he accepted from President Grant the distinguished (though poorly paid) office of Judge of the District Court of the United States, which post he filled with a degree of power and judicial eminence which is rare even in the federal judiciary, brilliant and blameless as is its record.

Judge Blodgett's memory is phenomenal; his clearness and penetration, both in the view of law and in the sifting of evidence, unexcelled; his mechanical insight, as called forth in the intricacies of patent cases, unparalleled; his command of English, as exemplified in his jury charges and his judicial opinions, beyond praise. Most rarely have his decisions been reversed, and the whole system of federal practice bears the impress of his work as that of a master mind.

The crown of approval of his long public service is set upon it by his appointment as one of the counsel of the United States before the Board of Arbitrators for the settlement of the international questions involved in the seal fishery dispute between England and the United States. All who know him feel perfect confidence that in this great matter justice has been done,

*Judge Blodgett remembers to have seen at that time, lying on the bottom of the river and covered by its clear waters, remains of the arms, etc., thrown in there at the destruction of the old fort in 1812.



Hugh H. Sickey

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national interests been unfailingly cared for, and a settlement arrived at which will serve as a precedent for the unraveling of maritime tangles in the future—with the blessed result of making wars between the nations less likely to occur for all time.

[For Judge Blodgett's part in a certain "leading case," see the next biography.]

Judge Blodgett married, in 1850, Alatheia Crocker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Crocker, of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y.

Thomas Drummond was born October 16, 1809, at Bristol Mills, Lincoln county, Me.;

son of James Drummond, a farmer, of Scottish descent and noted for solid sense and judgment. Thomas received such education as the simple neighborhood could give, and entered Bowdoin College at fifteen, getting his degree five years later. He studied law in Philadelphia in the office of William T. Dwight, son of President Dwight, of Yale, and was admitted to practice in 1833, and two years later moved to Galena, where he "hung out his shingle." He soon took rank as one of the best lawyers in Jo Daviess county, then containing some of the ablest practitioners in Illinois.

His characteristics were then, as always, intense application to the solid work of his profession; investigation of facts and of precedents; cautious and thorough analysis of the principles of law involved in the case at bar; and, above all, absolute integrity, sincerity and candor. His fame for these qualities spread through the State and beyond, and in 1850 President Taylor, during his short term of office, selected him for the office of district judge of the United States for Illinois. Five years later the State was divided, and he became judge of the Northern district. The business was immense, both in the district and circuit courts, and most of the causes in both courts fell necessarily to him (the attendance of a supreme court justice in the circuit being comparatively rare); and the admiralty and patent cases, added to the ordinary civil

and criminal litigation, entailed a degree of labor and devotion which would have been impossible to a man less able, methodical and untiring than was Judge Drummond.

In 1869 he was appointed to the federal circuit bench, his circuit embracing Indiana (three courts), Illinois (two courts), and Wisconsin (four courts); by far the larger part of the business being concentrated in Chicago, whereof the growth of litigation was unprecedented. Of bankrupt railways alone, probably twenty have been settled in these nine courts and by receivers appointed in them, representing bonded indebtedness of perhaps a hundred million dollars. All this business came directly or indirectly under Judge Drummond's care, and his name passed through the long ordeal unassailed by a breath of suspicion, not only of corruption but of unfairness.

Among the important matters first settled in Judge Drummond's court was the question of the relative priority of the claim of the holder of a railway bond and that of the holder of a certificate issued by the receiver appointed by a court to administer the railway under foreclosure. The question had never been crystalized into a judicial decision. The first view, and that held by eminent lawyers, had been in favor of priority for the bonds; and it was Judge Drummond's high privilege to establish the contrary principle, which has been the rule of law to this day.

The question arose in the business of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railway. A deed of trust had been foreclosed and sale made by the trustees. The property was bid in by a committee of the bondholders, a new company organized and the property conveyed to it; and the thing to be settled was the status of old creditors claiming arrears of operating expenses. Mr. Tilden advised the new company that it took the road free and clear of all liabilities of the old company. This advice did not accord with William B. Ogden's sense of justice, and he, being president of both the old and the new companies, submitted it to Henry

jects in voting for him; one was to get rid of him out of that circuit and the other to annoy the d—d abolition lawyers of Chicago. The sequel shows that if he did annoy them the annoyance was at least mutual.

In 1839 Mr. Scammon, wishing to appeal to the supreme court a case from Judge Pearson's court, presented the judge a "bill of exceptions" for his signature in usual course. The judge withheld his signature and Mr. Scammon got from the supreme court a writ of mandamus commanding Judge Pearson to sign the bill or show cause why he should not. He did neither, and on November 11, 1839, Justin Butterfield got up in court holding in his hand two papers, and (to quote the account given by Thomas Hoyne, then clerk of the court, as given in his "The Lawyer as Pioneer"):

With marked politeness of manner he [Mr. Butterfield] handed one paper to the judge, saying it was a bill of exceptions in the case of Phillips vs. Bristol, tried at a former term. The judge said, "I did not sign that bill of exceptions," to which Mr. Butterfield graciously replied, "I am aware of that, sir, but here" (presenting the other paper) "is a writ of mandamus from the supreme court commanding you to sign it." The judge held the paper toward Mr. Butterfield, saying, "Take it away sir," to which he replied, "It is directed to you, sir, and I will leave it with you. I have discharged my duty in serving it and I will leave it with you."

It was at this point that the court turned to me as clerk and said, "Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of twenty dollars against Mr. Butterfield," and then threw the papers—the bill of exceptions and writ of mandamus—on the floor in front of the desk. He continued, looking at Butterfield: "What do you mean, sir?" It was now that Butterfield, raising his voice, hitherto restrained, fired the first gun of what was to be a campaign. "I mean, sir, to proceed against you by attachment if you do not obey that writ." The judge, replying, cried out, "Sit down, sir! sit down, sir!" and to me, "proceed with the record."

The record was read and the fine of twenty dollars entered up against Mr. Butterfield, and the court adjourned. The judge was descending from the bench and proceeding to pass through the bar, when all the lawyers jumped to their feet, while Butterfield promptly marched up to Pearson, saying, "Sir, you have now disgraced that bench long enough. Sit down, sir, and let me beg of you to attend immediately a meeting of this bar, to be held

instantly, in which we are about to try your case and rid ourselves and the people, once for all, of your incompetency and ignorance." The judge left, but the bar prepared an impeachment, and that winter a long trial followed before the house of representatives at Springfield. . . . But the house, which was largely composed of his political friends, refused to give the impeachers a hearing.

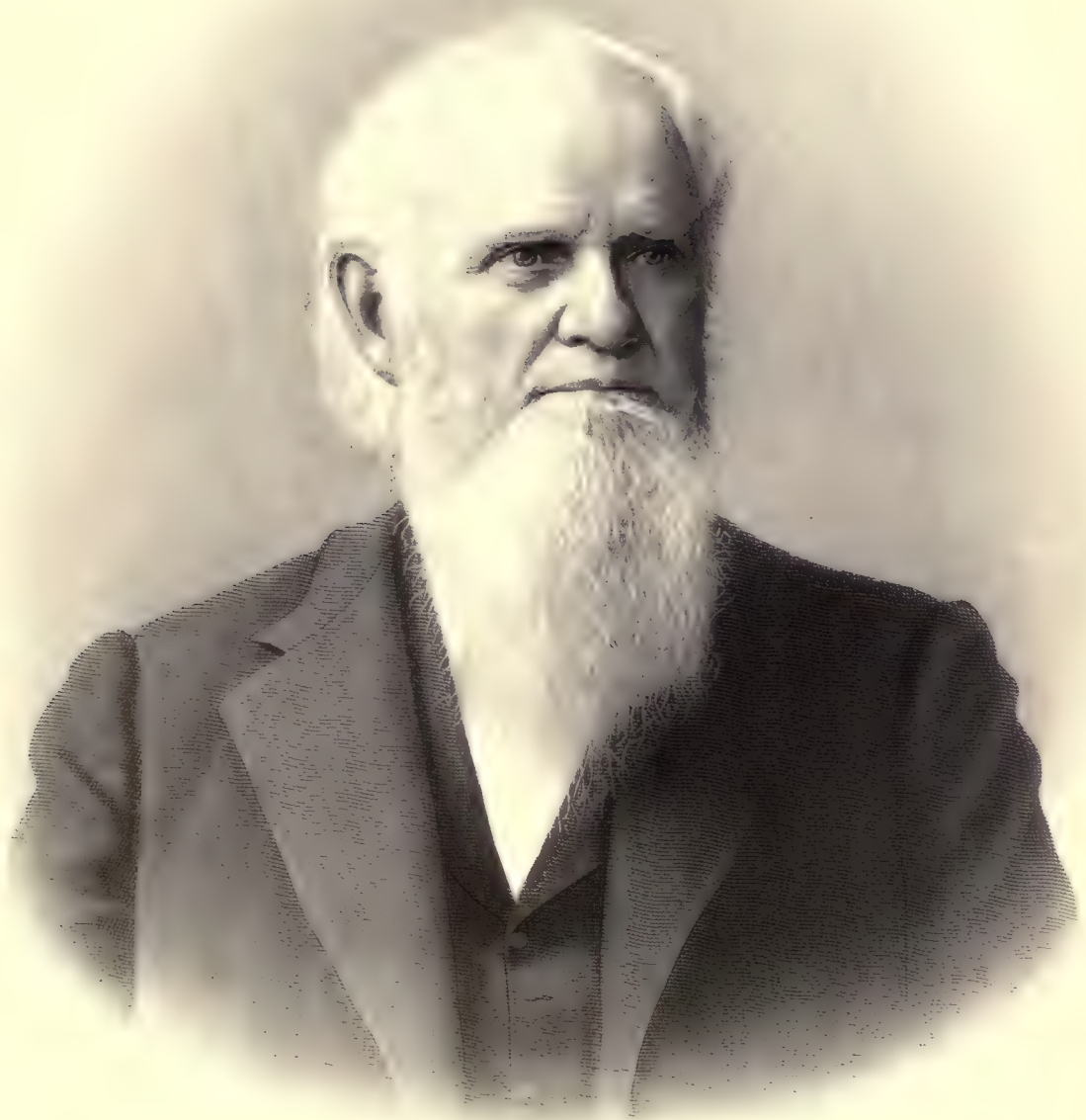
Mr. Hoyne was also of the Democratic faith, therefore his graphic picture can not be accused of adverse bias, and he expressly characterizes the conflict as having been between ignorance and incompetence on the bench and independence and intelligence at the bar.

The impeachment failed, but the judge resigned. Some kind of political "bargain" was made, and his party, parading him as a martyr, elected him to the legislature. The supreme court, as in duty bound, issued its writ of attachment against the obstinate jurist and had him arrested as he was trying to leave the State, brought him back and fined him \$100 for contempt, which sum he paid and which was refunded to him by a subsequent legislature on motion of his friendly defender, Mr. Linder.

Judge Pearson died at his home at Danville in 1875.

One of the great and good men of the early day was Hon. Mark Skinner, of whom a sketch will be found in the portion of the work reserved for the more extended biographies.

This substantially exhausts the list of legal practitioners who came to the rough bench and splintery bar of Chicago before 1840. It was a strong, shrewd, hardy pioneer band, worthy fore-runners and long-time leaders of the great host of good men who followed them. Caton, Spring, Young, Arnold, Hoyne, Collins, Butterfield, Blodgett, Drummond, Goodrich, Skinner, Morris, Scammon, Huntington, Judd, Manierre, DeWolf—what faithful citizen of Chicago can read the list without a swelling of the heart eager to honor the memory of the many who are dead, and to greet with warmth the few who are yet with us?



Henry G. Fowler

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From this point onward, the task of sketching the bench and bar becomes more difficult. Good men must be dismissed with words few and inadequate, and good men must be passed by without a word; for there are at the present writing three thousand practicing lawyers at the Chicago bar and more than thirty judges on the bench; upright, able and intensely devoted to the overwhelming mass of litigation which presses itself ceaselessly upon the overcrowded dockets.

Murray Floyd Tuley belongs, in a certain way, to the period we have just passed, seeing that he was step-son of one of the best-known lawyers of that period, Richard J. Hamilton. Murray F. Tuley. He was born (1827) at Louisville, Ky., and lost his father in 1832, from which time he attended public schools, and at the age of thirteen became clerk in a store, still, however, spending his leisure in study; so that he is eminently a self-made man. When he was sixteen his mother (of the well-known Buckner family) married Mr. Hamilton, and in due time young Tuley entered his step-father's office and began to read law. In 1846 he went to the Louisville Law Institute, and after a year there, returned and was admitted to the bar in Chicago.

This was the opening year of the Mexican war, and Mr. Tuley enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and went with the regiment to New Mexico. That territory became part of our own country, and after the war ended he remained in Santa Fe, practicing law, until 1854; serving meanwhile as Attorney General of the Territory and member of the legislature.

Experience so large and varied is never lost on a man like Judge Tuley, and on his return to Chicago he at once became a successful lawyer, being the partner at one time of Joseph E. Gary (now his associate on the bench), and later head of the distinguished firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in 1879 and has long held his place on the equity side of that court; justifying a prophecy

made by one of his earliest instructors in the Louisville Academy; that he would come to the chancery bench if he lived.

Erastus Smith Williams was born in Salem, N. Y., and came to the West with his parents in 1836. He studied law in the office of Butterfield & Collins, who were at the head of the profession. He was admitted in 1844, and became a partner of the great Butterfield; later of the other member of the old firm, Mr. Collins. The latter dying in 1854, Mr. Williams was appointed master in chancery by Judge Manierre, and on the death of the latter was elected to the bench in his place. In those days it was more customary than now, to make the mastership a stepping-stone to the bench; the master's duties being justly held to furnish experience sure to be of use to the judge. Judge Williams held his place as sole judge on the Circuit bench until its re-organization in 1870, when he became chancellor and chief justice. He continued chancellor until his retirement in 1879.

Andreas (II Hist. Chic. 455) gives an instance of Judge Williams's impartiality. Judge Van H. Higgins (1865) sued the *Times* for libel in having charged him with malfeasance in bringing his influence to bear to bias the court in a suit wherein he was complainant. (In fact the case was a foreclosure suit, of a character in which no defence was possible.) In the trial for libel the case chanced to turn on the admission of certain evidence offered by the *Times* in its defence. After full deliberation Judge Williams admitted the evidence, and the prosecution, taken by surprise, dismissed its suit. And at this very time the *Times* was, always had been, and always continued to be bitterly hostile to Judge Williams. He simply ruled against his sympathies, in deference to his conviction as to what he believed the law to be.

Judge Bradwell, in the *Legal News*, said of Judge Williams:

As a lawyer, Judge Williams is not only learned,

but wise; never forgetting the spirit in the letter. His patience is truly admirable. He can endure even a tedious and pointless argument, and such is his uniform courtesy that the youngest lawyer approaches the bench without fear. . . . He does not descend to unseemly disputes with counsel. He presides with dignity and decides without fear. He is singularly impartial. Neither friendship nor enmity can sway his judgment. No man can cast a blot on his unsullied reputation.

William Washington Farwell was born (1817) in Madison county, New York, the descendant of old New England Puritan stock. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1837, and admitted to the bar in Rochester four years later. He came to Chicago in 1848, but did not settle here permanently until 1854. Thereafter, for sixteen years, he remained in active practice, in partnership with Grant Goodrich, Sidney Smith and others, and in 1870, on the re-organization of the circuit court (under Section 23, Article VI., of the Constitution of 1870), he was elected one of the five judges and served for nine years, sitting mainly on the Chancery side of the court.

The elections of 1879 were fatal to all Republican candidates, Judge Farwell among the rest, and in 1880 he was chosen professor of jurisprudence, pleadings and practice in the Union College of Law. In the new and noteworthy "Northwestern Law School" into which the old "Union" later (1892) developed, Judge Farwell holds his own high place.

Henry Booth was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1818, graduated at Yale in 1840, and studied law in New Haven, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1859 he came to Chicago to institute the law department of the University of Chicago. He then became and has always continued a mainstay of that excellent law school, both in its original form and in that which it assumed in 1873, when the Northwestern University took a joint interest in it, under the name of the Union College of Law.

In 1870 Mr. Booth became Judge Booth, being elected to the circuit bench, a place he held and honored for nine years. Then the "land-slide" in politics carried him out with the rest, and he returned to the practice of the law, in conjunction with the care of the college, in the faculty whereof he is now dean.

Judge Booth has been a devoted public servant. Among the objects of his care are the Athenaeum, the Washingtonian Home, the Philosophical Society and the Society for Ethical Culture.

Joseph Easton Gary was born in Potsdam, N. Y., in 1821. He enjoyed a good, though not a collegiate, education, and was J. E. Gary. admitted to the bar in 1844, at St. Louis, Mo. He came to Chicago in 1856, becoming the partner first of Mr. Tuley, and later of E. and A. Van Buren. In 1863 he was elected to the superior court bench and had the unprecedented honor of being re-elected five times, being now (1894) in his thirty-second year of consecutive service and the seventy-fourth of his life.

Judge Gary has a mind at once judicial and business-like. He judges nothing in advance, but when fully heard he decides each question at once, off-hand, with a rapidity which would be dangerous for most men, but which for him seems to have almost the infallibility of instinct. To quote Captain Andreas (II Hist. Chic. 457):

Judge Gary is noted for the rapidity of his decisions and for his great dispatch of business, evidently holding, with Emerson, that it is more important to the public that cases should be decided than that they should always be decided correctly. A *nisi prius* judge who delays the great column of suitors while he is trying to decide every case exactly right and beyond cavil, is not a good judge nor well fitted for his position, and is apt to do more harm than good.

Manifestly, this has its limits; for he who decides against law and practice will only load the appellate courts with needless work, and leave his own cases to be tried over again upon reversals. But he who most quickly strikes at the true conclusion is the pattern



Elliott Anthony

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judge; and Judge Gary comes close to that mark.*

The cause which will most surely carry Judge Gary's name down to remote posterity is the celebrated "Anarchist case" of 1886, when eight men were tried for complicity in the throwing of a dynamite bomb into the midst of a battalion of police, whereby sixty-seven men were injured, of whom seven died.

The prosecution bristled with difficulties. There was no certainty of ability to identify the bomb-thrower, therefore reliance must be placed on the statute which makes the accessory guilty of the crime of the principal. The indictment was one of the most voluminous ever returned in a murder case. It was drawn (under Mr. Grinnell's instructions) in the old, wordy, common law form, each accused being charged directly and also as accomplice with each of the others. The evidence was directed to prove conspiracy whereof the killing was the overt act.

The defence fought with courage, power and desperation. No effort was left untried; no stone unturned.

The bomb explosion was on May 4, 1886, and the trial began June 7. Twenty-one days were spent in impaneling the jury and 982 men were examined before the twelve were selected, the defence being allowed every possible privilege of questioning and challenge. The trial lasted sixty-two days; the prosecution examining 143 witnesses and the defence 79. All this examination necessarily gave rise to objections and exceptions beyond count; each requiring prompt decision by the court, and each decision being made with the consciousness that it was subject to revision by the supreme court and reversal in case it should be found erroneous *and injurious to the accused*, for the prosecution could not have a new trial in any case.

* Quite apropos of this is a saying now (1893) going the rounds wherein Judge Gary (now on the appellate bench) figures. Some one asked him what he found to do to occupy his time, to which he quickly replied: "Well, I spend most of my time reversing Judge X."

Seven of the accused being found guilty, the case was at once carried to the supreme court, which (by Justice Magruder) pronounced the entire trial free from fatal or material errors, and the verdict, judgment and sentence were carried out, execution following in due course, as all the world knows. This judicial exploit must give Judge Gary a lasting place in the history of American judicature.

Judge Gary's address to the convicted prisoners on pronouncing sentence was in keeping with his kind heart, his firm and upright mind, and his sterling, clear-sighted view of common law and common sense. The clause wherein he speaks of the lawlessness sometimes displayed by "organized labor," deserves to be written in letters of gold, framed and displayed wherever the noble and heroic hosts of wage workers most do congregate. They place the richest and strongest of that host under the control of the law and the poorest and weakest under its protection. He said:

What I shall say, will be said in the faint hope that a few words from a place where the people of the State of Illinois have delegated the authority to declare the penalty for a violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge of and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsel and followed your advice. I say in the faint hope, for if men are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men, and kill the police, if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to preserve the peace, there is little ground of hope that they will listen to any warning.

Not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor, it is, to endure the tyranny of mobs, who with lawless force, dictate to them under penalty of peril to limb and life, where, when, and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families.

Any government that is worthy of the name, will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction, freedom to follow their lawful avocations and safety for their property and persons while obeying the law.

In direct connection with Judge Gary's name (though not in chronological order) comes that of Mr. Grinnell, who J. S. Grinnell. was the State's attorney to whom fell the tremendous responsibility, and to whom was greatly due the inestimable success of the prosecution of the "Anarchist case."

Julius Sprague Grinnell was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who trace ancestry back to the town of Grenelle, now a suburb of Paris, France. The widely known, loved and honored merchant, Moses Grinnell, of New York, is of the same stock. Julius graduated at Middlebury College, high in the class of 1866. He studied law and was admitted (1868) in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., where he began practice of his profession and also taught for a year in the Ogdensburgh Academy.

Mr. Grinnell came to Chicago in 1870, just in time to be one of the host of sufferers in the great fire of 1871—also to take part in the miraculous re-establishment of the city's strength and prosperity, being soon recognized as one of the best of the host of young lawyers then at the bar. In 1879 he was elected city attorney, and easily earned re-election in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected States attorney for Cook county, and in that capacity carried forward more important, distinguished and successful prosecutions of public offenders, than stand to the credit of any other man in the history of Chicago—perhaps of any city in the country or the world. In 1884 arose the famous election conspiracy case against Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, William J. Gallagher, a judge of election, and others. The crime, if successful, would have changed the political majority in the State legislature and caused the election to the Federal senate of a Democrat in the place of General Logan, the Republican candidate.

The trial for tampering with the ballots and returns, was in the United States Dis-

trict Court, conducted by General Tuthill, district attorney, General Stiles, General Hawley and Judge Doolittle. Mackin was also indicted in the State court for perjury, and the case was prosecuted by Mr. Grinnell, General Stiles and Mr. Longenecker. Mackin was found guilty in both courts and sent to the penitentiary.

The next great trial that was carried to a successful issue by Mr. Grinnell was the "County Commissioners' Boodler cases," in 1885, when William J. McGarigle, Edward S. McDonald and several others were convicted.

Next it fell to Mr. Grinnell's lot to manage the indictment, arrest, trial and conviction of the anarchists, Spies, Parsons, Schwab, Lling, Fielden, Engel and Fischer, that very remarkable prosecution which, as already observed, resulted in vindicating law and order by the signal discomfiture and condign punishment of their assailants. His readiness, his ability, his resolution, his legal acumen and his eloquence drew to him the attention of the entire public, and resulted in his election (1887) to the circuit bench, where he served with a degree of acceptation which only added judicial distinction to the fame he had won as an advocate.

Now came one more of the many instances which go to show that the money rewards on the bench (\$7,000 a year), large though they seem to the outside world, are not large enough to retain the services of the very leading men in the profession unless they happen (through the possession of private fortune or otherwise) to look upon judicial honor and power as a full equivalent for greater pecuniary gains in private practice. In 1890 Judge Grinnell resigned his judgeship to accept the post of counsel for the Chicago City Railway Company.

Judge Grinnell still holds that position and doubtless will do so as long as he desires. At the same time the people mourn the loss of an invaluable public officer and would be highly pleased with any change

which should see him once more fighting knavery in the courts—a feeling which, it is said, is shared by Judge Grinnell himself, who is never so happy as when maintaining the right before court and jury in a sharply contested case.

The same line of study and remark that has been held in the recording of the careers

of Judge Gary and Judge Grinnell leads to another name, that of the counsel who, in this memorable struggle, were doomed to see efforts not less faithful, determined, heroic, devoted than those of their opponents, driven slowly but surely to inevitable defeat.

The leading counsel for the defence of the accused anarchists was Captain William Perkins Black. He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1842, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish race, whereof the first American representatives were immigrants to South Carolina before the revolution. William's youth was spent in Danville, Ill., and in 1860 he was sent to Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he was (as he had always been at home) a close, apt and enthusiastic student. Wabash distinguished herself in 1861 by sending at one swoop about forty students into the army, among whom were William and his elder brother (General) John Charles Black.

After good and valiant service at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and the assaults on Vicksburg and Fort Blakely, as well as a host of minor actions, Captain Black, the war being over, came home to finish his education and study law, and in 1868 formed with Judge Thomas Dent the eminent and successful firm of Dent & Black.

Captain Black, with his thoughtful and able wife (Miss Mac Greal, of Texas) were long well-known advocates of philanthropy, humanity, the cause of the weak as against the strong, the poor as against the rich; in short, they espoused the generous and self-sacrificing side in social questions. This fact, together with Captain Black's forensic ability, made it quite natural that he should

come forward as defender of the persons accused of the dynamite outrage in Haymarket Square on May 3, 1886. Messrs. Solomon, Zeisler and Foster were associated with him in the defence, and the skill, ingenuity, eloquence and persistence of that defence have passed into history. They failed, but the general belief of bench, bar and public was and still is that no power, skill, eloquence or ingenuity would have served to defeat the case made by the State. True, there may have been a feeling that if the victims had not been policemen,* the prosecution might, after all, have failed, but that does not show that it ought to have failed, for no general, serious, unprejudiced public sentiment exists to-day (1894) against the conclusion that the prisoners were all implicated, to a greater or less extent, in the criminal conspiracy.

Ezra Butler McCagg, perhaps the most scholarly of the old-line lawyers and the one

who has given most time, talent and money to elegant literature, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., the son of Isaac McCagg, a rich New York merchant. His mother, Louise Caroline Butler, was also of good family. His education was of the best and was carried on under private tuition. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1847 and came to Chicago in 1848. He married Caroline Ogden, the widow of William Jones and sister of William B. and Mahlon D. Ogden; and his son, Louis McCagg, shares the great Ogden estate.

In 1849, he became a partner of Jonathan Young Scammon, which partnership afterward included the Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, and the great firm of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller was for twenty years one of the most distinguished in the profession. After Mr. Scammon's withdrawal in 1872, and Mr. Fuller's death in 1873, Mr. W. I. Culver was admitted. Of late years Mr. McCagg has practiced chiefly alone.

*It should be observed that though the police were the sufferers, the case was fought and won entirely on outside testimony.

Mr. McCagg's position and antecedents have placed him above the sordid and the trivial lines of practice in his profession—even if he could have engaged in them under any circumstances, which is unlikely. Important cases in equity and real estate law have fallen to his share; cases where the practitioner occupies a place of trust, rather than those where shifty expedients are called for, or where court, jury and witnesses are subjected to the wiles of counsel striving not to do justice but to defeat it.

In 1861-5, Mr. McCagg was an efficient laborer in behalf of the soldier, being a working member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission and the working president of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. In 1871, after the great fire, he was one of the immortals who, enjoying the confidence of the community, were entrusted with the vast responsibility and the immeasurable labor of administering the world's charity through the Relief and Aid Society. His less conspicuous public services were given in the founding of the Historical Society, the Academy of Design, and Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago and other institutions which have helped to make Chicago what it is in charity, philanthropy, letters and art.

The private library which Mr. McCagg had collected before 1871, the fruit of many years of intelligent toil and travel, and lavish expenditure of money, included among other treasures, a unique collection of historical memorials of the earliest settlers in the northwest—the pioneers of France in the new world. All were destroyed—every vestige—one of the most heart-rending losses in even that appalling holocaust. It is hardly too much to say that Mr. McCagg has never fully recovered from the blow. He has gathered a new library, of course, for he is one of the men around whom good books seem to cluster of themselves; but though the old treasures are only memories, no new ones can take their place.

The Larned lineage is of the most distinguished. The name is an old New England standby, distinguished in many ways; military, philanthropic, educational, literary and religious. E. C. Larned's grandfather served in the Revolution; his father was a respected business man of Providence, R. I.; his mother was an author, and from her he inherited scholarly literary and social culture which made him a marked man in every position of life, and never for a moment ceased to be his conspicuous trait to the day of his lamented death.

Edwin Channing Larned was born in Providence, R. I., was thoroughly educated, and graduated from Brown university in 1840. He served a year as professor of mathematics at Kemper College in St. Louis, and came to Chicago in 1847, forming a partnership with Cyrus Bentley, a man like himself in engaging characteristics.

In 1854 Mr. Larned and Judge Manierre were counsel for the first colored man claimed as a fugitive from slavery under the new law enacted to enforce such claims. The act, it will be remembered, provided that in cases of that nature the alleged fugitive should be arrested by Federal officers and examined before a Federal commissioner, who was charged with the sending of the prisoner (if he found reason to believe him to be an escaped slave), to the State whence he was alleged to have escaped, leaving him there to demand a trial under the laws of that State.

The law was extremely unpopular, and seems to us now as an odious enactment, seeing that under it a citizen of Illinois might be summarily taken from his own State, without requisition from the Governor of another State, to that other State for trial; far from his friends and witnesses, and perhaps utterly unable there to secure a public trial by jury, even if he chanced to be entitled to his liberty.

George W. Meeker was the U. S. Commissioner before whom the accused was brought and the hearing was had amid great public



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excitement. Happily for all concerned the negro was discharged and a possible riot averted.

Mr. Larned was naturally—inevitably—a Republican, and a fervid supporter of Lincoln's candidacy and his administration. He was one of the celebrated Union Defence committee of 1861 and was prominent in every effort for the prosecution of the war and the well-being of the soldiers. He served four years—1861 to 1865—in the trying, arduous and responsible office of United States District Attorney for northern Illinois, and received from Mr. Lincoln expressions of deep regret on his resigning his office.

Mr. Larned was one more of the splendid workers who seemed, at the time of the fire, to have been called into being for the express purpose of serving their city and their fellow-citizens in their sore need; he, with the others at the head of the Relief and Aid society, served devotedly, unflinchingly, freely and without pay, for days, weeks and months, many of them to the entire neglect of their private affairs.

A chapter, or a volume might be well devoted to the life and services of this good and great man. His services during the war and following the fire have been barely alluded to. He was active also in the establishment of the Public Library, the Citizens' Association, the Historical Society, the Relief and Aid Society and many other works of charity, philanthropy and patriotism.

His professional life was marked by honor and success. Judge Blodgett said of him:

As a lawyer Mr. Larned was up to the best standard of his profession.... In the best sense of the word he was a full-measured man and citizen, filling all the places of political, social and professional life with rare ability and a conscientious zeal, and an earnest and manly purpose, which made his influence in Chicago, at the time when such influence was most needed, a constant force in behalf of justice and good government.

Major Daniel Goodwin, an early partner of Mr. Larned, speaks of him in the following glowing terms.

Twenty years have elapsed since my partnership with Mr. Larned. If I had been called upon at that time to pronounce a eulogy upon his character and services, it might have been thought by some whose knowledge of him was limited, that the sentiments expressed were colored by the warm friendship engendered by daily courtesies of mutual interests, and that the judgment was blinded by the too near influence of his brilliant conversation. But the years which have passed since then have brought many other brilliant and able men upon the stage I remember Edwin C. Larned as the peer of the best and noblest men our era has produced.

Mr. Larned's wife was Anne Frances Greene, daughter of the Hon. Albert C. Greene, of Rhode Island; a woman whose high praise it is to say that she was a helpmeet worthy of her husband. Four children were born to them, Walter Cranston, who is practicing law in the especial line of real estate, Frances Greene and Julia, author of a volume of serious and beautiful verse, and Edwin Channing. The first and third survive their father.

Biographical notice of the Hon. Elliott Anthony, LL. D., will be found later among other extended memoirs.

James Bolesworth Bradwell was born (1828) in England and was brought (1829) to America; his parents J. B. Bradwell, settling at Utica, N. Y. They came to Illinois in 1834 and James got his education at primary and grammar schools, finishing at Knox College. Later he studied law at Memphis, Tenn., and was there (1852) admitted to the bar. (He had already shown his bent by practicing in justice courts). He opened a law office in Chicago in 1853, and at once got an excellent business.

In 1861 he was elected county judge and administered the office for eight years with conspicuous ability, being long regarded as the ablest probate lawyer at any bar. In 1872 he was elected to the State legislature and re-elected in 1874. Andreas says of him:

He became identified with many important acts, especially those that were beneficial and opened a larger field of usefulness to women. Among these were the acts making women eligible to all school

offices in the State and allowing them to become notaries public; those he drew up and introduced. He introduced a bill allowing foreign corporations to loan money on real estate security in Illinois, and also a bill incorporating the fire patrol of the city. Taking an active and prominent part in both sessions of the legislature, his head, heart and hand were always ready to do some kindly deed for the benefit of mankind.

In 1852 he married Miss Myra Colby, founder and editor of the *Chicago Legal News* which under their joint labor, care and ability, has grown to be perhaps the strongest law journal in the country or the world. Mrs. Bradwell has herself the knowledge and power to constitute a good lawyer, and Judge Bradwell adds to his great legal lore literary ability of the first order. It speaks volumes for both husband and wife that while the latter is capable of man's work and success, the former is inspired by this fact to enter the lists as champion of the broadening of the privileges and advantages of the sex and enlarging the field of their usefulness and independence. The best thought of the world is moving in that direction.

Judge Bradwell had the honor of deciding a test case regarding the validity of the legal tender act of 1862. C. B. Farwell tendered U. S. treasury notes in payment of his county and town taxes, and the county treasurer declined to receive them. Judge Bradwell decided that the tender was good.

Judge Tree enjoys the unusual distinction of being descended from two of the officers in the Army of the Revolution, *Lambert Tree*, great-grandfathers of his on both father's and mother's side having been in service, and one of them, a captain of artillery, having fallen in Washington's famous victory at Trenton.

He was born at Washington in 1832, and was classically educated. He studied for the bar in the University of Virginia and in the office of James M. Carlisle, described as the leader of the bar in Washington City, where Mr. Tree was admitted in 1855. He soon came to Chicago, and at once took a high place, through his ability, education and personal address; his manners through life

having united polish, dignity and cordiality. In 1864 he became president of the Chicago Law Institute; in 1870 he was elected a judge of the circuit court, to which post he was re-elected and held the office until he resigned in 1875.

He distinguished his advent to the bench by an act of courage and public spirit which would have seemed more natural to an experienced judge. The city council had fallen into a state of disgraceful corruption, the infamy being embattled and fortified by a long course of a triumphant immunity. A grand jury being called, Judge Tree charged it to look carefully into the matter and to indict fearlessly any person who should be shown to them to have been guilty in their official capacity of criminal practices. The result was the indictment, trial, conviction and punishment for bribe-taking of many members of the council, with the natural results of a reform—for the time-being—of that perennial sink of corruption.

In the great fire of 1871, Judge Tree was one of the severest sufferers in his person and possessions. With his family, and that of his father-in-law, H. H. Magie, he barely escaped, by heroic efforts, from the old Magie mansion which stood between Ontario, Cass, Erie and State streets, facing south and occupying, with its adjuncts, the entire square, as was the good old fashion of those days. Being so isolated, the family stayed too long in the presence of the advancing flames, and when they finally fled, the house, the outhouses, the grass, trees, shrubs and the very fences were ablaze. Judge Tree's story of the escape is one of the most vivid, graphic and terrible of all those written about that dreadful night. (II Andreas 743.)

Judge Tree, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, allowed himself to be repeatedly nominated for Congress on the ticket of his party—the Democratic—in a district overwhelmingly Republican. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland. The celebrated contest for the senatorship, in 1885, wherein he was the



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Democratic nominee, resulted in his defeat by General Logan by a single vote, and in the same year he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister to Belgium, a post which he filled with distinguished ability; and in 1888 he was appointed to the higher diplomatic post of Minister to Russia. This he resigned in 1889 to devote himself to the management of the large moneyed interests of his family.

His next public service deserves peculiar remark from his being called to it by a Republican administration. President Harrison appointed him a member of the "Pan-American Monetary Commission," which had for its object the fostering of commerce between American nations by agreeing on a coinage which should be current at the custom-houses of all the States. In this commission he took a prominent, if not a leading part.

Being still in the prime of life and the full vigor of his powers, Judge Tree may be considered to have before him other posts of honor and distinction, should he choose to accept them.

Judge Tree's public spirit, artistic taste and love for Chicago and her history, are all exemplified in a magnificent gift made by him to the city's adornment. It was during his residence in Brussels that he commissioned Count de Lalaing to execute for him a bronze statue, of heroic size, of Robert Cavelier, Sieur de Lasalle; the most distinguished of the explorers who made their way from France, by the St. Lawrence and the lakes, to this region, two hundred years ago, and fully a century in advance of the coming of the English. That statue, fine and dignified, is one of the chief ornaments of Lincoln Park, worthy companion to those of Lincoln and Grant which (with several of less note) honor that magnificent lake shore pleasure ground.

Corydon Beckwith was born in Vermont. He studied law and (in 1844) was admitted to the bar in St. Albans. In 1848 he married Miss Mary Ann Smith of St. Albans, and after practis-

ing his profession there for some years he came to Chicago (1853) and formed with Van H. Higgins and B. F. Strother the firm of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Yates to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Caton. His work in that court was distinguished for strength and accuracy and his opinions for brevity and clearness.

On leaving the bench he was appointed general counsel for the Chicago & Alton railway and two years later he became head of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales which then took charge of the law business of that road, and continued that connection till 1873, when he retired from the firm to become general solicitor of the road. He remained in that position through the rest of his life, yet from time to time engaged as consulting counsel in important cases outside.

The high authority of his former partner, B. F. Ayer, is responsible for the following glowing panegyric of Judge Beckwith's powers:

His judgment was sound, his powers of discrimination great and his capacity for work unlimited. He never had a case that he did not examine thoroughly in all its aspects and he had a capacity for seizing, almost instinctively, the vital points in a case and the power to impress his own ideas on others in their strongest aspect. There is not a lawyer whom I have known so eminent in all respects, or a lawyer whose judgment was more respected by the courts and other lawyers. His thoroughness was remarkable. Nothing escaped him. He discovered all there was in a case and his mind moved with equal rapidity and accuracy. His greatest strength lay in arguing upon the law before a court. . . . He was remarkably successful and was rarely beaten. If he found he was on the wrong side he would advise a settlement. He was never willing to go to trial and expose his client's interests where the chances were strongly against him. The judges respected his opinion because he was careful never to mislead the court. He tried first to satisfy himself and then the court. Scarcely any other lawyer had so many cases in the supreme court of this State.

By other lawyers he is called the ablest,

Corydon Beckwith,
(1823-1890.)

in certain branches, of all the lawyers not only of Illinois but of the Union.

Judge Beckwith was an open-handed man and a generous liver. His income, immense in his later years, was balanced by his expenditures. He spared neither his purse nor himself and rarely took a vacation from his work, even up to his death, which took place in 1890.

Mrs. Beckwith survives her husband. Of their three children the oldest, Henry W., a young man of brilliant parts, died in 1891, while consul at Bermuda, whither he had gone for his health. A younger son, John W., was admitted to the bar in 1892 and is in the law department of the Chicago & Alton railway. A daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Cutter, lives in Cincinnati.

Judge Beckwith was a liberal Democrat, usually voting with his party in national elections, but in State and local matters nearly independent of party ties.

The career of Judge Beckwith's partner, Mr. Ayer, is reserved for treatment among the longer biographies further on.

Francis Henry Kales was born in Broome county, New York, the son of William Kales,

at one time a member of the
Francis H. Kales.
(1833-1883).

New York legislature. The family was originally Scotch-Irish and came over to this country early in the present century. Francis had an academic education and in 1851 entered Yale as a sophomore, but was forced to leave his class because of ill-health. He entered the law office of the renowned Daniel S. Dickinson at Binghamton and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He soon came to Chicago and began the practice of his profession in the office of the strong firm of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother. His success was early and constant, and in 1866, favored no doubt by the knowledge Judge Beckwith had gained of his character and ability, he became a member of the firm already mentioned as one of the most distinguished in practice at the Chicago bar, that of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales. The firm

remained unchanged until 1873, when its senior member retired to become counsel of the Chicago & Alton railway, and Ayer and Kales remained together until Mr. Ayer in his turn allied himself with a railway corporation (the Illinois Central) after which time Mr. Kales practiced alone, having in his care and keeping many important cases, especially those involving the law of real estate, banking and corporations.

His legal knowledge, perception, shrewdness and ability were of the highest order, and his devotion to his profession and the interests of his clients was distinguished even in a community of lawyers so strong, intent and tireless as those of Chicago. He was a good speaker, of the argumentative, conversational, persuasive and convincing kind. His cases were thoroughly thought and studied before trial, then ably argued and contested before court and jury.

As might be expected from his scholarly training, the law did not alienate his attention from general literature. He kept up his reading all through life, and was as pleasant to meet socially as a friend as he was formidable professionally as an opponent.

Mr. Kales married (1863) Miss Ellen P. Davis, a favorite in the best Chicago society, the daughter of Dr. Nathan S. Davis, dean of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College; a physician widely recognized as the leader of his profession in the north-west. Mr. Kales died in 1883, surviving his wife scarcely two years. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, and six children survive their parents. The eldest, John Davis Kales, is established as a physician.

On asking any collection of Chicago men, lawyers and laymen, who of her lawyers is to-day (1894) the leading member of the Chicago bar, the asker would hear several names suggested; one would pick out an equity lawyer, another a real estate lawyer, another a corporation lawyer, another a jury lawyer, another a

John N. Jewett.

criminal case lawyer, etc. But on asking for the best "all-round lawyer," excluding the specialists, or (what is much the same thing) asking the others who would be their second choice as leading counsel, it is probable that Mr. Jewett would be found to have a decided majority of the votes. With his deep study, his long experience, his high character, his great sagacity, his habit of success, his courtly gravity and dignity of manner; he occupies a place nearly unique in the regard of the courts and the public. The case he takes in hand seems half won by his taking it.

It was shortly after the landing of the Mayflower pilgrims, that two brothers Jewett arrived from England and settled at Rowley, Mass.; one of them remaining in New England, while the other moved to Maryland. From the last-named branch sprang Hugh J. Jewett and his brother Thomas L. Jewett, both eminent as lawyers and financiers. The New England Jewetts have been well known and highly respected: John N. Jewett, with his steady, sturdy march from the stony farm to the first rank of the great profession in a great city, speaks well for his race and lineage.

John Nelson Jewett was born (1827) on a farm in Maine, and his early life was spent in extorting, from the rugged soil of the Pine-tree State, a living and the rudiments of learning. In 1845, the family moved to Wisconsin and he spent a year in teaching school, a doorstep to the temple of law which has felt the tread of many a good lawyer. His early studious efforts must have been faithful and able, for in 1847, we find him back in his native State, entering old Bowdoin as a sophomore. In 1850, he was graduated and at once became principal of an academy at North Yarmouth. At the same time he was reading for the bar, and two years later he rejoined his family near Madison, Wis., where he completed his studies and was admitted to practice in 1853, when he became a partner of Wellington Weigley at Galena, Ill. In 1856, he came to

Chicago, entering the office of Van H. Higgins. His succeeding partnerships—each a step on his part toward the head of his firm, and of the profession—were Scates, McAllister, Jewett & Peabody; Scates, McAllister & Jewett, McAllister & Jewett; Jewett & Adams, and later, when his sons Edward R. and Samuel R. were ready to begin practice, John N. Jewett & Jewett Brothers.

Mr. Jewett has been offered a seat on the county court bench, and even on the bench of the supreme court of Illinois. He refused to allow himself to be classed as an aspirant to the supreme court of the United States, admirably as he would have filled the place.

In 1870, the legislature was elected which would have to adapt legislation to the new State constitution, and he accepted the office of State Senator in order to help in the work. Since then he has often been pressed to accept political preferment, but has steadily declined. Even now, when his fortune is established and his sons well started in life, it is doubtful if he could be tempted away from his beautiful home and his beloved profession. A seat in the United States senate or on the supreme bench, if offered to him unsolicited, might prove irresistible.

The following discriminating words regarding Mr. Jewett are copied from the *Chicago Law Times* of October, 1890:

As a practitioner, he is ready, quick and capable, always equal to any emergency. In conversation he is pleasant and affable; in argument analytical, logical and strong, sometimes indulging in pungent satire. He speaks tersely and to the point, in an attractive, forcible manner. Conforming himself to the principles of the strictest integrity and to the most honorable dealings, he expects the same from those with whom he associates or has business relations.

In 1855, Mr. Jewett married Miss Ellen R. Rountree, daughter of the Hon. John H. Rountree, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Jewett is a leader in society, an authority in matters of art and taste, and has always been prominent in the management of the Fortnightly Club (once its president), a splendid and far-famed organization of women, devoted to

the cultivation of that sex and its progress in the best and highest sense.

Chief Justice Fuller traces his descent direct to the Mayflower. His father was

M. W. Fuller.

Frederick A. Fuller, and his mother, Catherine Martin Weston. His grandfather on the mother's side was Nathan Weston, chief justice of the Maine supreme court, and his uncle, George Melville Weston, was a prominent lawyer of Augusta. Melville Weston Fuller was born February 11, 1833, at Augusta, Me., and grew up with good educational advantages. He was prepared for college at Augusta and entered Bowdoin college in 1849, where he was graduated in 1853. Thence he went to Dane Law School (Harvard), where so many of our western jurists have earned their diplomas. He is described as having been a rather aimless youth, but in college a model student, with a special gift for public speaking. He began his law practice in Augusta, but finding business lacking, he employed his time and eked out his income by newspaper work; a circumstance to which is doubtless due something of the literary facility which has always formed a strong feature in his career.

An interesting fact connected with this journalistic experience is this: At a certain session of the legislature which Melville W. Fuller reported for the *Augusta Age* (which he and his uncle, B. A. G. Fuller, published together), James G. Blaine was engaged as correspondent of the *Kennebec Journal*. Though opposed in politics the two men were always personal friends, and at last, by curious coincidence, found themselves in Washington together; the one, Chief Justice of the supreme court, and the other, Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller's success in Augusta as a lawyer was in proportion to the law business of the place, and so not large or satisfying. His success in politics was in proportion to his ability and therefore excellent. At twenty-three he was city attorney and president of the common council of Augusta.

Still, it must have been unconsciously borne in upon him that Augusta and Maine, always loved and honored by him, were after all a "pent-up Utica" to such a soul as his. He must at least see the great West. In 1856 he came to Chicago, meeting here his friend and fellow-townsmen, Mr. S. K. Dow, a practising lawyer, who urged him to emigrate, offering him a place in his office and, at his choice, either a partnership in the business or a salary of \$50 a month. He chose the latter and worked on those terms five months, living within his income. But scarcely a year had passed before he began to do a fine and profitable business, which went on increasing with remarkable speed and steadiness up to the time of his leaving the bar for the Supreme bench.

In politics he was a staunch Democrat and by friendship and sympathy a warm adherent of Stephen A. Douglas. At Mr. Douglas's death in 1861, he delivered the funeral oration, his speech being a masterly production. In the same year he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and two years later we find him in the Illinois legislature. Here he gave the same strenuous support to the War which was offered by other Douglas men; he was a unionist, but not an anti-slavery man or Republican. The war Democrats were in favor of the war as they thought it should be conducted, giving their adherence to the McClellan plan as being the most certain to triumph and restore the integrity of the country.

Here it seems well to quote from some fine verses written by Mr. Fuller long afterward. They are on the death of General Grant and show at once a loyal feeling for the great soldier's services and a true poetic thought and diction; a power of composition rare in the learned, practised and successful lawyer:

Let drum to trumpet speak—
The trumpet to the cannoner without—
The cannon to the heavens from each redoubt.
Each lowly valley and each lofty peak,



John G. Shortall

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As to his rest the great commander goes
Into the pleasant land of earned repose.

* * * *

Not in his battles won,
Though long the well-fought fields may keep their
name,

But in the wide world's sense of duty done,
The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;
His life no struggle for ambition's prize
Simply the duty done that next him lies.

* * * *

Earth to its kindred earth:
The spirit to the fellowship of souls!
As, slowly, Time the mighty scroll unrolls
Of waiting ages yet to have their birth.
Fame, faithful to the faithful, writes, on high
His name as one that was not born to die.

Mr. Fuller was a hard worker in his profession; and it is said of him that in any case his stoutest fighting is done when the day seems lost, when he is very apt to turn defeat into victory. He is reported to have had, during this thirty years' practice, as many as 2,500 cases at the Chicago bar; which, deducting his absence at the legislature, etc., would give him at least one hundred cases a year; fewer, necessarily, in the earlier part of his practice and more afterward. This shows a remarkable degree of activity and grasp of business. He has never made a specialty of any kind of law, though there are some wherein his name scarcely appears; for instance, divorce law and criminal law. Among his many cases are Field against Leiter; the Lake Front case; Storey against Storey's estate; Hyde Park against Chicago; Carter against Carter, etc., and the long ecclesiastical trial of Bishop Cheney on the charge of heresy.

His partnership with Mr. Dow lasted until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then for two years Fuller, Ham & Shepard, and for two years more Fuller & Shepard. From 1869 to 1877 he had as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. Since that time he has had no partner. His business was only such as he chose to accept; and his professional income has been estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year.

His property includes the "Fuller Block" on Dearborn street, and is popularly valued at \$300,000.

He was delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking a prominent place. Just after Mr. Cleveland's election to the presidency, Mr. Fuller called on him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a very high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite it seemed desirable that the new Justice should be taken from the West; and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, the catholicity of his law practice, his marked industry, ability and command of language—all these, joined with his devotion to the principles of his party, made him a natural choice for nomination to the position. High and unexpected as was the honor, Mr. Fuller hesitated before accepting it. If it satisfies his ambition in one direction it checks it in another.

The salary of the chief justice of the United States is \$10,500 a year; very far less than the gains arising from general practice in the front rank of lawyers, or from service as counsel of any one of hundreds of great corporations. So there comes a kind of dead-lock; if a man happens to be born to riches, he is pretty sure never to go through the hard work which alone gives leadership in the law. If he starts poor, then, having his fortune to make, he cannot take Federal judicial office; that being a life-long position. The only way in which the Federal bench can be appropriately filled, under the circumstances, is when by chance a man prefers power and dignity to mere riches; or where his success has been so sudden that he is able (and willing) to accept a judgeship as a kind of honorable retirement from the struggle and competition of practice.

Aside from these considerations, Mr. Fuller felt a natural hesitancy in undertaking a responsibility so trying and hazardous.

As to the money obstacle, Mr. Fuller probably felt himself, through his great and rapid success, able to afford to accept the

appointment. He accepted it, was hailed in his new dignity with genial cordiality, and has filled the office with unimpeachable credit and honor.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Miss Calista O. Reynolds. She died young, after bearing him two children. He married a second time, taking to wife Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. His family now consists of eight daughters and one son; and his domestic and social relations are as happy as it is possible to imagine; the young ladies being full of gaiety and loveliness in all its styles and types. He himself is never so well content as in his own household, making merry with all. It is even whispered that should a Democratic administration come again into power, so that his resignation would not throw his own party out of the tenancy of the office to which it chose him, he might give up the irksome and confining dignity and the forced residence in a strange city, and return to the West, to the city of his choice to the home of his heart.

For others of the most distinguished of Chicago's practitioners, the reader is referred to another section of this work. Among them are William C. Goudy (whose noteworthy career was closed by death after the sketch of him had been prepared) and General George W. Smith the much honored and beloved soldier-lawyer, who still survives.

A brilliant memory is Wirt Dexter. As a lawyer, a platform-speaker, a social light, and a business man he shone above most of his associates. In either sphere he was well able to reach the highest place; in each he stood in the front rank. A large private fortune (springing from the rise in value of pine-timber land and mills) relieved him from any slavish devotion to his business; and in at least one case—the management of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire—he used this liberty freely and devotedly for the benefit of his suffering fellow-citizens.

He was born at Dexter, Mich., the son of

Samuel W. Dexter, United States Judge for the Territory of Michigan, who had founded the town of Dexter. Samuel's father was a member of the cabinet of President John Adams, a friend of Hamilton and an advocate of the adoption of the constitution. Franklin Dexter, brother of Samuel and, therefore, uncle of Wirt, was an eminent lawyer of the days of Daniel Webster, practising in the same courts and often in the same cases, and taking rank with the "Great Expounder of the Constitution"—a title, by the way, which had been borne by the elder Dexter before it was bestowed on Mr. Webster.

With such family traditions, Wirt Dexter naturally took up the study of law; but before engaging in practice he took part in his father's business, fitting out logging camps, etc., and became the Chicago agent for the product of the mills. All through his life he was at least as good a business man as lawyer; each kind of training helped the other. This catholicity of culture is common in Chicago. The banker is not ignorant of law, nor the merchant of political economy, nor is either without interest in art and literature; while the good lawyer is sure to have thoughts and views on all branches of knowledge.

Mr. Dexter's form was never one of the familiar sights in court. His practice was largely in consultations; while the juniors of his firm took upon themselves the drudgery of facing witnesses and jury.

Mr. Dexter, always a philanthropic and public-spirited citizen, shone out in a striking light when the great fire wrapped Chicago in what seemed hopeless gloom. He was a member of the Relief and Aid Society, and one of the solid men whose wealth and standing made that organization the obviously proper channel for the distribution of the vast stream of charity which poured in on the mayor in a flood which was almost as trying in the greatness of its responsibility as was the public demand in the greatness of its extremity. Home and private business



John A. Jansson

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put aside, these devoted men, "without money and without price," gave to humanity a service which is no less notable for its ability, accuracy, wisdom and efficiency, than for its self-sacrificing generosity. A great and widely ramified system was suddenly created, to meet the perils of waste through unwise giving, and of blame through imperfect accounting. All was unimpeachable. Every worthy sufferer of the scores of thousands was properly succored, and every penny of the millions spent was properly accounted for.

Mr. Dexter's house was always the home of culture and elegant hospitality; the abiding place of strangers distinguished in literature and the arts. He suffered severely by an accident, which occurred in 1888, when his horse reared and fell backward on him. From this he seemed to have quite recovered when, in 1890, he died from disease of the heart. He left a widow, one of the brightest ornaments of cultivated society, and a son and daughter.

Daniel Goodwin, Jr., was born (1832) in New York city. He was the son of John W. and

Daniel Goodwin, Jr. Lucretia (Goodwin) Woolsey. Losing his mother when he was two years old, he was adopted by her brother, Judge Daniel Goodwin, for whom he had been named, and whose name he bears as a surname. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1852, and studied law in the office of his adoptive father in Detroit, but removed to Auburn where his uncle, S. A. Goodwin, lived, and where Daniel was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1858 he came to Chicago with his uncles and together they formed a partnership, which did a large and profitable business.

Mr. Goodwin early took real-estate law as his especial field, and he has done well in it; not only in practice, but in the investments to which that practice naturally led him. He has never allowed his devotion to business to dwarf the literary and scholastic tastes of his youth. He is eminently the scholar and gentleman, as well as the business man, and

is universally admired, respected and loved as an ornament to cultivated society.

Israel Newton Stiles was born in Connecticut in 1833, a farmer's son, attending school I. N. Stiles. in winter and doing farm work in summer; but rounding out his schooling at an academy. In 1853 he migrated to Lafayette, Indiana, and his course adds one to the host of fine lawyers whose first trials—perhaps as troublesome, anxious and perplexing as any—were before the unruly court of a mixed school. He taught not only the common branches, but also singing, while he was reading for the bar.

He was admitted in 1854, and began to practise in Lafayette, Ind. This was interrupted by the Kansas agitation, in which he engaged heart and soul, with a power and eloquence that marked him as a master of persuasive and inspiring oratory; a distinction which has grown with his years. Logic, learning, wit, humor, irony and fervid poetry, these and the other elements of true eloquence were his portion by nature and his possession by cultivation. He did a great service to the struggle which began in Kansas and ended at Appomattox. His patriotism did not exhaust itself in words. When war broke out, he raised a company, enlisted as a private, and, promoted to a lieutenant, was made adjutant of the Twentieth Indiana volunteer infantry. At the battle of Malvern, the glorious ending of the momentous "six days' fight" on the Peninsula in front of Richmond, he was taken prisoner, and spent six weeks in Libby Prison. After his exchange, he was commissioned Major of the Sixty-third Indiana and became in succession its lieutenant-colonel and colonel; and in January, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for services at the battle of Franklin, the fearful fight where the Rebellion "dashed its brains out" in a death-struggle, the knell of its high hopes.

Before going into the war, Gen. Stiles had been prosecuting attorney for his district and State senator. On the disbanding of his regiment he came to Chicago and began a

career of high distinction and success. In 1869 he was elected city attorney, and served in that office until 1871, when the famous partnership of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis was formed, one of the strongest combinations at the western bar. On the election of Mr. Tuley to the bench (1879) the firm continued as Stiles & Lewis.

Gen. Stiles' almost unequaled success as a jury lawyer has been called "wonderful," "extraordinary," "unaccountable," etc., and attributed to "magnetism," and other imaginary sources. But he himself pooh-poohs all this foolish talk, and says that the only art he knows is the art of being on the right side. A noted offender—afterward a convict—called on him and held out toward him a cheque for \$1,000, asking his services in the approaching trial. "No," said the general, "I shouldn't be of any use to you in this case."

"Why, general; are you retained on the other side?"

"No. But I couldn't be of any manner of service for the defense in a case of this kind, so I cannot take your money."

This brings up the whole question of "professional ethics" regarding the indiscriminate acceptance of retainers. On the one side it is urged that to defend the guilty is to wrong the public; and to use legal acumen against conscience in a case between one man and another is an effort to do injustice, to defraud a litigant of his rights. On the other side it is urged that the lawyer should not arrogate to himself the office of court and jury, prejudge the cause and act on that prejudice. In every court a defendant who has no counsel is assigned counsel, who cannot decline the task if he would.

At any rate, General Stiles attributes his unbroken success to a persistent refusal to use his power "to make the worse appear the better reason." In the celebrated "County Commissioners' Boodle cases," General Stiles helped Mr. Grinnell in the prosecution; and in the trial which resulted in the

conviction of William J. McGarigle and Edward S. McDonald, he spoke as follows on this point, addressing one of his opponents:

Hardy is probably one of the most expert hair-splitters at the bar.

Whose skill so great he could divide
A hair 'twixt sou' and sou'-west side.

... Hardy, these young fellows are after us. Some of them are going to expose our old tricks. They have "got on to" them, and we old fellows can't play the games we think we can . . . and if he is on the right side—and he generally is, for he naturally feels he has not the ability to win the wrong side of the case; that goes to old lawyers—the young lawyer says. . . . "My safety lies in getting on the right side of the case." There are lawyers who believe that one side of a case is just as good as the other. . . . There are lawyers who think that the greatest compliment that can be paid to their reputation and their ability comes when they have succeeded in cheating the penitentiary of its just dues. There are lawyers who regard the acquittal of a red-handed murderer under the influence of their power and eloquence as the highest compliment that can be paid to their ability. . . . True eloquence comes only with a background of truth. . . . This is the people's case. Yes, gentlemen, this is the people's case; it is your case; it is my case. It is a case which calls for the administration of justice without sentiment, without tears, without smiles when it comes to that.

General Stiles had no check in his splendid career as a member of the bar until, within a few years, his sight began to fail, and total blindness has supervened. Words fail to express the thrill of regret that pierces the hearts of his friends at such a blow, to a man—patriot, soldier, orator, scholar, jurist—who, in the prime of intellectual vigor is stricken in this pitiable manner. There is no consolation for them or alleviation to him, unless it be in the thought that for a nature like his the light of day is not indispensable. Eloquence, the power to captivate hearts by high thought clothed in fitting words, shines in a light surpassing the sun; a light that never was on sea or land, the light of the soul. It is history's task to reflect its after-glow, even when the mind that gave it birth has grown dim in the shadow of death.

One writes the name of E. A. Storrs and begins his story with regret, admiration, sympathy and — disrespect! Why is it that the arch enemy of mankind, alcohol—the destroyer compared to which Attila, “the Scourge of God,” was merciful—chooses for its victims the brightest and most lovable of the race? The question has been asked since history began, and will remain unanswered until its last page is turned.

Storrs was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1835, the last of a race of lawyers. He studied law with his father and other practitioners, and became a partner in the firm of Austin & Scroggs, of Buffalo, leaving them in 1859 to come to Chicago, where he was hailed as the brightest light of oratory, whether at the bar, on the rostrum, or, alas, at the convivial board. His perception of the opportunity for an argument, a retort, a sarcasm, an anecdote, was like the lightning’s flash; and his use of them like the bolt itself.

To quote the eloquent words of a writer in the United States Biographical Dictionary:

Oratory, as to form, is protean, while as to color it is variable as the chameleon and brilliant as the prism. Like the glories of dawn or the hues of sunset, oratory is but for the hour. . . . The very term implies the relation of speaker and hearer, the charmer and the charmed. Separate these factors and the spell is broken. . . . Can the untuned harp reveal its marvelous possibilities to the inexperienced? So is it with the orator when away from the spirit of the occasion, the inspiration of the hour. . . . A genius, Emery A. Storrs most assuredly is, if by that word is implied high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to creative imagery of the highest type, and reaching its ends by a kind of intuitive power.

. . . It is with Storrs as it was with Choate; his style was a combination of all that was best in the rival schools of Atticism and Asianism. It possesses at once the compactness and grace of the first with the gorgeous coloring and vivid phrase of the latter.

He said so many “good things” that he reached that questionable stand where any witticism that sounded like him was attributed to him. Some, however, were surely original with him:

“Some lawyers make money by their practice, some by their practices.”

Of a certain lawyer whose forte certainly did not lie in trying causes he said: “* * * * can take a default as well as any lawyer in Chicago.”

Regarding the Chicago climate—often deficient in the quietequability which should attend spring and autumn—he said: “There are only three seasons in Chicago—July, August and winter.”

A biting simile for some luckless superficial victim of his wit was typifying him with a house built on a short building lot: “The minute you open the front door you’re in the back yard.”

Some opposing counsel said to him in court, “it hurts you to meet the truth.”

“Meet the truth? I never meet it; I am always traveling in the same direction.”

Another said: “I should like to favor you, Brother Storrs, but I have even more regard for the truth than I have for you.”

“O, very well—but a man of your age shouldn’t desert old friends and take up with a stranger.”

Storrs was a good lawyer. He worked hard, kept faith with brother lawyers, and gave his clients good service. But he had no sense of the value of money to himself or to others. He drove away business, not by under-working but by over-charging, and when he had cash in hand he lavished it on anything but the payment of his debts. A fine dinner he gave was levied upon by attachment and a constable remained in charge. When some one joked him about this he retorted, “O well, you know that at our Lord’s supper there was one representative of the government.”

At a certain trial where legal fees were in question he was asked if his own charges were not apt to be rather large. He turned to the court and said with mock solemnity, “I do not propose that the inadequacy of my charges shall ever be a disgrace to my profession.”

On one occasion Storrs was arguing a case or motion in court against an older lawyer

who had just come back from a long stay abroad, and was accused of the enormous offense of "putting on airs." The latter had paused in his speech to say, "Please excuse my foreign accent, your Honor." Storrs followed, and in his remarks, having occasion to allude to a false step in the case, called it a "faux pas," taking care to pronounce the words "fox pass," and added, "excuse my foreign accent, your Honor," to the great amusement of all present.

An ardent Republican, Mr. Storrs "took the stump" in behalf of Lincoln's re-election, and of Grant in 1868. He was a delegate to the national convention in the latter year and again in 1872 and in 1880. He was one of the vice-presidents of the convention of 1872. The constitution and by-laws of the great "Citizen's Association" of Chicago were draughted by him, and he was one of the main promotors of the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors.

The last named good action brings up a pathetic feature in Storr's life, his heroic struggles with his cruel, deadly enemy, the love of drink. Time after time did he "reform," banish the poison from his lips and his life, take his place among men, and even act as a missionary of the cause of temperance, making strong, brilliant, impassioned appeals in its behalf. Could he have lived where drink was not, what a glorious life might have been his! But where it parades in shameless nakedness, thrusting itself forward at every step—

As a specimen of the eloquence he brought to bear in the cause of temperance, that cause to which he gave the support of sound argument and the more costly help of sad personal warning, observe the following apostrophe to water, an extempore effort called forth when, at a supper given to celebrate his triumph in a hard fought case, friends were drinking wine, and he, poor fellow, confining himself to lemonade. He was challenged to make a temperance speech, and raising a glass of water, he spoke thus:

Adam's ale—about the only gift that has descended undefiled from the garden of Eden! Nature's common carrier—not created in the rottenness of fermentation, not distilled over guilty fires; virtues and not vices are its companions. Does it cause drunkenness, disease, death, cruelty to women and children? Will it place rags on the person and mortgages on the stock, farm and furniture? Will it consume wages and income in advance and ruin men in business? No! But it floats in white gossamer clouds way up in the summer sky and hovers in dreamy mist over the merry faces of our sparkling lakes. It veils the woods and hills of earth's landscapes in a purple haze where filmy lights and shadows drift hour after hour. . . . It is carried by kind winds and falls in rushing curtains of liquid drapery over all the thirsty woods and fields, and fixes in God's mystic skies His beautiful bow of promise, glorified with a radiance that seems reflected out of heaven itself.

He died suddenly at Ottawa, while in attendance on the supreme court arguing the appeal of Joseph C. Mackin convicted of perjury in the election fraud case. Mr. Storrs did not quite die and "leave no sign." His lectures before the Chicago Law School on the English Constitution and Trial by Jury, his lecture on Municipal Government, his address before the Historical Society and at the opening of the new Board of Trade were memorable, each in its way, and the volumes of the *North American Review* contain essays by him of marked power and brilliancy. Then, too, since his death, two interesting and instructive volumes have been published for the benefit of his widow, a biography and a collection of political sayings and speeches. They are delightful reading.

On reaching, in the rough chronological order which has been followed, the last of the lawyers who were best known at the Chicago bar at the outbreak of the war for the union, I find that my limit of space has been far passed. This suggests that as there must be an arbitrary line drawn somewhere (it being impossible to treat individually the 2,800 practitioners now at that bar or even to make a fair and intelligent choice among them) the subject may now be dismissed with a few words.

Immensity of field and of number of operators leads in all departments of life to



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specialization, classification, division of labor. The early practitioner was in fact as well as in name attorney and counsellor at law, solicitor in chancery and proctor in admiralty. His law embraced the civil and the criminal; the federal and the State, actions *ex contractu* and *ex delicto*.

A case of murder, robbery, assault, slander or petty theft, the getting or contesting of a divorce, the getting or the infringement of a patent, a debt, an accident, a breach of contract or of trust, a collision on the lake or a land-claim connected with its shore line, ejectment, attachment, garnishment, distraint, replevin, pension, probate, trespass on rights of person or property—any and all were grist in his mill, and nothing was sent away. It is still the same with a large proportion of the younger practitioners, but among the leaders it is otherwise. Few are offered retainers on the criminal side of the court, and fewer still accept them. The patent lawyers are a class by themselves, as are the admiralty lawyers. Divorce is largely isolated, also the soliciting of pensions. Condemnation cases are urged of necessity by corporation lawyers, and they have also the defence in the immense business of railway damage cases. Real estate takes all the time of some offices; criminal court practice that of others.

This all tends toward the better doing of the work. The shoemaker no longer makes harnesses, or the blacksmith, plows. The general practitioner, on meeting in a particular case a specialist whose life is devoted to causes of that particular class, finds himself handicapped, and if he does justice to his client it is only by an unreasonable and unprofitable outlay of time and care, seeing that he may never have another case calling for the same kind of knowledge. Therefore, litigants are constantly met by civil excuses, which say in effect: "That is not in our line. You may better go to so-and-so." And, however hurt the applicant may feel, the advice is for his own good.

Under such influences, law is becoming more and more a science, more and more the

outgrowth of the law-school, and less the achievement of irrepressible individual power in the "self-made man." To quote the late Chief Justice Waite:

The time has gone by when an eminent lawyer in full practice can take a class of students into his office and become their teacher. Once that was practicable, but now it is not. The consequence is that law schools are now a necessity.

Another authority quotes as follows:

Mr. Herron, in his work on the History of Jurisprudence, declares that in the matter of legal reform and in that of legal authorship the United States have surpassed England, and he attributes the fact "to the superior legal education which the American lawyers receive, and to the schools of law established throughout the United States."

The Northwestern University Law School (the circular whereof is my authority for the above quotations) deserves notice in an article on the Bench and Bar of Chicago, for it has had a great influence in their formation, and it is destined still more largely to shape their future. In its faculty and list of lecturers it shows (among others) the following distinguished names: Judge Blodgett, Justices Harlan and Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Judge Gresham, of the U. S. Court of Appeals; Judge Bunn, of the U. S. District Court; Judge Elliott, Chief Justice of Indiana; Judge Thompson, of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and ex-Judges Booth and Farwell of the Illinois courts.

By great and constant effort the bench has been to some extent freed from the clash of party politics. The candidates for judge-ships are chosen from each political party alternately; and by affiliation, half are Democrats and half Republicans; the vacancies as they occur being filled from the party claiming the allegiance of the retiring judge. This does not, by its own force, produce a "non-partisan" judiciary; it is merely a judiciary equally divided as to political creed. But in effect the end is reached, for it is almost universally conceded that politics have no preceptible influence on judicial action. In each case the elevation of a man to the high office—the tremendous power and responsibility—of a judge on the bench, gives him a view of duties and obligations far above that

which he possessed as a private citizen. Most lawyers bewail the system of an elective judiciary, with the harrassing—often humiliating—position in which it places candidates for office at a popular election. But the effective answer to their fault-finding is an appeal to the result. By all pre-conceived notions the system should be disastrous; in experience it is essentially successful.

Competition—not the low-lived rivalry for the business of any particular client, but general and tremendous emulation—prevails. The man who simply does his duty is left behind in the race; he who does more than his duty, reaches out for new usefulness, grasps at new responsibilities, shoulders new labors, he it is whose success verifies the well-worn saying, “There is always room at the top.” The man who learns every thing, forgets nothing, tires never, fears not at all and keeps a smiling, good-humored, thoughtful face through good hours and bad, through victory and defeat, is the man whose course is clear. He only need add to these, perfect health, perfect habits, nerves of iron and a stainless record, to make him sure of reaching that pleasant upper region where elbow-room is plenty, where he can choose his cases, his clients and his course. Many have gotten there and more are getting there; but at the same time, wrecks strew the shore and skeletons the roadside.

It was Richard Hooker, “The Judicious Hooker” who (in the sixteenth century) said:

“Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world: All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power.”

Mention has already been made of the embryotic stage in the evolution of Chicago's judiciary system—the days when it was “reaching blindly toward the light,” the days (well within the memory of living men) when John Kinzie was repeatedly nominated justice of the peace before he or any other

justice was commissioned; and the slow years when, even after several had been commissioned, no courts were held, no dockets kept (so far as we know) and, in short, nothing done officially beyond the marrying of two or three couples.

Also of the infant stage—*infans*, speechless—when though a court of record was ordered, none was organized because there was no case to try.

These were followed by a circuit court which tried its first case in the spring of 1834; the circuit at that time embracing all the State lying north of the Illinois river; that is, the counties of Cook, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry. Two terms a year were to be held in each of these fifteen counties, (now subdivided into thirty-nine) making thirty terms in all.

This migratory court made necessary a peripatetic bar; and the good old custom of “circuit-riding” was the result. Judges and lawyers rode on horseback or traveled in country wagons across the counties; talking law, politics, religion or what-not; bandying jests and stories, playing jokes on each other, braving frost and snow, rain and sleet, winds and floods, sunshine and clouds, and carrying their saddle-bags, as a general rule, the entire law-library on which they relied in the cases they had to try.

Ex-judge Mark Bangs, now (1894) one of the veterans of the State Bar, describes this life as, on the whole, the very *happiest state possible to man!*

Judge Goodrich (quoted in II Andreas p. 422) says:

The practice of riding the circuit in those early days, while it may be regarded as the knight-errantry of the profession, was an admirable training-school to make ready and skillful practitioners. The want of books compelled reliance upon reason and leading principles.

To which Isaac N. Arnold adds:

I have known the trip to Springfield to take five days and nights, dragging wearily thorough mud and sleet; and there was an amount of discomfort



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and annoyance about it sufficient to exhaust the patience of the most amiable. But the June journey was as agreeable as the December trip was repulsive. A four-in-hand, with splendid horses; the best Troy coaches; good company; the exhilaration of great speed over an elastic road much of it a turf of grass, often crushing under our wheels the most beautiful wild flowers; every grove fragrant with blossoms framed in the richest green; our roads not fenced in, but with freedom to choose our route; here and there a picturesque log cabin covered with vines; boys and girls on their way to the log schools; and the lusty farmer digging his fortune out of the rich earth. . . . The judge usually sat upon a raised platform, with a pine or whitewood board on which to write his notes. A small table stood on one side for his desk, around which were grouped the lawyers, too often, I must admit, with their feet on top of it. . . . The court-rooms were always crowded. At court were rehearsed and enacted the drama, the tragedy and the comedy of real life.

. . . The judges and lawyers were the stars; and wit and humor, pathos and eloquence always had appreciative audiences. The leading advocates had their partisans, personal and political, and the merits of each were canvassed in every cabin and school-house and at every horse-race, bee and raising.

In such a school were Lincoln, Douglas, David Davis and their kind forged, hardened, sharpened and tempered. Can we wonder at their rude strength and clear-cutting acuteness? Their absolute readiness when the crisis came?

The rapid growth of Chicago's law business encumbered the circuit docket with hundreds of untried cases; and as a measure of relief the city charter (1837) provided two new courts; a mayor's court, wherein the chief officers of the city exercised a jurisdiction equal to that of a justice of the peace, and a municipal court, having a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the circuit court. The latter held six terms a year, and its sessions were practically continuous. The general bankruptcy of 1837 impelled debtors—a designation embracing nearly every citizen—to try to abolish lawsuits by abolishing this most efficient court. The attempt was, for a time, frustrated by the noble efforts of such great men as Collins, Butterfield, Ryan, Scammon, Spring, Goodrich, Arnold and the Ogdens; but the legislature did, after all

pass the law; the court was abolished and the huge dockets stagnated once more.

The next measure of relief was the creation of additional supreme court justices and their assignment to circuit duties; and at the first term held after this provision was made, there were more than a thousand cases for trial. A special term was held in 1842, whereat Judge Stephen A. Douglas presided, the only time he ever held court in Chicago. Later (1843) a third annual term of the circuit court was provided for Cook county, and in 1845 the legislature established a county court having jurisdiction substantially concurrent with that of the circuit courts. Hugh T. Dickey was its first judge, and made for himself an enviable record in the office.

The next step in advance was the institution of the first United States Court in Chicago; it being opened and presided over by Judge Nathaniel Pope, in the absence of Judge McLean of the circuit court.

In the same year the new State constitution was adopted, which divided the State into seven judicial circuits, with a provision that the number might be enlarged by the legislature, which provision made possible many subsequent movements calculated to keep the court facilities abreast with the progress of population and business. Between 1848 and 1870 the number of circuits was increased to thirty. The constitution also continued the county courts in the counties of Cook and Jo Daviess, thus providing continuous sessions (should they be needed) in Chicago and Galena. Giles Spring was elected judge of the county court, to succeed Judge Dickey who had resigned to take his place on the circuit bench. The mayor's court was also kept up, being the fore-runner of all our police courts, seeing that on April 26, 1849, it was ordered that "violators of any city ordinance be brought before the mayor, daily, at nine o'clock, in his office in the north room of the market." (The market at this time occupied State street between Lake and Randolph streets.)

In 1851 the legislature amended the city charter so far as to empower the common council to designate justices of the peace to act as police justices, and continued the same powers in the mayor.

Beside ordering the continuance of the county courts of Cook and Jo Daviess counties, the constitution of 1848 instituted for each county in the State a county court of peculiar and limited jurisdiction as follows:

The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to all probate and such other jurisdiction as the general assembly shall confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases as may be prescribed by law, where the punishment is by fine only, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

To remedy the confusion arising from the existence of two courts with like name but diverse jurisdictions, the legislature added the words "common pleas" to the old name of the county courts of Cook and Jo Daviess. It was in the Cook County Court of Common Pleas that Judge Skinner (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Spring) took his seat in the September term of 1851 and held court continuously for seven months, clearing off a large accumulation of cases and bringing the docket up to date, a state of things which he maintained through his term, at the sacrifice of his own health, for he was compelled by weakness to decline re-election.

In 1853 the legislature established for Chicago the "Recorders Court," giving it jurisdiction as follows: Concurrent with the circuit court in all criminal cases except treason and murder, and in all civil cases where the amount in controversy should not exceed \$100, also all appeals from justice courts.

The business of the United States courts had been growing constantly and in spite of the remarkable power and unwearied devotion of Judge Drummond the accumulations were considerable. In 1856 the judge added three "adjourned terms" to the two provided by act of Congress, making the sittings, practically, almost continuous,

seeing that the terms began on the first Mondays of March, May, July and October, and the third Monday in December. (These sessions were in addition to those he was called upon to hold in the other courts in his district.)

The "Cook County Court of Common Pleas" was supplanted in 1859 by the "Superior Court of Chicago," consisting of three judges, one of whom was the existing judge of the County Court of Common Pleas (John M. Wilson), and the other two (elected in the following April) were Grant Goodrich and Van H. Higgins. Judge Goodrich was succeeded by Judge Joseph E. Gary, now the senior of Chicago judges. Judge Higgins was succeeded by the late lamented John A. Jameson.

This, then, was the small and inadequate provision of State courts of record for the growing city during the "stormy sixties;" one circuit court for the circuit of Cook and Lake counties, three superior courts for the city of Chicago, and one recorder's court for certain criminal matters and all appeals from justices of the peace.

As may be imagined, these few tribunals were crowded to excess, and in hundreds of cases the delay of hearing amounted to a denial of justice.

The constitution of 1870 made a strenuous and successful effort to meet the emergency and remedy the evil. It made Cook county a circuit by itself, with a court of five judges, to be increased proportionately with any increase in population.

The first judges to hold offices under the new law were W. W. Farwell, Henry Booth, John G. Rogers, beside Judge E. S. Williams (holding over) and Lambert Tree, elected to fill a vacancy in the recorder's court, which was continued under the name of the "Criminal Court of Cook County," its jurisdiction being enlarged to the full scope of a circuit court, and its bench being provided for by assignment of judges from the circuit and superior courts.

The superior court and the county court

were continued; therefore the newly made provisions doubled the judicial force and gave promise of a system of judicature ample, unhurried, deliberate and dignified, commensurate with the interests at stake.

But the catastrophe of October 8-9, 1871, threw all into chaos. Every scrap of record of every case in every court vanished from the face of the earth in one short half-hour. Scarcely a law book was left in the city. Scarcely a law office had, on Monday morning, anything but ashes to show for all the papers, files, documents, records, books and letters which had crowded its desks, shelves and pigeon-holes on Saturday night.

The mind refuses to grasp the "abomination of desolation" which confronted the bench and bar as the smoke cleared away and the ruins grew cold with the coming of the hard winter of 1871-2.

It would be useless to try to tell—or even to imagine—how the order of things was restored; or, rather, how a new order of things was instituted. Thousands of pending cases were never resumed, partly because of the destruction of evidence, partly because of the loss of means to carry on the litigation, partly because judgment, if recovered, would be valueless upon execution. Savings were lost, fortunes destroyed, hopes blasted and lives wrecked, beyond count and beyond human conception.

Yet the recovery had to be made—was made. The "burnt record act" provided for the restoration of records where possible, and the admission of copies in place of original documents under certain restrictions. Also for the establishment of a separate docket and calendar for "burnt record" cases, they being entitled to more prompt hearing and dispatch than other actions. So, through the purging the courts of hundreds of baseless causes, the forced abandonment of hundreds of others more meritorious, the invincible courage and industry of bench, bar and clientage, litigation has been renewed and the stream has flowed on, higher and stronger than ever, scarce a ripple on its

surface marking the wrecks that lie below.

The next change in the system was the establishment (1874) of appellate courts by the legislature in accordance with the provision of the constitution of 1870. Four were provided in all, of which one was located in Chicago. Each court has three judges who sit together; and has appellate jurisdiction (only) in matters of appeal and writ of error from final judgments, orders and decrees of the circuit and superior courts, except in criminal matters and cases involving a franchise, a freehold, or the validity of a statute. In these cases appeal and writ of error lie direct to the supreme court. The appellate court, therefore, is only efficient for the relief of the supreme court, and adds nothing to the efficiency of the courts of first instance. The appellate judges are provided by assignment (under the order of the supreme court) from the circuit and superior courts. The first judges assigned in the Chicago District, were W. W. Heaton, George W. Pleasants and Theodore D. Murphy.

The next change—and one of the most important—in the judiciary system of Cook county, was the institution (1877) of the probate court, of which Joshua C. Knickerbocker was elected judge. To condense the very able article on this subject contained in *III Andreas*, p. 246:

The status of this court was early brought in question, and several decisions of the supreme court have been required to settle the controversy. . . . The first question raised was the constitutionality of the act providing for the establishment of probate courts in each of the counties having a population of 70,000 and over. The supreme court at the March term, 1882 . . . sustained the constitutionality of the act. The next question . . . arose out of a conflict of jurisdiction between this and the county court. Judge Knickerbocker assumed the position that when the probate court was established the county court in such county was deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and all other matters over which probate courts are given jurisdiction . . . that of the probate court being exclusive. This opinion was confirmed by the supreme court in *Klokke vs. Dodge*.

The Federal courts have not increased

pari passu with those of the State; nor has their business been of uniform growth as has that of the others. Their greatest single volume of business was that arising under the Federal statute of bankruptcy, passed March 2, 1867 and repealed May 11, 1878; during which 5,349 cases, involving probably \$25,000,000, were adjudicated in the district court; most of them under the great jurist, Henry W. Blodgett, who became judge of that court Jan. 11, 1870, and held the office continuously until 1892 when he resigned to accept the high post of counsel for the American commissioners in the Bering Sea arbitration.

Perhaps the next largest branch of litigation has been the foreclosure in the U. S. Circuit Court of railway mortgages and deeds of trust; such cases to the number of a score or more having come before the court; involving property to the value of not less than \$20,000,000.

The other most noted cases tried in the Federal courts have been those connected with the internal revenue system, including the celebrated "Whisky Ring" prosecutions, which were instituted and carried to a triumphant conclusion before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, under the district attorneyship of Hon. Mark Bangs, assisted by able counsel and opposed by all the force and ingenuity which could be brought to bear through personal and political influences and an unlimited use of money.

The latest change in the Federal judicial system is the establishment (1890) of the appellate courts. These are organized in each judicial circuit in the Union, and serve as intermediate tribunals wherein a considerable proportion of the cases appealed from the circuit and district courts have final adjudication; to the very great relief of the supreme court of the United States. The court of appeals for the seventh judicial circuit (Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin) holds its sessions in Chicago.

It will be interesting to contrast the "day of small things," shown in the opening

pages of this article, with the massive edifice of judicature existing now; just sixty years later.

FEDERAL COURTS.*

U. S. Court of Appeals: Justice, John M. Harlan; Judges, William A. Woods and James G. Jenkins; Clerk, Oliver T. Morton; terms, October in each year.

U. S. Circuit Court: Judge James G. Jenkins; Clerk Sherburne W. Burnham; law terms, 1st Monday in March, May, July and October, and 3d Monday in December; Chancery terms every month.

U. S. District Court: Judge, Peter S. Grosscup; law terms same as Circuit Court.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court, First District: Judges, Joseph E. Gary, Henry M. Shepard, and Arba N. Waterman; Clerk, T. G. McElligott; terms, 1st Tuesday in March and October.

Circuit Court of Cook county: Judges, Murray F. Tuley, Chief Justice; Richard S. Tuthill, Oliver H. Horton, Richard W. Clifford, Arba N. Waterman, Frank Baker, Samuel P. McConnell, Francis Adams, Thomas G. Windes, Edward F. Dunne, Abner Smith, John Gibbons, Elbridge Hanecy and Edmund W. Burke; Clerk, Frank M. Gaultier; terms, 3d Monday in each month.

Superior Court of Cook county: Judges, Joseph E. Gary, Chief Justice; Theodore Brentano, Henry M. Shepard, Philip Stein, Jonas Hutchinson, James Goggin, William G. Ewing, John B. Payne, Nathaniel C. Sears, George F. Blanke, Arthur Chetlain and Henry V. Freeman; Clerk, Stephen D. Griffin; terms, 1st Monday in each month.

County Court: Judge Frank Scales; Clerk, Henry Wulff; terms, 2d Monday in each month.

Probate Court: Judge, Christian C. Kohlmaat; Clerk, Roger C. Sullivan; terms, third Monday in each month.

Criminal Court: Presided over by Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts; Clerk,

*For this compendium the author is indebted to Alfred L. Smith, Esq., compiler of Court Reports.



John M. Rogers

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John C. Schubert; terms, 1st Monday in each month.

This presents an array of thirty-one courts presided over by thirty-four judges. Almost all the courts are in practically continuous session, except during the heat of summer, when

(for about sixty days) the judges are in vacation, except one each of the Circuit and Superior Judges, who remain in session for emergencies, injunctions, receiverships, writs of *habeas corpus*, etc. The Probate Court is also opened every week for pressing business.

CHAPTER V.

SOME NOTABLE TRIALS IN CHICAGO.

THE perfection of the Common Law, has been the boast of jurists and lawyers since its foundations were laid in early English history, in the application of the principles of justice and equity, through judicial decisions, to the varying needs of an advancing civilization. However paradoxical it may appear, the perfection of the system consists in its imperfection. From the nature of the case it can never attain perfection, for its chief glory consists in its flexibility; not indeed in its fundamental maxims and principles, but in the application of these to the ever changing phases of enlarging commerce, and the new requirements of improving social conditions. The Common Law of England met with an infinite variety of new conditions when it was transplanted to America, especially when the monarchical and aristocratic institutions among which it had its birth and early maturity, gave way before the advance of democratic and popular government. And on this side of the ocean the evolution of trade and manufactures, the growth of liberal ideas, the expansion of inland commerce, the rise of corporate franchises and the introduction of new inventions, as well as an almost infinite variety of new interests, has called for radical changes in its ancient code. Again, as the settlement of the country has progressed, pushing a teeming population away from the Atlantic sea-board over the mountains, and spreading it over the interior valleys, modifications in application of principles, and administration of justice have been continually introduced. In the evolution of such a city as Chicago it is inevitable that a great variety of new

occasions should arise, in which the Common Law becomes plastic under the moulding hands of a local judiciary.

Then the changes which the Statute Law, not always wisely or intelligently framed, has introduced, not only in methods of procedure but in personal and civil rights as well, has given occasion for judicial construction, and introduced continually new and changing obligations and remedies. So infinite are the phases of civil relations, so variant the customs of society, and so dominant the passions and ambitions of men, that a condition of settled and permanent administration of law is never reached.

Precedents established to-day are overturned to-morrow. Decisions applied to one state of facts, with unquestioned propriety, are unsuited to the exigencies of another. In proportion as a community is progressive, as its relations become complex, as its commerce broadens and its interests diversify, there arises a continual need of judicial interference and construction, to interpret laws, and apply them for the promotion of justice. For such reasons perfection is never reached. No sooner are one set of precedents established than varying conditions require others. Hence, as a city like Chicago grows in numbers and increases in business, courts multiply, judges have to be increased in number, calendars become crowded, and the bar becomes an essential and efficient power in the harmonious development of its life.

It is interesting, and not without a degree of profit, that one reviews the records of past controversies, and observes the progres-



E. M. J. Latham.

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sive march of the law as it keeps pace with the growth of interests and the expansion of life.

It is proposed to gather up from the judicial records of Chicago some of the notable cases and subjects which have occupied the thought of the judiciary and the bar—a task not entirely barren of interest, and marking in a manner, like landmarks, the progress of the social and political life.

The United States was the original source of the land titles in the city of Chicago.

That part of the original plat lying between Madison and Kinzie streets on the south and north, and State and Halsted streets on the east and west, containing three-eighths of a square mile, and lying upon the main channel of the Chicago river, and over the junction of the two branches, was what was known as "Canal Land," having been granted by Congress in 1827 to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

In the autumn of 1829, commissioners authorized the laying out the "Town of Chicago" on the section comprised within the above mentioned limits. That part of the town lying between the lake shore and State street, was a part of the military reservation of Fort Dearborn, and was surveyed, platted and sold at a later date, under instructions from the Secretary of War, by authority of an act of Congress, and was known as Fort Dearborn Addition. As the city extended its limits the titles were derived from the Canal Trustees or from the Land Office, according as they were situated upon odd or even numbered sections. As may be conjectured many disputes and collisions occurred in the allotment among settlers and purchasers of these tracts, which depended upon questions of fact settled by the rude authorities of those days, without giving rise to proceedings which have become historical.

Jean Baptiste Beaubean, a trader with the Indians, and son of a French pioneer of Detroit, had purchased a rude house and occupied unchallenged an undefined piece of ground

outside the walls of Fort Dearborn. As the prospects of making a town began to brighten, and some value began to be attached to lands, he made one or two ineffectual attempts to enter his claim. At last in May, 1835, he applied to the Register and Receiver of the Government Land Office in Chicago to enter the southwest fractional quarter of section 10, township 37, range 14 east, containing a trifle over 75 acres of land, for which he tendered in payment \$94.61. His application was granted, a receipt for the purchase money made, and a certificate of entry made and delivered to him. The next year Murray McConnell, a lawyer residing at Jacksonville, as grantee of the greater part of the claim, brought a suit of ejectment in the Circuit Court of Cook county against Col. Lafayette Wilcox, who was in charge as Agent of the United States of the government property at Fort Dearborn. The action was tried before Judge Thomas Ford at the October term of 1836, of the Circuit Court. Mr. McConnell tried the case on the part of the plaintiff, and David J. Baker, Esq., United States District Attorney, appeared for the defendant.

Judge Ford held that the entry by Beaubean was valid, but that it could not be enforced against the United States until a patent had issued. He directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant. Tradition affirms that President Jackson had a patent before him, and was in the act of attaching his signature to it, when he was informed of the pendency of the suit, when he tore the paper into fragments, and threw them under his feet. This, however, lacks verification.

Mr. McConnell appealed the case to the State Supreme Court, where it was elaborately argued. The case is fully reported in 1st Scammon, 344. The opinion of the court, prepared by Justice Smith covers thirty four pages of Scammon's Reports. Judge Lockwood dissented and Judge Wilson declined to sit from interest.

The Circuit Court was reversed. The court held the decision of the Register and Receiver, on the question of preemptibility of

the land, judicial in its nature and conclusive; that the military reservation had in fact been abandoned by the government; that the action would lie against the agent of the U. S., and that the laws of Illinois made the land office certificate, a competent title, and governed the case. The opinion discussing these and a number of other collateral questions, is an interesting one. It is apparent that the Court deemed the questions important ones, and designed to lay down a precedent which should settle the mooted questions. It is, too, an able opinion, citing copious authorities, and reasoning out its conclusions with a chain of specious, if not sound logic.

The case was then removed to the Supreme Court of the U. S. by writ of error, where it was again elaborately argued at the January term of 1839, and the opinion of the supreme court reversing the State Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Barbour, and is reported in 13 Peters' Reports 497. It held that the receipt and certificate of entry by the local land officers were void, as made upon a subject, over which they had no jurisdiction, since the land was a part of a military reservation, which, though sometimes left unoccupied, had been made by competent authority, and could not be deemed abandoned when left unoccupied by stress of military events; and finally that the laws of Illinois had no application to the case; that it was solely governed by the laws of the United States. No more thorough overthrow of the logic of a State Court was ever made by the Federal Court. The case well illustrates the conflict which local and general views produce, even in the highest tribunals, serving different jurisdictions.

While these proceedings were in progress in the courts, an effort was made in 1838 to establish the claim in Congress. Testimony was submitted, and the merits of Mr. Beaubean as a settler and friend of the government in its relations with the Indians, were strongly insisted on.

The committee having the matter under consideration, was informed that there was

good reason to suspect collusion on the part of the local land officers, and reported adversely. In 1840 the United States filed a bill in chancery, to procure the cancellation of the certificate issued to Mr. Beaubean, and he was decreed to surrender it for cancellation, and the purchase money which he had paid was refunded to him.

When the Fort Dearborn addition was sold by the government, a number of lots were selected by Mr. Beaubean, with the understanding among the settlers that no one should bid against him. A speculator however, bid so that Mr. Beaubean secured only one lot for which he paid \$225. An indignation meeting was held by the settlers, but it was ineffectual to set aside legal decisions or cancel title.

At last Congress passed an act donating to Mr. Beaubean four or five lots as compensation for his improvements, which closed the long and exciting controversy over the Beaubean claim.

The early settlers of Chicago, largely nurtured in New England, and imbued with the sentiments of equality and liberty so intense and predominant in that section of the country, infused into the community a leaven of their principles and sentiments that, while professedly loyal to what were at that time in political circles, denominated the "Compromises of the Constitution," it was difficult to carry them into effect, when they called for the surrender of escaped slaves into their former bondage. "The underground railroad" ran through Chicago on its way to Canada and had there many vigilant station agents.

Neither the judges of the courts nor the officers charged with the administration of the law, were vigilant to enforce its requirements upon alleged fugitives, while public opinion was violently opposed to it. It resulted that few fugitives were returned and applications after a few unsuccessful attempts, fell into "innocuous desuetude."

In the annals of the Bench and Bar of Chicago, the following incident is related: "In August, 1833, there resided in Chicago,

six or seven free colored men, all of whom had come from free States. The lawgivers of Illinois, however, had not contemplated such a contingency, the earlier population (of the State at large) having come from slave States. The laws had provided that if a negro was found in the State without free papers, he should be prosecuted and fined, and if necessary, sold to pay the fine. Some of the enemies of the black man, or pro slavery admirers of the black code, or believers in the blessings of the peculiar institution for the heaven-marked subject race, or possibly some aspirant for political preferment at the hands of the dominant party, which was largely under the control of the slave holding aristocracy of the South, felt it to be their duty or interest to prosecute these early representatives here of the proscribed race. J. G. Caton undertook their defense and pleaded their case before the Court of County Commissioners. This was putting a very liberal interpretation of judicial powers on the rather euphemistic term court, as applied to the Board of County Commissioners. But 'Court' was then the legal designation of that body, and the young lawyer overcame their natural modesty, or their unwillingness to assume a function hitherto unheard of. They ended by acceding to the learned Jurists' exposition of the law, and as the highest accessible representatives of the judiciary of the sovereign State of Illinois, they granted to his grateful clients the required certificates of freedom, which were never questioned, and passed for excellent free papers. Mr. Caton's fee was a dollar from each of the beneficiaries."

The first fugitive slave case that arose is described by Andreas in his interesting narrative of the Bench and Bar of Chicago. "On the seventh of June, 1851, before George W. Meeker, U. S. Commissioner, was arraigned one Morris Johnson, alleged to be a runaway slave. Crawford E. Smith, of Lafayette county, Mo., by power of attorney to Samuel S. Martin, of Chicago, had him arrested as his slave William, who had escaped from his premises July 4th, 1850.

"After a trial which occupied three days, besides postponements, the prisoner was discharged on the 13th, ostensibly because of a discrepancy between the writ and the record. The former called for a copper colored negro five feet five inches in height, while the latter showed a dark enough negro to be called black, while he measured five feet eight inches. His acquittal was largely due to the unpopularity of the law and the unwillingness of the bench, bar and people of Chicago to act as negro hunters for southern slave holders. Among other obstacles thrown in the way of the owner's representatives in this case, was the demand that they should prove by other than hearsay testimony that Missouri was a slave State. Had the decision been different, it is probable that Crawford E. Smith would have been no nearer getting possession of his chattel, as the 'underground railroad' was at that time in active operation here."

Another case is related by the same authority. "Three alleged fugitive slaves, thrown into jail in Chicago on a charge of assault were taken to Springfield on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Treat of the Supreme Court, and discharged by him, September 23, 1854. Some ten weeks later, Col. Henry Wilton, U. S. Marshal arrived in Chicago from Springfield, armed with four writs for the arrest of as many runaway slaves. He ordered out the Light Guards in anticipation of resistance, and directed that company A of the National Guards should be in readiness. The officer in command of the Light Guards took legal advice from ex-Judge Dickey, who assured him that Henry Wilton had no legal authority to issue such an order, whereupon the military withdrew, and the Marshal returned to Springfield without the fugitives."

The proclamation of emancipation by Abraham Lincoln, sealed by the surrender at Appomatox, so unified American institutions on the basis of the equal and inalienable rights of all men, that no similar demand could arise.

While the city was young and its commerce

restricted, not much attention was paid to the riparian rights, which in the course of her growth to commercial supremacy, have become of great importance and inestimable value. Titles to lands abutting upon the lake were derived from the government through the Fort Dearborn reservation, the sale of canal lands, and direct purchases of lands in even numbered sections from the land office. Through these lands streets were dedicated in original plats, or laid by municipal authority, sometimes skirting the lake front, and in other cases running at a right angle from it. When lands were donated to the State in aid of the Illinois Central railroad, a right of way through the public lands was given one hundred feet in width. In the grant of these lands made to the railroad company, the right of way was widened to two hundred feet, and in the ordinances of the city extending the right of way through the corporate limits, it was again broadened to three hundred feet. The company in consideration of the municipal grant undertook and constructed a breakwater outside of its line, at enormous expense, along the whole water front of the city.

In 1853, James H. Collins, one of the able and early lawyers in the city, applied to the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, presided over by Judge Skinner, for an injunction against the Illinois Central railroad company. Mr. Skinner owned a lot abutting the lake, and claimed ownership to the middle of the lake, and contested the right of way. The petitioner argued the case in his own behalf, assisted by I. N. Arnold and J. M. Wilson, while the railroad side was conducted by James F. Joy, of Detroit. The litigation resulted in a compromise by which the railroad company paid Mr. Collins damages, and secured the right of way over his land.

The next year a similar suit was instituted by Chas. Walker, who owned an abutting lot, in the circuit court, Judge Morris presiding. Commissioners had awarded to Mr. Walker

\$47,800 damages, from which an appeal was taken; eight days were occupied in taking testimony, and two in the argument of counsel. The jury found for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at \$20,712. Thus the right of abutting owners to payment for land taken by the railroad company for its right of way, notwithstanding the grants by the government, the State, and the city, was established and acquiesced in by the company.

Thus matters stood for thirty years. In the meantime the railroad company had acquired other rights by purchase of land and city ordinances, and had built many tracks along the lake front, filled in a broad stretch between the ancient shore line and its tracks, and erected stations, slips, warehouses and other structures to accommodate its immense traffic. It had become a great and wealthy corporation. The City too had grown, and its commerce expanded. A new generation had come upon the stage, less ready to extend privileges to an exacting corporation, and disposed to criticise and limit those somewhat improvidently granted by the authorities of the infant City, intent only upon securing the entrance of the railroad.

The railroad company had secured a confirmation of its claims by an act of the State legislature passed in 1869 over the veto of Governor Palmer, by virtue of which it made most extravagant claims. It claimed ownership in fee of three blocks of ground situated at the north end of Lake Park and adjoining the companies' railroads; also the absolute ownership of the bed of Lake Michigan for one and a half miles along the whole lake front, and one mile into the lake. Also the exclusive right to build, own and control for its own profit, piers, docks and wharves, in the outer harbor of Chicago, and by virtue of certain ordinances of the city, passed in 1852, '5 and '6, it also claimed the right to widen its railroad one hundred feet into the lake from Randolph street to Twelfth street, and the right to use in perpetuity two trian-



Yours Truly
J. Knickerbocker

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gular pieces of ground covering an area of several acres recovered from the lake in front of ground belonging to the United States. The value of the property and rights claimed was estimated by the United States Attorney at \$100,000,000.

Restive under these comprehensive claims, and moved with indignation at the prospect of the heritage of the people being appropriated by a grasping corporation for private profit, in March, 1883, a suit was instituted by the State of Illinois, on relation of the attorney-general, against the Illinois Central railway company, the city of Chicago and the United States, in the circuit court, which, on petition of the railroad company was removed into the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois.

The railroad company and the City of Chicago appeared in the suit and filed their voluminous pleadings. The United States had not appeared, when in 1877 the Attorney-General of the United States called upon William G. Ewing, the United States District Attorney, for a report of the facts of the case, and the interest which the United States had in the controversy. His report, bearing date June, 1887, is a thorough and comprehensive statement of the facts bearing upon the acquisition of whatever title the railroad company had obtained, and a very able legal opinion, the conclusion of which was that the act of 1869, under which the company claimed its chief title, was void for various reasons, and recommending that the United States should institute a suit in chancery to settle the question, and vindicate what he deemed the public interest.

The case, after long delay, came on for trial, at a term of the United States Circuit Court, presided over by Justice Harlan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After a protracted trial and exhaustive argument, the Court entered its decree, adjudging that the fee to certain lands in the City of Chicago is in the City in trust for public use, and that said City as riparian

proprietor of said lands on its lake front has power to erect public landing places, etc., and that the Illinois act of 1873, repealing the act of 1869, had the effect to withdraw from the Illinois Central railroad company the grant to it by the third section of the act of 1869, of the submerged lands in Lake Michigan, and reinvested the State with its right and title thereto, etc., and enjoining the railroad company from erecting structures in or filling up a certain portion of the bed of Lake Michigan.

The very elaborate opinion prepared by Justice Harlan will be found in 33d Federal Reporter 730, and it is interesting, besides its discussion of the law, as a complete statement of the historical facts and legislative acts bearing upon the subject.

The broad effect of the decree was to restore to the City of Chicago the control of the submerged lands along its lake front and to confine the ownership of the railroad company to the right of way, or to the property which it had purchased or acquired from its proprietors.

It swept away the arrogant claim which it had laid to the lake front and the harbor of the city.

Each of the parties, the Illinois Central railroad company, the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago, appealed from the decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case came on for argument on the 12th of October, 1892, and three days were occupied with the hearing. The arguments were made by Messrs. B. F. Ayer and John N. Jewett, for the railroad company, by Messrs. John S. Miller and S. S. Gregory for the City, and by the Attorney General, Mr. George Hunt, for the State of Illinois. A final decision was made on the 5th of December, 1892. The opinion of the court was prepared by Mr. Justice Field, and may be found in full in 146 U. S. Reports 387-476.

It was more radical and sweeping than that of the Circuit Court had been. The main provisions of the decree were affirmed, but

on different grounds from those on which the Court below had placed it while in some of its minor details it was modified. The court took the broad ground that the act of the Illinois legislature of 1869 was void as *ultra vires*. Among the fifteen sections of the syllabi of the case all of which are important, but too long to be copied here, the following are selected.

2. The works of the Illinois Central railroad company constructed in the city of Chicago under the authority of law and by the requirement of the City as a condition of its consent that the company might locate its road within its limits, are not such an encroachment upon the domain of the State, as to require the interposition of the Court for their removal or for any restriction in their use.

3. The Illinois Central railroad company never by the reclamation from the waters of the lake of the land upon which its tracks are laid in the city of Chicago, or by the construction of its road and works connected therewith, obtained an absolute fee in the land reclaimed, nor a consequent right to dispose of the same to other parties, or to use it for any other purpose than the construction and operation of its railroad thereon.

4. The Illinois Central railroad company did not acquire by the mere construction of its road and other works in Chicago, any rights as riparian proprietor to reclaim still other lands from the waters of the lake for its use, or the construction of piers, docks and wharves in the furtherance of its business. It could only reclaim the land under the waters for the construction of a railroad on a track not to exceed a specified width, and of works connected therewith.

8. The trust devolving upon the State for the public and which can only be discharged by the management and control of property in which the public has an interest, can not be relinquished by a transfer of the property

9. The legislature of Illinois cannot deprive the State of control over the bed and the waters of the harbor of Chicago, and

place the same in the hands of a private corporation.

10. The bed or soil of navigable waters is held by the people of the State in their character of Sovereign in trust for public uses for which they are adapted.

11. The Illinois act of April 16, 1869, was in operative to affect, modify, or in any other respect to control the sovereignty or dominion of the State over the submerged lands in lake Michigan, or its ownership thereof, and any such attempted operation of the act was annulled by the repealing act of April 15, 1873.

14. The city of Chicago as riparian owner of the grounds on its east or lake front, between the north line of Randolph street and the north line of block twenty-three produced to lake Michigan, and by its charter, has power to construct and keep in repair on such lake front, public landing places, wharves, docks and levees, subject to the authority of the State to prescribe the lines beyond which such structure may not be extended into the navigable waters of the harbor, and to such supervision and control as the United States may rightfully exercise.

15. The State of Illinois is the owner in fee of the submerged lands constituting the bed of lake Michigan, which the third section of the State act of April 15, 1869, purported to grant the Illinois Central railroad company, and the State act of April 15, 1873, repealing the same is valid and effective for the purpose of restoring to the State the same control, dominion and ownership of said lands that it had prior to the passage of the act of April 16, 1869.

Thus the long struggle ended by the railroad company acquiring a confirmation of its right to the possession, control and enjoyment of its tracks along its right of way, with stations, slips, warehouses and other works essential to the operation of its railway, which has never been seriously questioned; while all its other claims were disallowed and the control of the lake front, sub-



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The status of this public ground remained for more than fifty years a subject of uncertainty. Its origin dates back

Dearborn Park.

to the time when Fort Dearborn Addition, a part of the Fort Dearborn Reservation, was platted by Mathew Birchard, as agent of Hon. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, on the 6th of June, 1839. On the plat then made and recorded, the half block since known as Dearborn Park, lying west of Michigan avenue and between Randolph and Washington streets, as well as all property between Randolph and Madison streets, is designated as, "public ground forever to remain vacant of buildings." The plat having been signed and acknowledged by a nominal agent, did not conform to the State statute, and did not constitute a statutory dedication for public use. The ground remained an open waste, the government made no claim to it, and the local authorities bestowed no care on it. It remained a waif, without parent or protector. Only one thing was certain—it must remain forever vacant of buildings. In 1852, the Illinois Central railroad company obtained a deed from the Secretary of War of the United States for its right of way along the lake front, for which it paid \$45,000. In August, 1869, the question was brought to bar before Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, and on a bill in equity on behalf of the United States *vs.* the Illinois Central railroad company, he held that though never legally dedicated under the State statute, it had become public property by virtue of a common law dedication, but subject to the restriction of remaining vacant of buildings (2 Bissell C. C. Reports 174), and he issued an injunction prohibiting the railroad company from erecting a depot on a portion of the tract, for which it had obtained authority both from the State of Illinois and the City Council of Chicago.

At last, after fifty-four years of uncertainty as to what use to put the ground to, the city has solved the problem by devoting the half block lying west of Michigan Avenue as a site

for the Public Library, upon which is being erected a massive and magnificent building.

While it may not be clear but that the prohibition against buildings is still in force, the use to which it is appropriated is so appropriate, and one in which every citizen has not only an interest, but a feeling of patriotic pride, that it is quite improbable that any question will ever be raised, or if raised, whether it may not be held that the condition has become obsolete. It is certain that the considerations which gave it pertinency in 1839 have lost their force in 1893.

Before proceeding to erect the library building, an act of the legislature of Illinois sanctioning it was obtained, and also the written consent of all the owners of property abutting the park.

The trial of eight persons indicted for murder committed in the riot at Hay-market Square in Chicago

The Anarchist Trials.

on the evening of May 4th, 1886, was in some aspects the most remarkable criminal trial which has occurred in this country. It was remarkable for the wide-spread interest which it excited among all classes of the immediate community and throughout the country, from the protracted duration of the proceedings, from the dignity and forensic ability with which they were conducted on both sides, and especially from the application of the law of Conspiracy to the case—seeking to charge as principals in the crime—which was the culmination of a popular tumult, the teachers and propagators of anarchistic theories, and the inciters of unlawful force in the columns of newspapers and in popular discussions.

The leading facts of the riot and trial have been narrated at pages 262 *et seq.*, of this volume. It is intended here to only treat of the legal principles involved and established by the Court of last resort in its affirmance of the judgment of the trial Court, and its sanction of the doctrines laid down by the learned Judge who presided at the trial.

Hon. Joseph Easton Gary, of the Superior Court, was presiding Judge. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Julius S. Grinnell, the State's Attorney. The prisoners were defended by W. P. Black and Messrs. Solomon and Zeister. The trial commenced June 21st and continued till August 20th, of which four weeks were consumed in obtaining a jury. Nearly one thousand talesmen were called and examined before the panel was made up.

The trial developed the facts that in a time of much excitement and unrest, during which a large element of the wage workers were agitating their grievances, a public meeting was called and had convened on Haymarket Square, and while being addressed by one of the defendants, Fielding—was charged upon by a detachment of police, who commanded the meeting to disperse. Immediately the officers were set upon and missiles were thrown and some fire arms discharged, when a bomb, thrown by some unknown hand, exploded, killing the policeman Mathias Degan, whose murder was charged in the indictment, together with seven or eight others, and wounding many more. The prisoner, Parsons, was editor of the *Alarm*, which had in recent issues published seditious articles, abounding with anarchistic doctrine and most atrocious sentiments, who was also present at the meeting. Another prisoner, Spies, was editor and publisher of a paper called *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which had lately published articles advising a resort to violence and force to overturn the oppressors of labor, and the upholders of what it called a system of oppression.

Another prisoner, Lingg, employed himself in the manufacture of dynamite bombs, though the one that made the fatal explosion was not traced to him. The other prisoners were identified by more or less conclusive testimony with the illegal conspiracy. The identity of the person who fired and threw the bomb was never established.

It will be noted that the testimony to establish a criminal conspiracy, to identify the

prisoners with it, and to connect it with the riot and explosion which occurred at the Haymarket meeting, was circumstantial. It embraced a multitude of particulars relating to the state of public feeling, the discussions of the time, the publication of seditious articles, the sentiments expressed and appeals made in public meetings, and the sentiments, demeanor and employment of the prisoners, which, altogether, was relied on to form a chain of proof that a crime had been devised, and that the prisoners were consciously and actively participants in committing the purposed crime.

Although demanding separate trials, they were jointly tried. It is quite impossible to gather up in the limits of a review the strands of testimony, which, twisted together, formed the rope of conviction, which in the judgment of the jury sealed the fate of the anarchists.

Since the heat and fervor of feeling which the massacre aroused and which the trial fanned to a flame has passed away, the permanent interest which attaches to the trial is in the doctrine which was applied, making persons responsible for their utterances and acts, through the law of conspiracy, in the ultimate convulsions and crimes which are traced to them.

To feel that the responsibility cast upon Judge Gary was a heavy one, it is only needful to recall the discussions which this law of Conspiracy has elicited from the time of its enunciation in England; the abuses into which it fell in times of Star Chamber trials and political prosecutions, and the care with which the framers of our American Constitutions have taken, to cut off the abuses haunting *ex post facto* laws, attainders and constructive treasons, and to guard the liberty of opinion and of the press, while holding all to the legitimate responsibility of their overt acts.

On the other hand, public feeling was wrought to a high degree of reprobation by the wild and visionary theories of the Anarchists shamelessly avowed in newspapers,

pamphlets and speeches, and the atrocious measures which they advocated to subvert the law and institutions of the land—most of them being refugas spawned from the vilest mass of European therioists. The public sensibilities had been shocked by the violence of the Haymarket attack upon the officers, and by the great fatality which followed the explosion. The newspapers, those potent moulders of public opinion, were clamorous in identifying the accused with the worst class of anarchists, and in demanding their conviction. Surrounded with these influences, which filled all minds as pervasively and subtly as the atmosphere fills the interstices of material bodies, the presiding Judge needed more than ordinary firmness, patience, and discernment to hold the scales of justice with an impartial hand, and grant to the accused that fair and unprejudiced trial, which it is the aim of our judicial administration to secure to all.

The trial was conducted on both sides with the ability which great learning, full comprehension of the complicated facts of the case, and professional zeal inspired, and in the main with a fair degree of courtesy. The verdict as has been stated found all the prisoners guilty of murder as charged, and passed sentence of death upon all but one, to whom a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary was allotted. It was received with almost universal acquiescence, as merited by the testimony and facts of the unprecedented case.

A case of such magnitude and importance could hardly be expected to go to judgment, without first being presented to the Appellate Court for review, and perchance the gaining a new trial.

Accordingly a writ of error was sued out, and the case came before the Supreme Court for argument. The same able attorneys represented the plaintiffs in error that had defended them at the trial, with the aid of Mr. Leonard Swett. The defendants in error were represented in addition to the State's Attorney, by Mr. George Hunt, Attorney-

General, Mr. Francis W. Walker, Mr. Edmund Furthman, and Mr. George C. Ingham. That the case was exhaustively argued, and as thoroughly considered by the High Court, is evident from the fact that the report of the case occupies 267 pages of Vol. 122 of the Illinois Reports, and the opinion of the Court delivered by Justice Magruder fills 168 pages of the same volume.

On the argument the Counsel for the condemned raised objections to the panel of jurors who were summoned by a special agent, who was alleged to have selected for jurors such men only as were known to be favorable to conviction. They objected to several of the jurors of the trial panel as confessing to opinions formed unfavorable to the prisoners. They made many criticisms upon the testimony admitted, especially to that large amount of documentary evidence, consisting of passages from anarchistical newspapers, pamphlets, and books of a general nature, as well as from papers conducted by two of the condemned. They laid great stress upon the instructions prepared by the prosecution, and approved by the Judge, especially the following :

The Court further instructs the jury as a matter of law, that if they believe from the evidence in this case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants or any of them, conspired and agreed together or with others to overthrow the law by force, or to unlawfully resist the officers of the law; and if they further believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that in pursuance of such conspiracy and in furtherance of the common object, a bomb was thrown by a member of such conspiracy at the time, and that Matthew J. Degan was killed, then such of the defendants that the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, to have been parties to such conspiracy are guilty of murder, whether present at the killing or not, and whether the identity of the person throwing the bomb be established or not.

5½. If these defendants or any two or

more of them conspired together with or not with any other person or persons, to excite the people or classes of people of the city to sedition, tumult and riot, to use deadly weapons against and take the lives of other persons, as a means to carry their designs and purposes into effect, and in pursuance of such conspiracy, and in furtherance of its objects, any of the persons so conspiring publicly by print or speech advised or encouraged the commission of murder, without designating time, place or occasion at which it should be done, and in pursuance of and produced by such advice or encouragement, murder was committed, then all of such conspirators are guilty of such murder, whether the person who perpetrated such murder can be identified or not. If such murder was committed in pursuance of such advice or encouragement and was induced thereby, it does not matter what change if any, in the order or condition of society, or what, if any, advantage to themselves or others, the conspirators proposed as the result of their conspiracy; nor does it matter whether such advice or encouragement had been frequent and long continued or not, except in determining whether the perpetrator was or was not acting in pursuance of such advice or encouragement, and was or was not induced thereby to commit murder. If there was such conspiracy as in this instruction is recited, such advice or encouragement was given, and murder was committed in pursuance of and induced thereby, then all such conspirators are guilty of murder. Nor does it matter if there was such conspiracy, how impracticable or impossible of success its ends and aims were, nor how foolish and ill arranged were the plans for its execution, except as bearing upon the question of whether there was or was not such conspiracy."

The Counsel further assigned as error the refusal of the Court to give instructions to the jury as requested by them, especially the refusal to give the following:

8. If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants or any of them entered

into a conspiracy to bring about a change of government for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, by peaceable means if possible, but if necessary, to resort to force for that purpose, and that in addition thereto in pursuance of that object, the Haymarket meeting was assembled by such conspirator or conspirators to discuss the best means to right the grievances of the working classes, without any intention of doing any unlawful act on that occasion, and when so assembled the bomb by which officer Degan lost his life was thrown by a person outside of said conspiracy, and without the knowledge and approval of the defendant or defendants so found to have entered into said conspiracy, then and in that case, the Court instructs the jury that they are bound to acquit the defendants.

13. The court further instructs the jury that under the constitution of this State, it is the right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for what they believe to be the common good, and that so long as such meeting is peaceably conducted, orderly, and not tending to riot or a breach of the peace, no official or authority has or can have any legal right to attempt the dispersion thereof in a forcible manner. Such attempt if made would be unwarranted and illegal, and might legally be resisted with such necessary and reasonable degree of force as to prevent the consummation of such dispersal. If the jury believe from the evidence in this cause, that the meeting of May 4, 1886, was called for a legal purpose, and at the time it was ordered to disperse by the police was being conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner, and was about peaceably to disperse, and that the defendants, or those participating in said meeting, had in connection therewith no illegal nor felonious purpose or design, then the order for the dispersal thereof was authorized illegal, and in violation of the rights of said assembly and of the people who were there gathered.

And if the jury further believe from the evidence that the meeting was a quiet and



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orderly meeting, lawfully convened, and that the order for the dispersal was unauthorized and illegal under the provisions of the constitution of this State referred to, and that upon such order being given, some person in said gathering, without the knowledge, aid, counsel procurement, encouragement, or abetting of the defendants, or any of them, then or theretofore given, and solely because of his own passion, fear, hatred, malice, or ill will, or in pursuance of his views of the right of self-defense, threw a bomb among the police, wherefrom resulted the murder or homicide charged in the indictment, then the defendants would not be liable for the results of such bomb, and your verdict should be not guilty.

The Court for reasons that are given at considerable length holds that the jury was constituted in accordance with the statutes, and that none of its members were disqualified from prejudice or opinions which would not yield to the force of evidence.

It considers the objections to the admission of certain parts of the testimony; which was stoutly opposed by the counsel for the defendants, and holds that the testimony was relevant to the case, and properly allowed to be presented to the jury, or if in any case not strictly pertinent, it was of such character as not to prejudice.

Coming to the main aspects of the case, after defining the crime of murder, and the Illinois statute abolishing the distinction between principal and accessory, the Court says, "The questions which present themselves at the threshold of the case, are these: Did the defendants have a common purpose or design to advise, encourage, aid or abet the murder of the police?"

Did they combine together with others with a view to carrying that purpose or design into effect? Did they or either or any of them do such acts or make such declarations in furtherance of the common purpose or design as did actually have the effect of encouraging, aiding or abetting the crime in question?" For the solution of these ques-

tions the evidence is elaborately examined. "The first inquiry which naturally suggests itself is, who made the bomb which killed Degan?" The evidence reviewed in considerable detail is sufficient, "we think that the jury was warranted in believing from the evidence that the bomb which killed Degan, was one of the bombs made by the defendant Lingg.

"The next question to be considered is, why did the defendant Lingg make the bomb which killed Degan?" The court then reviews the testimony which depicts the international Workingmen's Association, generally called the Internationals, its principles as set forth in the columns of the *Alarm* and *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and in other publications, and its methods, and points out that all the defendants were members of some or several of the "groups" of the Association in Chicago. Also the Lehr and Wehr Verein, which had companies and armed sections in Chicago.

"There can be no doubt," says the court, "that the organization here described was an unlawful conspiracy. First. Its purpose was unlawful; it designed to bring about a social revolution. Second. Its methods were unlawful;" to-wit, arming and drilling in violation of the State Militia law. "Coming back to the defendant Lingg, we think it quite apparent from the testimony, that his efforts in the matter of constructing bombs, were made under the auspices of the International Association and in the furtherance of its objects and purposes."

The Court then traces the progress of the conspiracy from its general character to a specific purpose which culminated in the attack on the police at the Haymarket. They conclude "that the plan adopted on Monday night, with its provisions for bomb throwing, shooting, meeting places, signal committee, mass meeting, communication with absent members, etc., was an unlawful conspiracy, there can be no doubt."

The testimony is next cited which connects the attack upon the police force made the

following Tuesday night, with the preparations made at the Monday's meeting. They conclude this review. "Taking all the circumstances together the jury were justified in finding that the actors upon the stage of Tuesday night's tragedy were playing the parts assigned to them in the conspiracy of the previous night, and that the death of Degan occurred as a part of the execution of that conspiracy, and while the parties to it were engaged in carrying it out."

The court next takes up the testimony which identified each of the defendants as connected with the conspiracy. Lingg, Engel and Fischer, Spies and Schawb, Fielden, Parsons and Neebe. As to the latter they say, "We can not say that the jury were not justified in holding him responsible, along with his confederates for the murder on Tuesday night of one of the very policemen, whose death he was urging and advocating on Monday night."

The court concluded its long review, as follows:

"In their lengthy argument counsel for the defence make some other points of minor importance, which are not here noticed. As to these it is sufficient to say that we have considered them and do not regard them as well taken."

Mr. Justice Mulkey said from the bench:

"While I concur in the conclusion reached and also in the general view presented in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from error, for I do not think it is. I am, nevertheless, of opinion that none of the errors complained of are of so serious a character as to require a reversal of the judgment."

It must be confessed that the testimony as cited by the court with great minuteness, arranged in logical order, developing the progress of the conspiracy from its general character, to a specific purpose, leading by regular steps to the catastrophe, is a very strong if not impregnable chain, and conducts the reader to an almost inevitable conviction of the justness of the judgment. If

it fails anywhere it is in suppressing that view of the case which the defense naturally adopted, that it was the irruption of the police upon a peaceable and orderly meeting which was on the point of dispersion, that maddened some cranky possessor of a bomb into launching it into the crowd of pursuers, and brought on, by a sudden onset of passion, a fatal melee.

After the judgment had been affirmed the counsel for the condemned made an application to the Supreme Court of the U. S. for a writ of error, which was refused, the court failing to find any federal question involved, 123 U. S. Reports 131.

Gov. Oglesby commuted the sentence of two to imprisonment for life, one committed suicide, and the penalty of death was quietly executed upon the remaining four.

Six years have passed, during which the awful tragedy has almost faded from the minds of men, and the memory of the dead Anarchists has only been revived by their admiring disciples in feeble demonstrations upon the anniversaries of their execution. In the meantime the cloud of Anarchism which loomed in the sky, an indefinable and portentous menace to the peace of society, has passed into an innocuous vapor.

Ordinarily the decision of a Court of last resort is final, and sets at rest all variant opinions. By a singular conjunction the decision in the Anarchist case has come under review in a competent tribunal, and its authority if not overthrown, has been seriously impeached. It happens that one of the former Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago—the court which took jurisdiction of the trial—has become Governor of Illinois. One of his late official acts has been to take under review the case, and as a result to grant a pardon to Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, who were undergoing imprisonment. He has accompanied the granting of the pardons with a published and widely circulated pamphlet in which his view of the case, and his reasons are stated with judicial clearness and acumen. The positions taken

by Gov. Altgeld are best stated in his own words.

He premises that the prosecution could not discover who had thrown the bomb and could not bring the really guilty man to justice, and, as some of the men indicted were not at the Haymarket meeting and had nothing to do with it, the prosecution was forced to proceed on the theory that the men indicted were guilty of murder, because it was claimed they had at various times in the past printed and uttered incendiary and seditious language, practically advising the killing of policemen, of Pinkerton men and others acting in that capacity, and that they were, therefore, responsible for the murder of Mathias Degan.

A number of the petitioners, he says, who have examined the case more carefully assert:

First. That the jury which tried the case was a packed jury selected to convict.

Second. That according to the law laid down by the supreme court, both prior to and again since the trial of this case, the jurors, according to their own answers, were not competent jurors and the trial was therefore not a legal trial.

Third. That the defendants were not proven to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.

Fourth. That as to the defendant Neebe, the State's Attorney had declared at the close of the evidence that there was no case against him and yet he has been kept in prison all these years.

Fifth. That the trial Judge was either so prejudiced against the defendants, or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community that he could not and did not grant a fair trial.

Was the jury packed?

I. The record of the trial shows that the jury in this case was not drawn in the manner that juries usually are drawn; that is, instead of having a number of names drawn out of a box that contained many hundred names, as the law contemplates shall be done

in order to insure a fair jury and give neither side the advantage, the trial Judge appointed one, Henry L. Ryce as a special bailiff to go out and summon such men as he Ryce, might select to act as jurors. While this practice has been sustained in cases in which it did not appear that either side had been prejudiced thereby, it is always a dangerous practice, for it gives the bailiff absolute power to select a jury that will be favorable to one side or the other.

Upon the whole, therefore, considering the facts brought to light since the trial, as well as the record of the trial and the answers of the jurors as given herein, it is clearly stated that while the counsel for the defendant agreed to it, Ryce was appointed special bailiff at the suggestion of the State's Attorney, and that he did summon a prejudiced jury which he believed would hang the defendants, and further, that the fact that Ryce was summoning only that kind of men was brought to the attention of the Court before the panel was full, and it was asked to stop it, but refused to pay any attention to the matter, but permitted Ryce to go on and then forced the defendants to go to trial before his jury.

While no collusion is proven between the Judge and State's Attorney, it is clearly shown that after the verdict and while a motion for a new trial was pending, a charge was filed in court that Ryce had packed the jury, and that the attorney for the State got Mr. Favor to refuse to make an affidavit bearing on this point, which the defendant could use, and then the Court refused to take any notice of it unless the affidavit was obtained, although it, was informed that Mr. Favor would not make an affidavit, but stood ready to come into Court and make a full statement if the Court desired him to do so.

These facts alone would call for executive interference, especially as Mr. Favor's affidavit was not before the supreme court at the time it considered the case.

After citing at considerable length the examination of jurors, he continues:

No matter what the defendants were charged with, they were entitled to a fair trial, and no greater danger could possibly threaten our institutions than to have the courts of justice run wild or give way to popular clamor, and when the trial judge in this case ruled that a relative of one of the men who was killed was a competent juror, and this after the man had candidly stated that he was deeply prejudiced and that his relationship caused him to feel more strongly than he otherwise might; and when in scores of instances he ruled that men who candidly declared that they believed the defendants to be guilty; that this was a deep conviction and would influence their verdict, and that it would require strong evidence to convince them that the defendants were innocent, when in all these instances the trial Judge ruled that these men were competent jurors, simply because they had, under his adroit manipulation been led to say that they believed they could try the case fairly on the evidence, then the proceedings lost all semblance of a fair trial.

Does the proof show guilt?

III. The State has never discovered who it was that threw the bomb which killed the policemen, and the evidence does not show any connection whatever between the defendants and the man who threw it. The trial Judge in overruling the motion for a new hearing, and again, recently in a magazine article, used this language:

"The conviction has not gone on the ground that they did have actually any personal participation in the particular act which caused the death of Degan, but the conviction proceeds upon the ground that they had generally, by speech and print, advised large classes of the people, not particular individuals, but large classes, to commit murder, and had left the commission, the time and place and when, to the individual will and whim, or caprice, or whatever it may be, of each individual man who listened to their advice, and that in consequence of that advice, in pursuance of that advice,

and influenced by that advice, somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Degan's death. Now, if this is not a correct principle of the law, then the defendants, of course, are entitled to a new trial. This case is without precedent; there is no example in the law books of a case of this sort."

The Judge certainly told the truth when he stated that this case was without a precedent, and that no example could be found in the law books to sustain the law as above laid down. For, in all the centuries during which government has been maintained among men and crime has been punished, no judge in a civilized country has ever laid down such a rule before. The petitioners claim that it was laid down in this case, simply because the prosecution, not having discovered the real criminal, would otherwise not have been able to convict anybody; that this course was taken to appease the fury of the public, and that the judgment was allowed to stand for the same reason. I will not discuss this. But taking the law as above laid down, it was necessary under it to prove, and that beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person committing the violent deed, had at least heard or read the advice given to masses; for, until he either heard or read it, he did not receive it, and if he did not receive it, he did not commit the violent act in pursuance of that advice; and it is here that the case for the State fails. With all this apparent eagerness to force conviction in court and his efforts in defending his course, since the trial, the Judge, speaking on this point in his magazine article, made this statement: "It is probably true that Rudolph Schnaubelt threw the bomb," which statement is a mere surmise and is all that is known about it, and is certainly not sufficient to convict eight men on. In fact, until the State proves from whose hands the bomb came, it is impossible to show any connection between the man who threw it and these defendants.

It is further shown that the mass of matter contained in the record and quoted at



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length in the Judge's magazine article, showing the use of seditious and incendiary language, amounts to but little when its source is considered. The two papers in which articles appeared at intervals during the years were obscure little sheets having scarcely any circulation, and the articles themselves were written at times of great public excitement when an element in the community claimed to have been outraged, and the same is true of the speeches made by the defendants and others; the apparently seditious utterances were such as are always heard when men imagine that they have been wronged or are excited, or partially intoxicated, and the talk of a gigantic anarchistic conspiracy is not believed by the then chief of police, as will be shown hereafter; and it is not entitled to serious notice in view of the fact that, while Chicago had nearly a million inhabitants, the meetings held on the lake front on Sundays during the summer by these agitators rarely had fifty people present, and most of these went for mere curiosity, while the meetings held indoors during the winter were still smaller. The meetings held from time to time by the masses of the laboring people must not be confounded with the meetings above named, although in times of excitement and trouble much violent talk was indulged in by irresponsible parties, which was forgotten when the excitement was over.

Again, it is shown here that the bomb was, in all probability, thrown by some one seeking personal revenge; that a course had been pursued by the authorities which would naturally cause this; that for a number of years prior to the Haymarket affair there had been labor troubles, and in several cases a number of laboring people, guilty of no offense, had been shot down in cold blood by Pinkerton men and none of the murderers were brought to justice. The evidence taken at coroner's inquests and presented here shows that in at least two cases men were fired upon and killed when they were running away and there was conse-

quently no occasion to shoot, yet nobody was punished; that in Chicago there had been a number of strikes in which some of the police not only took sides against the men, but without any authority of law invaded and broke up peaceable meetings, and in scores of cases brutally clubbed people who were guilty of no offense whatever.

Now, it is shown that peaceable meetings were invaded and broken up and inoffensive people were clubbed; that in 1885 there was a strike at the McCormick reaper factory on account of a reduction in wages, and some Pinkerton men, while on their way there, were hooted at by some people on the street, when they fired into the crowd and fatally wounded several people who had taken no part in any disturbance; that four of the Pinkerton men were indicted for this murder by the grand jury, but that the prosecuting officers apparently took no interest in the case and allowed it to be continued a number of times, until the witnesses were worn out, and in the end the murderers went free; that after this there was a strike on the West Division Street Railway and that some of the police, under the leadership of Capt. John Bonfield, indulged in a brutality never equalled before; that even some merchants standing on their own door steps and having no interest in the strike were clubbed, then hustled into patrol wagons and thrown into prison on no charge and not even booked; that a petition, signed by about one thousand of the leading citizens living on and near West Madison street, was sent to the mayor and city council, praying for the dismissal of Bonfield from the force, but that on account of his political influence he was retained. Let me say here that the charge of brutality does not apply to all the policemen of Chicago. There are many able, honest and conscientious officers who do their duty quietly, thoroughly and humanely.

Again it is shown that various attempts were made to bring to justice the men who wore the uniform of the law while violating it,

but all to no avail; that the laboring people always found the prisons open to receive them, but the courts of justice were practically closed to them; that the prosecuting officers vied with each other in hunting them down, but were deaf to their appeals; that, in the spring of 1886 there were more labor disturbances in the city and particularly at the McCormick factory; that under the leadership of Captain Bonfield the brutalities of the previous years were even exceeded. Some affidavits and other evidence is offered on this point which I cannot give for want of space. It appears that this was the year of the eight hour agitation and efforts were made to secure an eight hour day, about May 1st, and that a number of laboring men standing, not on the street but on a vacant lot, were quietly discussing the situation in regard to the movement, when suddenly a large body of police under orders from Bonfield charged on them and began to club them; that some of the men, angered at the unprovoked assault, at first resisted, but were soon dispersed; that some of the police fired on the men while they were running and wounded a large number who were already a hundred feet or more away and were running as fast as they could; that at least four of the number so shot down, died, that this was wanton and unprovoked murder, but there was not even so much as an investigation.

Was it an act of personal revenge?

While some men may tamely submit to being clubbed, and seeing their brothers shot down, there are some who will resent it and will nurture a spirit of hatred and seek revenge for themselves; and the occurrences that preceded the Haymarket tragedy indicate that the bomb was thrown by some one who, instead of acting on the advice of anybody, was simply seeking personal revenge for having been clubbed, and that Captain Bonfield is the man who is really responsible for the death of the police officers.

It is also shown that the character of the Haymarket meeting sustains this view. The

evidence shows there were only 800 to 1,000 people present, and that it was a peaceable and orderly meeting; that the mayor of the city was present and saw nothing out of the way, and that he remained until the crowd began to disperse, the meeting being practically over, and the crowd engaged in dispersing when he left; that had the police remained away for twenty minutes more there would have been nobody left there, but that as soon as Bonfield learned that the mayor had left, he could not resist the temptation to have some more people clubbed, and went up with the detachment of police to disperse the meeting, and that on the appearance of the police the bomb was thrown by some unknown person, and several innocent and faithful officers, who were simply obeying an uncalled for order of their superior, were killed; all of these facts tend to show the improbability of the theory of the prosecution that the bomb was thrown as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to commit murder; if the theory of the prosecution were correct there would have been many bombs thrown; and the fact that only one was thrown, shows that it was an act of personal revenge.

It is further shown here that much of the evidence given at the trial was a pure fabrication; that some of the prominent police officials in their zeal, not only terrorized ignorant men by throwing them into prison, and threatening them with torture if they refused to swear to anything desired, but that they offered money and employment to those who would consent to do this. Further, that they deliberately planned to have fictitious conspiracies formed, in order that they might get the glory of discovering them. In addition to the evidence in the record of some witnesses, who swore that they had been paid small sums of money, etc., several documents are here referred to.

I will simply say in conclusion on this branch of the case that the facts tend to show that the bomb was thrown as an act of personal revenge, and that the prosecution

has never discovered who threw it, and the evidence utterly fails to show that the man who did throw it ever heard or read a word coming from the defendants; consequently it fails to show that he acted on any advice given by them. And if he did not act on or hear any advice coming from the defendants, either in speeches or through the press, then there was no case against them, even under the law as laid down by Judge Gary.

With some pages of analysis of testimony pointing out how it failed to inculcate the prisoners in a conspiracy, the governor closes his remarkable review with some animadversions upon the conduct of the judge presiding upon the trial, which savoring of personal criticism, it would be discourteous to perpetuate here. As an official commentary by a collateral department of the State Government, it is an unusual if not unprecedented document.

The litigation which arose in the courts of Illinois and of the United States in the summer of 1893, involving the opening or closing of the gates of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday, presents a curious instance of the vacillation of the various courts, the opposing opinions of judges, and the uncertainty of the administration of the law on subjects of wide popular interest.

Ever since the project for holding the World's Fair at Chicago had been settled and preparations for the great event had been in progress, religious bodies of all sorts throughout the country had agitated the question of having the exhibition closed on the Lord's day; while, on the other hand, citizens and organizations of one kind and another were as strenuous in demanding that it be kept open on all days, making the plea especially in the interest of the laboring and wage earning classes of the community.

Jackson Park, one of the large public grounds in the southern part of the city of Chicago, had been designated as the place for holding the exhibition, and had been tendered by act of the Illinois legislature and

by the commissioners of parks of Chicago. The Congress of the United States, in addition to other donations and aid; had appropriated \$5,000,000 of souvenir coins, annexing to the gift the condition that the exhibition should be closed on Sunday. The gift was accepted by the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, which is a corporation created under the laws of Illinois.

When the time came for the exhibition to open in May, the board of directors adopted a resolution to return to the government the value of the souvenir coins, and to open the Exposition on Sundays, and, in accordance with the resolution, the gates were kept open on the Sundays in May, and until the injunction hereafter mentioned was granted.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in an action entitled *The People ex rel. vs. the World's Columbian Exposition*, to restrain the defendant from keeping the Fair open on the first day of the week, and a temporary injunction was asked for.

The motion was elaborately argued on the part of the government by United States Attorney Milchrist, by the solicitor general of the United States—Chas. Aldrich, Judge Hunt, David Fales and James Z. Hirsh, Esqs. and by Edwin Walker, Esq., and Gen. St. Clair for the Exposition directors. From the gravity of the case United States Judge Woods called United States District Judges Jenkins and Grosscup to sit with him. On the 8th of June the decision of the circuit court was announced, granting the injunction asked for. Judges Woods and Jenkins filed an opinion in favor of granting the injunction, while Judge Grosscup dissented.

From the decision an appeal was taken to the United States Court of Appeals, which convened in Chicago in June to hear the case. Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court of the United States presided at the term, assisted by Judges Brown and Allen. The case was again argued by the same eminent counsel. The chief justice announced

the unanimous opinion of the court, dissolving the injunction on the ground that the case presented no proper grounds for the interposition of equity jurisdiction. That it presented simply a question of violation of contract and of property rights, for which an action at law might furnish an adequate remedy. The court declined to consider the moral or religious question thought to be involved on the ground that it did not properly arise in the case. The directors, now being free from any restraint, proceeded to open the gates of the Exposition on Sundays as well as on other days.

In the meantime other proceedings had been commenced and were in progress in the State Court. In May an action had been brought in the superior court of Cook county, by one Clingman, against the World's Columbian Exposition, having for its object to restrain the defendants from closing the gates of the Exposition on Sunday, as contrary to the uses to which Jackson Park had been devoted. He brought the action in the double capacity of stockholder in the Exposition company and a taxpayer of the city of Chicago.

The case came on for hearing on motion for a temporary injunction before Judge Stein on the 29th of May and was argued by Mr. William E. Mason for complainant and by Mr. Edwin Walker for the defendants, and by Messrs. Gault and Street for an intervenor who had petitioned to come into the case.

Judge Stein granted the injunction, on the ground that Jackson Park had been dedicated by an act of the legislature of Illinois, passed in 1869, to be held, managed and enjoyed as a public park, for the recreation and health of the public, and "to be open to all persons forever." He held that this condition had not been invalidated by any of the legislation in reference to the Exposition, and indeed that it was beyond the power of the legislature to dispense with it.

In July a bill in equity was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District

of Illinois, by one Wanamaker, against the World's Columbian Exposition, having for its object to restrain the directors from keeping the Fair open on Sunday. Wanamaker made his application as a stockholder of the Exposition company. The case came to a hearing before Judge Jenkins on a demurrer to the complaint, and on the 11th of July an order was made dismissing the action, for the reason that no sufficient reason existed for the interference of equity. That the Exposition company was amenable to local law, and if acting in violation of contract, or in disobedience of State laws, was subject to the local tribunals.

On the 14th of July, the directors of the Exposition, finding that the attendance of the public on Sundays was not sufficient to justify the expense of keeping the Fair open, voted to close the gates on Sunday. They had apparently lost sight of or were indifferent to Judge Stein's injunction.

Early in August the directors of the Exposition were cited to appear before Judge Stein to answer for contempt in disregarding the injunction which he had issued. Not being able to show an acceptable excuse, Lyman J. Gage, Chas. L. Hutchinson, Chas. Henrotin, Andrew McNally and William E. Kerfoot, directors who had voted in favor of closing the gates were fined \$1,000 each. Victor F. Lawson was fined \$100 and Director General George R. Davis \$250, and all were ordered to be committed to the county jail until the fines were paid. From this decision an appeal was taken, which is still pending.

On the 31st of August the case was again brought up in the superior court on a motion to dissolve the injunction which had been granted by Judge Stein. The motion was heard by Judge Goggin, who called to sit with him as associates, Judges Dunne and Brentano. The two last named judges read opinions in favor of granting the motion to dissolve the injunction, holding that the directors of the Exposition were vested with full power to make all rules and regulations



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which they might think proper for the management of the Fair.

Judge Goggin, on the contrary, had prepared a strong opinion in favor of sustaining the injunction. He held that the action of the South Park Commissioners in turning over Jackson Park to the World's Fair Columbian Exposition was without the sanction of the law and in flagrant violation of the constitution. Upon the announcement of the opinions considerable excitement was caused among the counsel, and some warm if not intemperate language was used. The three judges retired to their private room for consultation. Upon their return into court Judges Dunne and Brentano retired from further participation in the proceedings, leaving the presiding judge to enforce his own opinion. He continued the case, and no further action was taken while the Exposition continued.

The directors, in compliance with the mandate of the court, voted to open the gates on Sundays, but took no measure to attract the public. Most of the exhibits remained covered on Sundays; many of the Foreign and State buildings were closed. Some thousands of spectators resorted to the grounds each Sunday, but in no proportion to those who visited it on other days.

On the last Sunday of October, however, the last day but one, preparations were made for an open day, but the assassination of the Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, who had taken so deep an interest and had been so prominently identified with the Exposition, on the Saturday night before the last Sunday, cast such a gloom over the city and the attendants upon the Fair, that the expectations for a large attendance were thwarted.

In a city where great fortunes have been accumulated and where population is so heterogeneous in character as is that of Chicago, it is inevitable that contests should often arise over testamentary dispositions of property. These are of varied character, generally involve large

values, and enlist in their settlement the best learning of the bar, and the most deliberate judgment of the courts. They are generally of interest only to the parties concerned, except as they serve to settle principles of law, and in some cases they affect the general interests and become in some sense historical.

Such was the case of *Kehoe vs. Kehoe*, which was determined in the circuit court.

John W. Kehoe, a few weeks before his death, had made a deed of certain personal property to the complainant, upon oral trust, that the funds arising from a sale of the property should be devoted to procuring masses to be said for the soul of his deceased mother, and for the repose of his own. The validity of the trust was assailed as against public policy, and as favoring a superstitious use of the property, finding precedents in its support in ancient English law.

The trust was sustained by Judge Tuley, who held, in the face of ancient precedent, that the right of a person to devote his property to any purpose which he believes to be religious, is just as necessary to the religious liberty guaranteed to citizens by the constitution as is the right to believe and worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. He decreed that the wish of the donor should be carried out, and that the funds should be appropriated to the procuring of masses to be said in accordance with his instructions. The decision was so manifestly just and in accordance with the principles of religious liberty that it was acquiesced in, and did not reach the appellate court.

Two notable cases have arisen in the legal annals of Chicago, where munificent devises have been made by eminent citizens for the foundation and maintenance of free public libraries, which have, through the impatience and greed of heirs, been brought into litigation, and in one case the public interests have been seriously jeopardized.

Testamentary
Devises.

Library Endow-
ments.

The first of these cases which arose was over the will of the late Walter L. Newberry. The case is reported in Newberry Will. 99 and 100 of Illinois State Reports, under the title of Eliphalet W. Blatchford *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* Henry W. Newberry *et al.*, appellees.

Mr. Newberry had made his will October 30, 1866, and died about two years afterwards, leaving a widow and two unmarried daughters. The will gave the whole estate, except some minor legacies, to two trustees to be held and administered by them under careful instructions as to its administration, until its final distribution should be made by them to the persons who should be ultimately entitled to receive it. To the widow was given certain real estate, the homestead, etc. in lieu of dower in his estate, and generous annuities were to be paid to the widow during her life, and to the daughters, and if they or their lawful issue should survive the mother, the estate was to descend to them.

The will contained this further residuary clause: "In case of the death of both of my said daughters, without leaving lawful issue, then immediately after the death of my wife, if she survives my daughters; but if not, then immediately after the decease of the last surviving one of my daughters, my said trustees shall divide my said estate into two equal shares, my said trustees being the sole judges of the equality and correctness of said division, and shall at once proceed to distribute one of such shares among the lawful surviving descendants of my own brothers and sisters, such descendants taking *per stirpes* and not *per capita*. The other share of my estate shall be applied by my said trustees as soon as may be conveniently done, to the founding of a Free Public Library, to be located in that portion of the city of Chicago now known as the North Division.

After Mr. Newberry's decease his widow elected to receive her dower in his estate, and renounced the testamentary provisions which the will had made in her favor. The daughters died unmarried, one in February, 1874,

and the other in April, 1876, while the widow survived them.

The complainants, being eight nieces and nephews, and ten grand nieces and nephews, filed a bill in equity in the circuit court of Cook county, praying that a distribution of the estate be made, to those who were entitled to receive it. Their contention was that the widow having renounced her testamentary rights, had no further interest in the trust estate, and although still alive, might be considered in respect to the estate as dead. That the doctrine of accelerated remainders was applicable to the case, and that no reason existed for delaying a distribution.

Judge E. S. Williams, of the circuit court held with the complainants, and decreed that the trustees should make a present distribution of the estate. The trustees appealed to the supreme court, where the case was argued on the part of the appellants by Mr. Edward S. Isham, of the firm of Isham & Lincoln, and on the part of the complainants by Messrs. Boutel, and by Messrs. Lawrence Campbell & Lawrence. The arguments were learned and exhaustive, especially in the citation of authorities. The analysis of the language of the will made by Mr. Isham, bringing its scattered phrases to support his view that the purpose of the testator was to delay the distribution until the death of his wife, was a fine specimen of verbal criticism and received the sanction of the court.

The opinion of the supreme court prepared by Mr. Justice Sheldon was filed June 14, 1878, and was withdrawn for a rehearing and again filed February 20, 1880. The court reversed the decree. It held that the persons who would be entitled to share in the distribution were not necessarily those who might be in being at the death of the last daughter, but those who might be living at the time of the final distribution, which was fixed by the testator at the death of his wife, and that a final distribution could not be made until the occurrence of that event. Mr. Justice Dickey filed a long and able dis-

senting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Mulkey concurred. Mr. Justice Walker also filed a dissenting opinion. An able petition for a rehearing was filed by Mr. Wirt Dexter, but did not prevail.

No attack was made upon the devise for the free public library; the provisions of the will, which was drawn by Judge Mark Skinner, being too clear to admit of any dispute, and upon the death of Mrs. Newberry in 1889 the distribution was made, the share falling to the library exceeding \$2,000,000.

A far more serious and determined attack was made upon the will of Mr. John Crerar, inasmuch as the provisions of the will were assailed, and if the controversy had succeeded the entire library endowment, amounting to \$2,500,000, would have been lost.

The case is reported in 145 Illinois State Reports, under the title of Donald Crerar and others, appellants *vs.* Norman Williams and others, appellees.

The complainants, who were heirs at law of Mr. Crerar and remote relatives, as he left no descendants, filed their bill in equity in the circuit court of Cook county, praying that certain clauses in the last will of John Crerar, deceased, should be declared void, and the bequests made therein be decreed to the complainants as his heirs at law. A general demurrer to the bill was filed, and the court held by Hon. Murray F. Tuley sustained the demurrer and ordered the bill to be dismissed. Appeal was taken to the appellate court of the first district, which affirmed the decision of the circuit court.

On the hearing in the supreme court arguments were made by Messrs. F. A. Stertan, A. W. Brown, A. B. Jenks and W. A. Cunnor for appellants, and by Mr. Delos McCurdy, James L. High, John H. Mulkey and Messrs. Williams, Holt and Wheeler, and Messrs. Lyman and Jackson for appellees.

Mr. Justice Williams delivered the opinion of the court, affirming both the decisions of the lower courts and sustaining the trusts and provisions of the will. The will was a

long and elaborate one, consisting of fifty-two clauses. A number of these contained bequests for benevolent objects, in some cases giving to the executors and trustees a power of selection of the beneficiaries and of the time and amount of payments.

Section 49 authorized the executors and trustees to set apart so much of the estate as in their judgment may be sufficient or proper for the purposes of paying the expenses, charges, etc., of carrying out the will, and to devote the surplus income to the purposes set forth in the succeeding fiftieth clause. The estate consisted of both real and personal property.

The clause providing for the library was in full as follows:

50. Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my fortune has been accumulated here, and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness which has always been extended to me by many friends and by my business and social acquaintances and associates, I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, remainder and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance and endowment of a Free Public Library to be called the "John Crerar Library," and to be located in the city of Chicago, Ill., a preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division. I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to be procured to carry out the purposes of this bequest, and I request that Norman Williams be made the first president thereof, and that in addition to my executors and trustees, the following named friends of mine will act as the first board of directors in such incorporation, and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein, namely: Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark and George A. Armour, or their survivors. I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial and fire-proof, and that sufficient funds be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain and support a library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals to be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall be nothing but hymn books and sermons, but

I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash, and works of questionable moral tone, shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in those particulars.

A further clause of the will directs the executors and trustees to convert the whole estate into money.

The first attack was made upon the preliminary clauses of the will, which gave discretionary power and power of selection to the executors and trustees, which as the complainants contended made them void. They cited with apparent pertinency the case of the will of the late Gov. Tilden of N. Y. in which such powers of discretion and selection were held to invalidate the trusts which contained them.

They also assailed the library trust as being the creation of an unlawful perpetuity, and contended that such a corporation as the will directed to be formed to administer the library could not be created under the laws of Illinois. These points were elaborated at great length and in detail by the learned and numerous counsel employed in the case, and supported with a copious array of precedents from both English and American cases. It is apparent that the argument, elaborate as it was, made little impression on the Court, which, while discussing them, gave them scant attention.

The Court held that the ultimate disposition of the property, was that of personal property, inasmuch as a valid provision directed the realty to be sold and converted into money. It did not enter into a consideration of whether the preliminary benevolent bequests are or are not valid, thus avoiding the whole effect of the decision in the Tilden case, holding that if invalid the amounts would fall into the residuary trust, argumenting its amount.

As to the chief clause of the will providing for a library, the court held it to be "a charitable use," and not obnoxious to public policy, which forbids perpetuities. That even if the means prescribed should be im-

practicable, or should fail, or if the corporation contemplated should never be organized, still the "charitable devise" would not be allowed to fail, and would be sustained and carried out if need be by a Court of Equity.

In conclusion, the Court uses this emphatic language: "It is the fixed policy of the law to uphold charitable bequests" and, "that courts incline strongly in favor of charitable gifts, and take special care to enforce them.

No greater wrong could be done the giver of this magnificent bequest than to defeat his clearly expressed wish, that the greater part of his estate, amply sufficient for the purpose, should be expended in the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library in a great city to bear his name, because forsooth in an effort to direct the means of carrying out the purposes of that bequest, he may have misconceived the practicability of some of those means, or failed to prescribe with exactness, when and how those means shall be put in operation."

The decision was only given on the 19th of June, 1893. The trustees are now free to go forward with the erection and equipment of the library which, if it shall be decided to make it a reference library as is probable, will give to the south part of the city such library facilities as the north side possesses, and in connection with the city library will give to the people of Chicago library accommodations unexcelled anywhere.

It was inevitable that when Chicago became the greatest inland market for grain in the country, and her Board of Trade entertained deals daily involving millions of bushels and of dollars, and speculation at times ran to fever height, and "corners" were not of infrequent occurrence, the courts should be called upon to define the limits between legitimate and illegitimate dealing. This was early done and has been adhered to with uniformity and steadiness. The doctrine laid down in the case of *Brown vs. Alexander*, reported in 29th Ill's Ap. R. 626, is a

Gaming Contracts,
"Futures" and "Options."



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fair statement of illegal trading. The court says, "a contract merely for speculating in differences; a contract *i. e.* for dealing in 'futures' or 'options' to be settled according to the rise or fall of the market, is void at common law, as contrary to public policy."

On the contrary legal trading is thus defined by the court, "a contract made in good faith for grain or other commodity is not invalid merely because it is for a future delivery; it is not forbidden by the law, either common or statutory, nor is it contrary to sound policy." *Walcott vs Heath* 78 Ills. 433. "Nor, where it is the intention that the seller shall deliver and the buyer receive the commodity sold, is it unlawful merely because the time of delivery is within fixed and reasonable limits, optional with one party or the other," *Pixley vs Boynton* 79 Ills. 351.

Such are general principles laid down. In practical business a variety of facts may give to a transaction one character or another, the court holding that the intent of the parties characterizes a transaction as valid or void; that if even in terms a plain contract for delivery is entered into, yet if beneath it, there was an intention to settle differences only, it would be illegal.

It is believed that in the stupendous operations of the grain exchange in Chicago, the greater part consists of legitimate trading, and that it is "bucket shops" and the "curb" that have given to operations in grain an unsavory character.

A series of trials took place in the Federal and State courts in Chicago, in 1885, which brought to light many sensational facts, and which attracted great interest throughout the country, not so much for any difficult legal questions involved as from the character and standing of at least one of the defendants in political circles, and the important political interests which depended upon the case. The latter were no less than the partisan complexion of the State legislature, and the resultant consequence of the election of a U. S. Senator of one or the other of the leading political parties.

When the votes which had been cast at the election held in November, 1884, were canvassed the grand jury of the U. S. District Court was in session, having been charged by the district judge to examine into any election frauds. On the 11th of December it presented indictments against the judges and clerks of election of the second election district of the 18th ward of the city of Chicago, for malfeasance in office, and against Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, Arthur Gleason and Henry Bickle, deputies of the county clerk, for conspiracy to change the returns. As further investigations were made and new facts brought to light, the grand jury having adjourned on the 31st of December, the U. S. District Attorney filed a criminal information in the district court of the United States against Mackin, Gallagher, Gleason and Bickle for willfully conspiring together to break open the envelope containing the election returns, to alter the certificate of the count of votes which had been made, to destroy one of the tally sheets and substitute a false one, to break open and abstract the package of ballots, and to substitute spurious and false ones.

The trial came on in the district court before Judge Blodgett on the 5th of February, 1885, and lasted until the 25th, amid the intensest interest. The prosecution was conducted by Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, U. S. Attorney, assisted by Israel N. Stiles, Gen. Hawley and Judge James S. Doolittle. The defense was represented by Judge Turpie, of Indianapolis and Messrs. Leonard Swett, H. W. Thompson, F. D. Turner, Peter S. Grosscup and William S. Young, Jr.

The trial developed a most extraordinary state of facts, and was of dramatic interest. In its course there was brought to light and disclosed a most ingenious scheme based upon fraud and perjury to break the force of the principal facts, and give a show of fairness to the proceedings of the canvassing officers.

At the election a State Senator was to be

Conspiracy to Falsify
Election Returns.

chosen from the sixth senatorial district, which included the twentieth election district of the eighteenth ward of Chicago. Henry W. Leman was the Republican candidate, and Rudolph Brand the Democratic. At the counting of the votes it was given out that Leman had received 420 votes and Brand 274. These, added to the votes cast in the other districts, gave Leman a majority. Upon the canvas of the returns, it was found that these figures in the certificates were reversed, and had apparently been altered. The word "four" in the first sum had been erased and "two" substituted, and in the second, the word "two" had been erased and "four" put in its place. This change gave the election to Brand by a majority of two, as the canvassers decided that they had no power to go behind the returns. The investigations of the Grand Jury had been obstructed by the refusal of the officers having the custody of the original ballots, tally lists, etc., to produce them, but Judge Blodgett ordered them to be produced. On examining them, the ballots were found to consist of 498 with Brand's name and 118 with Leman's. A closer scrutiny revealed that counterfeit Republican tickets containing the name of Brand had been prepared and substituted to a requisite number in the boxes for those that had been cast by the voters. During the trial the engraver and printer of the forged tickets were produced, and showed that their work was done after the election.

On this branch of the case the hope of the prisoners lay and in the course of its development the most sensational scenes occurred. The engravers and printers after having testified at one session of the transactions, were recalled and confessed that they had sworn falsely through subornation, and gave another relation.

The defendants were examined in their own behalf and denied all the charges with calmness and apparent sincerity. The summing up by the able counsel occupied three days; when the jury with little hesitation returned a verdict of guilty against Mackin,

Gallagher and Gleason. The prisoners were each sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The execution of sentence was stayed by a writ of error granted by Judge W. L. Gresham, of the United States Circuit Court. The case as presented in the circuit court involved chiefly a question of jurisdiction, from which through a certificate of division of opinion between Judges Blodgett and Gresham, the case was removed to the supreme court at Washington, where it has since been awaiting its turn on the long calendar of an overburdened court.

So prominent a politician as was Mackin, convicted of so heinous an offense against the suffrage, although he might evade justice through technicalities, could not escape political vengeance. He was indicted in the criminal court of Cook county for perjury committed before the grand jury in testifying that he had never had to do with substituted ballots and was brought to trial before Judge Moran. He was defended by the brilliant Emory A. Storrs, and the prosecution was conducted by States Attorney J. S. Grinnell and Messrs. Israel N. Stiles and Joel M. Longenecker. The trial was of but two days' duration and brought out no new facts. Mackin was convicted, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court by his indefatigable counsel and argued. It was while attending the Supreme Court at Ottawa for the argument of the case, that Mr. Storrs died.

The court declined to interfere with the verdict though it examined the proceedings of the trial with great minuteness, and Mackin was sent to the penitentiary.

It is not remarkable that twenty-five years ago the citizens of Chicago failed to appreciate with unanimity the advantages of a comprehensive park system. When it is remembered that less than fifteen years before, Central Park had been forced upon the protesting citizens of New York by the power of the State legislature, and in putting

it into operation commissioners had to be sought from the country districts, and that even then its advantages in respect to valuations and taxation, as well as its wonderful beauty and attractions, had not become as apparent as they now are, it is not at all strange that the less than three hundred thousand people then living in Chicago did not adequately consider what the needs of the million and a half that now dwell within its limits, to say nothing of the other millions yet to be added to them, would, in the development of the city, require for their health, refreshment and comfort.

The park legislation was secured at Springfield in the session of 1869 by a few enthusiastic and far-seeing citizens without serious opposition. It contemplated a system of parks and boulevards, to extend through the three divisions of the city, and to be under the control of boards of commissioners to be known as the commissioners of Lincoln Park, the board of West Park commissioners and the board of South Park Commissioners. The commissioners were named in the act, but vacancies were to be filled, and successors appointed by the judges of Cook County Court.

To the boards was given power to borrow money, to lay and collect taxes for park maintenance, the power of eminent domain, and to levy and collect special assessments.

The territory to be covered by the park system did not all lie within the boundaries of the city of Chicago. It extended into the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and perhaps some other. The act was submitted to a vote of the people inhabiting the territory affected, and was approved. The lines of the long boulevards extended through stretches of sparsely settled country, and the vast areas of the parks of the West and the South sides had little to distinguish them from the pleasant groves and flat reaches of the surrounding fields. No prophetic eye was keen enough to peer through the mist of twenty years and descry the "White City" which should arise like an enchantment and

cover Jackson Park with gigantic palaces, wrought into beautiful forms, rivaling the sculptured ruins of Athens, Baalbeck and Palmyra; and open among them the glistening lagoons of Venice. No vision was sufficiently ideal to catch along the wastes traversed by the boulevards the vision of arboreal shade and floral loveliness that now freshens and perfumes them.

Not much opposition attended the opening of Lincoln Park. Its lower portion was a burying ground, that was seen to be too near an encroaching population, and terms were arranged with proprietors of burial lots for a removal of the remains. The tract lay along the shore of Lake Michigan, and was already beginning to attract a good class of residents and of improvements. Much of the land adjacent was held in large tracts by prominent citizens, who saw in the contemplated improvements an enhancement of the value of their own acres. But the favoring interest was not altogether mercenary. There were many of the best citizens who valued the sanitary and aesthetic influence of the park.

No sooner were the extensive powers of the park commissioners attempted to be put in operation than opposition appeared, which, as the act had passed all the stages of legislative and popular approval, took the shape of want of legal power, unconstitutionality, etc.

The most radical and formidable attack upon the validity of the park acts came in the form of a bill in chancery to restrain the county clerk from including the estimates of the park commissioners in the annual tax levy. The commissioners did not await the slow progress of a chancery suit, but themselves made an application for a *mandamus* to compel the clerk to include their requisitions. The case was soon in the supreme court, where it was argued by Messrs. Beckwith, Ayer and Kales, for the relator; and by Messrs. Storrs and Wilson, for the respondent. The opinion of the court, written by the strong hand of Chief Justice Breese, brushed away all the objections and ordered

a peremptory *mandamus* to issue. The case is reported under the title of *People vs. Solomon*, in 51 Ill. R., 37.

The court held that each board of park commissioners was a "municipal corporation" within the use of that term in the State Constitution, although the district under its jurisdiction was not co-terminous with any existing city organization, and included territory situated in different municipalities. That their purposes were public and proper ones, and the powers necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes in view; and that the act having been assented to by the people whose interests were affected, was valid and obligatory.

A few years later the legislature amended the park act by taking away from the judges of the county court the power to fill vacancies in the boards, and conferring it upon the governor of the State. Mr. Cornell having been appointed by the governor a commissioner of the South Park, his right to hold the office under such appointment was challenged in the case of the *People ex rel Chas. Walsh vs. Paul Cornell*, reported in 107 Illinois R. R. 372. Again Judge Breese upheld the original park act in its integrity, holding that after its terms, including the provisions made for filling vacancies, had been submitted to and ratified by the people, the legislature had no power to change it.

It would seem that the decisions of Judge Breese and his colleagues of the supreme court should have set at rest the question of the powers of the boards. But they were again brought into review in a case affecting the West Park Board, reported in 103 Ill. 33, and again upheld in all their amplitude, as applied to the boulevards, and the power of condemning private property for park use with adequate compensation.

The legal principles incorporated into the Chicago park acts, were a great advance upon those of older acts, especially of the N. Y. Central Park act, and have been widely copied in similar legislation in other States.

A wide prevalence of corruption in the administration of the offices of Cook county had been suspected and was boldly charged by the public press. The charges gained such credence that a committee of citizens undertook an investigation. They employed detectives who at great labor and expense gathered such a mass of proofs as to astound the committee at the magnitude and extent to which rascality had entered the public administration and tainted its officials. The evidence was laid before the grand jury, which found an indictment against eighteen of the commissioners and ex-commissioners for conspiracy to defraud the county. Before the omnibus case was brought to trial W. J. McGarigle and one McDonald who had been warden and engineer of the Normal School, were brought to trial on the charge of fraud in connection with the management of that institution, and had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. McGarigle managed to elude the sheriff who had him in custody, and escaped to Canada.

The great trial of the boodlers commenced on the 28th of June, 1887, and was not concluded until the 6th of August following.

The late Judge John A. Jamieson presided at the trial, which was conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, assisted by Gen. Stiles. The defendants were represented by Messrs. Birkee and Forest.

No difficult questions of law were involved in the trial. The proof of guilt was overwhelming, especially as some of the defendants turned State's evidence and gave their testimony in corroboration of the mass of proofs which had been collected from parties who had received contracts for supplies and had paid commissions or other considerations to obtain them.

The impaneling of a trial jury was a long and tedious operation, from the notoriety of the case and the full disclosures which had been made in the newspapers. Six hundred talesmen were summoned. The defendants



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exhausted the one hundred and twenty peremptory challenges to which they were entitled, while the prosecution used seventy. Two hundred challenges for cause were tried. The taking of testimony commenced July 26th and continued for ten days.

The jury, after a deliberation of eight hours, found eleven of the defendants guilty, and fixed a penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years for seven of them and a fine of \$1,000 for each of the others.

The late Chairman of the board of county commissioners had entered a plea of guilty and was not put upon trial.

The proof was so conclusive that the defendants submitted to their fate and did not seek to obtain new trials or a reversal of the conviction by appeal to a higher court.

This was undoubtedly the most remarkable criminal trial that has ever taken place in Chicago, and is excelled by few in the annals of crime elsewhere. In some of its features it resembles the Morgan case in New York that excited so wide an interest in the early part of the century. It is peculiar as the alleged result of a conspiracy among the members of a secret organization to remove one who had become obnoxious, as well as from the deliberation with which it was perpetrated, and the skill with which evidences of a crime had been concealed, until the discovery of the remains of the victim disclosed the astounding fact that a brutal murder had been committed.

The detection of the criminals from obscure indications, reflects great credit upon the detectives employed in the case; while the conviction of the prisoners, by weaving about them a web of circumstantial evidence, no single part of which was conclusive, but which taken together, constituted an irrefragable chain of certainty, was a triumph of legal skill and acumen.

The following narrative of the facts of the case is condensed from a statement published in the *Chicago Times*.

The murder of Dr. Cronin has already found its place in the records of sensational crimes. It has been called "the crime of the century," but for reckless savagery and brutal incidents more than one century of civilization would have to be searched for a prototype to its heartlessness. It was especially remarkable in that it was the gory outcome of a cool conspiracy among a people whose chief characteristic—some say fault—is that they know not how to conspire. Under an impulse, heated and intensified by wrongs, an Irishman will shoot an oppressive landlord or will kill a blatant reformer and glory in the deed, but to coolly concoct the murder of a prominent and professional citizen whose every act was in the sunlight was regarded as a new and strangely vicious feature in the Irish character.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, May 4, 1889, Philip Patrick Henry Cronin was called from his office in the Windsor Theatre building on North Clark street, to attend an urgent surgical call in Lake View, where it was said an employe of Patrick O'Sullivan, an iceman, was dangerously injured in an accident. The messenger to avoid delay, had brought a horse and buggy with him, and showed the card of O'Sullivan as his authority for the visit and his identification. The horse was the animal now famous as Dinan's white horse, and had been engaged that day at Dinan's stables on Clark street, near Chicago avenue, by Dan Coughlin, who said he wanted it for a friend of his, a stranger in the city. That friend, Coughlin afterward said, was a man named Smith, who knew his relatives in Hancock, Mich., but it has since been found out, according to Cronin's friends, that his name was not Smith, but that he was a trusted member of the Clan-na-Gael and one of the conspirators told off to commit the murder.

A short time previous Dr. Cronin had made a contract with O'Sullivan to attend to the men employed by him in the ice business, and so when the urgent call was made

he hurriedly jumped into the buggy with his case of instruments, and was rapidly driven north toward Lake View, where the ice house was located. That was the last time that Dr. Cronin was seen alive by his friends.

He had lived for years with T. T. Conklin and his family, who at the time occupied a handsome flat in the building where the doctor had his office, and when he had not returned that night, and no tidings of him came with the Sunday's dawn, they naturally became alarmed. His habits had always been most punctual, and when they recalled that a certain element of the Clan-na-Gael had been his bitter enemies and traducers, and knew that his life had been threatened, their alarm ended in a belief that he had been assassinated. Inquiry from Patrick O'Sullivan himself showed that no accident had happened to any of his men, and then the belief of Dr. Cronin's murder became a certainty to his friends.

The police were told of the disappearance, and given reasons for the belief that a horrible crime had been committed. As the news spread this entire community became intensely aroused, and for some months the excitement continued.

A first link was found by the Lake View police in the discovery of a trunk on Sunday morning, with the lock burst open and blood-stained cotton batting and hair on the inside.

Its condition gave unmistakable evidence that it had been used to carry a human body or carcass of some kind. The key of this trunk was subsequently found on the floor of the Carlson cottage, and with other incidents led to the inevitable conclusion that it had been the receptacle for Dr. Cronin's body. Captain Villier's, chief of police of Lake View at that time, had not heard of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, but, learning of some particulars, he went to O'Sullivan's house, questioned him, and got a plausible explanation. He then visited the Conklins, and was shown O'Sullivan's card and told of

the contract, and their belief that it was used as a decoy to lead the doctor to his death. The Conklins were then shown the hair found in the trunk, and at once expressed their belief that it was Dr. Cronin's.

As an offset to these conclusions and facts, published in the next Monday's papers, a series of statements to throw discredit on them were given out by a number of people, chief among which was the story of Miss Annie Murphy and Street-car Conductor Dwyer, that they had seen the missing physician on a south-bound northside car Saturday night, with a gripsack in his hand. Then came the story of one Long, a Toronto reporter, who had formerly lived in Chicago and knew Cronin, that he had met him in Toronto under circumstances indicating that he had fled in consequence of some trouble with a woman. In corroboration of Long's statement came a series of stories from a horse-thief named Woodruff, having for their object the showing that Cronin was connected professionally with a criminal operation which resulted fatally, and making the theory of his flight a plausible one.

Following all this came a telegram from Michael Davitt to Patrick Egan, in care of Alexander Sullivan, stating that a certain man called by the cipher name of "Bunkum" was to sail May 12th to testify for the London *Times* against Parnell before the royal commission then sitting, and the subsequent explanation was that the witness referred to was "your doctor." All this assisted in creating the belief that Dr. Cronin was not murdered but had crossed the ocean as a spy.

The next confirmation of the murder theory, following the discovery of the trunk, was the report of Patrick Dinan, the liveryman, that Daniel Coughlin had arranged for the hiring of the white horse and buggy by his friend Smith. The description of the driver of the buggy given by Dinan and his wife tallied exactly with that given by Mrs. Conklin, the McInerney girls, and Frank Scanlan of the man who presented P. O'Sul-

livan's card and drove the doctor away. But his name was not Smith, but Dawn, a name not heretofore mentioned, and who was a member of the camp in Hancock, Mich. The body of Dr. Cronin was found May 12th in the catch-basin of a Lake View sewer, and the excitement attending the story became increased and intensified. The remains were bare of clothing and partly decomposed, but the marks on the head plainly indicated death by violence. The body was carried to the Lake View Morgue where it was viewed by thousands of people, and identified by Cronin's brother and many of his personal and intimate friends.

Next followed the inquest and the arrest on a mittimus from Coroner Hertz of Alexander Sullivan, shortly afterward, however, released by an order of Judge Tooley, and the indictment by the grand jury of Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Martin Burke, John F. Beggs, Patrick Cooney, Frank Woodruff and John P. Kunze.

The discovery at the Carlson cottage of all the evidences of a brave struggle and a brutal murder was the next incident that aroused public feeling. The broken furniture, the blood stains on walls and floor, proved that Dr. Cronin had not surrendered his life without a heroic struggle to preserve it. But the odds were too many, and the end of his mission of healing was the forfeit of his generous life.

His custom had been to carry a revolver, believing that his life was menaced by enemies in the Clan-na-Gael, but in his hurry to relieve suffering that night he had forgotten to take it with him. Had he done so, he being an active and muscular man, the probability is that other lives would have ended with his. The explanation of the Carlsons as to how the cottage was hired furnished another link in the chain of criminal circumstances, and the description of the tenants by the Carlsons satisfied the friends of Cronin that the Williams brothers who had hired the cottage were Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney. Burke escaped

to Winnipeg, from whence he was afterward extradited, and Cooney escaped to parts unknown. The latter was familiarly known as "Cooney the Fox" on account of a song with that title which he was in the habit of singing on convivial occasions.

As the facts and incidents connected with the murder became known public abhorrence of the crime increased until it demanded expression in a monster demonstration in Central Music Hall on the night of June 28, 1889. It was a cosmopolitan gathering and judges and congressmen in burning words denounced the crime which had placed a stain on the city and humanity.

The great trial opened August 30, 1889, a few days less than four months after the luring of the physician to his death. It lasted about three months, and was watched with keen interest all over the civilized world. On both sides the ablest of counsel were arrayed, and their contentions and oratory made the trial a noted one in a purely legal sense.

The proceedings in court were twice interrupted by sensational incidents. One was the discovery in another Lake View catch basin of the murdered doctor's clothes and his case of surgical instruments, and the other was an attempt on the part of friends of defendants to bribe the jury, in which bailiffs and certain prominent citizens were alleged to have been implicated.

The outcome of this most sensational trial was the acquittal of Beggs and the conviction of all the other defendants. Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Kunze for three years. Judge McConnell granted Kunze a new trial, but he has never since been brought into court.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court in the case of the other prisoners. O'Sullivan died in Joliet prison, as did also Burke. In the case of Dan Coughlin the appeal was granted and a new trial ordered, chiefly for errors in impaneling the jury.

The second trial of Dan Coughlin came

on before Judge Tuthill on the 27th of November, 1893. Nearly five weeks were occupied in obtaining a jury. The prosecution was conducted by Kickham Scanlan and Elisha S. Bottum, assistant State's Attorney. For the defence, Judge R. M. Wing and D. Donahoe.

The same testimony that was given in the first trial was again repeated, together with some items that have been discovered since that time. Mrs. Andrew Foy, the wife of one of the alleged conspirators was put on the witness stand and detailed some incriminating meetings at her house about the time of the murder.

In respect to the motive for the crime Mr. Scanlan stated to the jury that, "Dr. Cronin and Dan Coughlin, in days gone by, belonged to an Irish organization, an organization that has flourished in this country for years and perhaps flourishes now—the Clan-na-Gael; that in 1884 and 1885 Dr. Cronin and others saw fit to criticise the actions of the executive body of the organization to which he and Coughlin belonged, and that sometime afterward Dr. Cronin was charged with treason and assailing the executive, and Daniel Coughlin was one of the jurors who tried him and found him guilty of treason. As to whether the executive body or Dr. Cronin was right the State didn't know and didn't care for the purpose of this trial.

At the time of writing this, January 10, 1894, the trial is still in progress—the State not having rested its case.

On the evening of October 29, 1893, Carter H. Harrison, for the fifth time mayor of Chicago, returned to his

The Prendergast Trial.

home from the World's Columbian Exposition—where he had for months extended with unwonted grace and acceptance the city's hospitality to its distinguished guests from all nations—tired with the labors of the day. He had partaken of dinner with his family, and was reclining in his easy chair when he was summoned to meet a caller, to an adjoining room. Hardly had he entered when some unknown words

passed, and he was assassinated, five shots being fired into his falling and prostrate body. He lingered for a short time in a partially conscious state, lisping the name of a beloved one, when he passed into unconsciousness, and soon expired. The assassin was Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast, a young Irishman, who had grown from childhood to the age of twenty-six years in Chicago, and had been engaged as a newspaper distributor. He fled to a police station, and gave himself into custody, avowing that he had killed the mayor. He alleged that the mayor had refused to appoint him corporation counsel, an appointment which he desired, to elevate the tracks and put a stop to the slaughter of citizens. A few days afterwards he was indicted for murder, and the trial came on before Judge Theodore Brentano of the superior court on the 6th day of December following.

The prosecution was conducted by James Todd, assistant prosecuting attorney, and A. S. Trude, Esq., who was appointed by the court as special attorney; and the defense was undertaken by Richard A. Wade, Robert Essex, John P. McGoorty, and John Heron.

The only defense made was insanity. More than two hundred talesmen were examined before a jury was obtained. The taking of testimony commenced on the 14th day of December, and continued until December 26th. The proceedings attracted great interest, and were attended by some dramatic incidents, especially as the prisoner often interrupted the course of the trial, and interjected spirited and not irrelevant exclamations and remarks.

It was shown by the defense, while the prisoner protested that he was not insane, that his grandfather had been an inmate of a mad house in Ireland. That Prendergast had received a fall while a child that seriously deranged his physical health. That as he grew up he had an acute mind, received a fair education, and was much addicted to reading, and fond of displaying his acquisitions. He was devoutly religious,



J. H. P.

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and imbibed certain vagaries, chief of which was espousing single tax theories of Henry George, and more recently had become excited upon the subject of elevating the street car tracks of the city. He wrote many letters to high prelates of the church, members of Congress and other dignitaries, filled with incoherent reasonings upon his hobbies. He had read and studied some books like those which profess to make every man his own lawyer, and fancied himself qualified and aspired to be appointed corporation counsel. Many reputable physicians testified that he was insane, his disease taking the form of paranoia.

On the other hand, many of those who had known him, and particularly those who had come into business relations with him, though acknowledging his vagaries, considered him sane. Other reputable physicians and experts who had examined him during his confinement and observed his conduct during the trial, coincided in this opinion.

After an elaborate summing up of the case by the counsel for the defense, and a most powerful analysis of the testimony by Mr.

Trude, Judge Brentano in a carefully prepared and most impartial charge, instructed the jury upon the law of the case. The leading points of the charge were that all men are presumed to be sane, and possessed of the power of discrimination between right and wrong; that when this presumption had been overcome by evidence tending to prove insanity, amounting to a *prima facie* case, the burden rested with the prosecution to overcome it, by proving that the prisoner was sane at the time of the assassination, beyond a reasonable doubt. That in case of a reasonable doubt remaining in the minds of the jury after considering all the testimony as to his mental condition, the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt, and be acquitted. On December 29th the jury retired, and after deliberating not more than an hour, returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and adjudging the death penalty as his punishment.

It is needless to say, that in the community which greatly loved its murdered Mayor, and had been shocked by the atrocity of his murder, the verdict met a general approval.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS OF CHICAGO.

THE ALLOPATHIC SCHOOL.

BY NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, A. M., M. D., LL. D., CHICAGO.

A HISTORY of the medical profession and medical institutions of Chicago could not be considered complete without including such facts of medical interest as may be found connected with the location prior to its organization into a distinct municipality, and while it was known only as a military and Indian trading post under the name of Fort Dearborn.

In July, 1803, a company of United States soldiers, under the command of Captain John Whistler, built the original Fort Dearborn on the south side of the Chicago river, near its entrance into Lake Michigan. The company consisted of sixty-eight men besides the captain, and among them is mentioned one surgeon's mate, but his name is not given in the army returns for that year, and his personal history cannot be given.

In 1810, Captain Nathan Heald succeeded Captain Whistler in command of the garrison in Fort Dearborn, and with him came Dr. John Cooper as surgeon's mate. He was a native of Fishkill, N. Y., a young man of good education and fair promise for usefulness. He remained at Fort Dearborn but a few months, however, and soon after resigned his commission and retired from the army. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Cooper was filled early in the year 1811 by Dr. Isaac Van Voorhis, who was also a native of Fishkill, N. Y., where he was born February 22, 1790. He received his general education in the Academy at Newberg, Orange county,

N. Y., and subsequently completed a course of medical study, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and sent directly to Fort Dearborn.

His professional career and army service proved to be as brief as its end was tragical. In August, 1812, four or five thousand hostile Indians encamped in the vicinity of the fort, which was little more than a block-house of hewn logs. On the 15th of the month, the garrison, consisting of only 54 privates and three or four officers, evacuated the fort and commenced a retreat towards Fort Wayne.

They had proceeded only one or two miles when they were surrounded by the Indians and twenty nine of their number speedily slain, including Captain Wells, Ensign Ronan and Surgeon Van Voorhis, 12 children and all the white male residents in the place except Mr. John Kinzie and his two sons.

This cruel massacre and destruction of the fort left the place without either military protection or the presence of a physician for the succeeding four years.

In 1816 the fort was re-built and occupied by a company of United States soldiers, among whose officers appear the names of Dr. John Gale and Dr. McMahon.

In 1820 Dr. Alexander Wolcott was appointed by the general government as Indian agent, and commenced his residence in or near Fort Dearborn. He was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 14, 1790; educated in Yale College, from which

he graduated in 1809; studied medicine during the three following years, and was commissioned surgeon's mate in the United States Army in 1812. He accompanied General Cass and Henry Schoolcraft in their noted voyages between May and August, 1820, and was mentioned by them as having rendered valuable aid in the accomplishment of their purposes. It was in the latter part of the same year that he entered upon his duties as Indian agent, and occupied a *log house* on the northside of the river near the residence of Mr. John Kinzie, who had been a resident since 1804, and the first white man to occupy the place not connected with the army. The government concluded an important treaty with the neighboring Indian tribes, which was signed August 29, 1821, in the presence of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian agent, Jacob B. Varnum, factor, and John Kinzie, sub-agent.

During the two following years, other military posts were established further North and West, by which a garrison of soldiers in Fort Dearborn was rendered unnecessary.

Consequently the garrison was withdrawn in May, 1823, and the post and property belonging to the government left in charge of Dr. Wolcott, who occupied it for the business of his agency and residence until 1828, when it was again occupied by United States troops, and he returned to his previous residence, which had now become popularly known as "Cobweb Castle."

There, however, he continued to discharge the important duties of his office until his death in 1830. Though thus cut off in the vigorous period of adult life, his services of ten years as Indian agent had been of great value, both to the United States government and the few civilized people living at this comparatively isolated and dangerous locality.

All his official duties were discharged with the utmost fidelity; and his correspondence with the government shows that it was chiefly through his influence and that of John Kinzie, that the fort was not wholly abandoned as a military post when the gar-

rison was withdrawn in 1823. The wisdom of their advice was demonstrated when it was found necessary to re-occupy the fort with United States troops in 1828 and 1832.

Dr. Wolcott was married to Eleanor Marion Kinzie, the oldest daughter of his neighbor John Kinzie in July 1823. She was born in 1805, the next year after her parents commenced their residence here, and was the first white child known to have been born in the locality now occupied by Chicago. She survived her husband many years and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. At his death Dr. Wolcott left but one child, an infant daughter who survived him only a few months.

Thus far, all the medical men whose names have been associated with Fort Dearborn and its vicinity had been sent hither in the government employ, either as assistant surgeons in the army or as Indian agents. But in May, 1830, a few months before the death of Dr. Wolcott, there came the first independent pioneer physician seeking a new home and field for practice, in the person of Dr. Elijah D. Harmon. He was born in Bennington, Vt., Aug. 20, 1782; acquired a knowledge of medicine under the direction of Benjamin Swift of Manchester, and commenced his professional practice in Burlington, Vt., in 1806. Two years later he was married to Miss Welthyan Loomis. In 1812 he served as volunteer surgeon on the "Saratoga," Commodore McDonough's flag-ship, and was on board during the important naval battle near Plattsburg, in 1814. The next year he returned to Burlington and resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1816 was appointed postmaster for that place.

After some pecuniary losses in 1829 he turned his attention toward the western frontier for a new field of labor. He came to Fort Dearborn in May, 1830, and his family followed him the next year and settled themselves in a log-cabin, while he tendered his services to the limited number of settlers in the place, as a general practitioner of medicine. In the absence of the assistant

surgeon, Dr. Harmon also served as medical officer for the garrison. On account of the hostile attitude of the neighboring Indian tribes under the leadership of the noted chief, Blackhawk, the government, early in 1832 ordered additional military companies to reinforce the small garrison in the fort. Companies G and I of the Second Infantry, under the command of Major William Whistler, arrived on the 17th of June, 1832, accompanied by Samuel G. I. DeCamp as assistant surgeon. On the 10th of July, Gen. Winfield Scott, with a detachment of United States troops, arrived on board the steamer Sheldon Thompson, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Macomb. The day before their arrival, epidemic cholera manifested itself by attacking the soldiers on the steamer with much severity. The two companies of infantry under command of Major Whistler were isolated from the new comers by removal to a camp two miles from the fort, and remained under the care of Dr. Harmon. The troops under General Scott, numbering about 1,000 men, took possession of the fort, but the cholera spread so rapidly that it soon became little else than a crowded cholera hospital, under the medical care of assistant surgeons DeCamp and Macomb. In one of Surgeon DeCamp's reports he says that within one week after the arrival of the troops on the steamer, one-fifth of their number had been attacked with the disease. Its prevalence, however, was of short duration, and the military forces in a few weeks resumed their active campaign against the Indians, taking Surgeon Macomb with them, while DeCamp remained as medical officer of the garrison until November.

The limited number of civilians who were not driven or frightened away by the fear of both hostile Indians and epidemic cholera, received faithful and efficient medical service from Dr. Harmon, who gave his professional services to citizens and soldiers alike.

In the winter of 1832, a half-breed Indian, while riding with the mail on horseback from

Green Bay to Chicago, had his feet so badly frozen that Dr. Harmon found it necessary to amputate the whole of one foot and a part of the other. The patient recovered.

The doctor secured, by pre-emption, 140 acres of land located in what is now a central part of the South Division of Chicago. He retained enough of it to subsequently place himself and family in prosperous circumstances and to prominently identify him with the business interests of the city. Harmon court was so named in his honor, and some of his immediate descendants are still to be found in the ranks of our most respected citizens. In 1834, he became interested in some enterprise in the State of Texas, and spent a part of his time there almost every year until his death in 1869.

During the year 1832, three more pioneer medical men took up their residence in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn and became permanently identified with the interests of the place. These were Drs. Valentine A. Boyer, Edmund Stoughton Kimberly, and John Taylor Temple. In February, 1833, Assistant Surgeon Philip Maxwell arrived at Fort Dearborn, as the successor of Dr. De Camp who had left the garrison two or three months previously.

Prior to August, 1833, the place had remained simply a military and Indian trading post, without civil or municipal organization except as it was included within the territorial limits of Peoria county. At the date last mentioned, the civil population is represented to have been between 150 and 200, included among whom were four educated medical practitioners, namely, Drs. Harmon, Boyer, Kimberly, and Temple, Dr. Maxwell being the medical officer of the garrison. In this connection it is proper to state that the first drug store established in the place was by Philo Carpenter in the latter part of 1832. A complete biography of Mr. Carpenter appears in another place.

The next drug store was established in the spring of 1833 by Dr. Edmund Stoughton

Kimberly, in company with Peter Pruyne. Dr. Kimberly also took an active part in the political affairs of the community, as the records show that he was present and served as clerk of the town meeting held in August, 1833, to decide whether the place should become legally incorporated. The question having been decided in the affirmative, he was elected a member of the first board of trustees, and for many years continued to exert more or less influence in municipal affairs. He filled several public official positions with honor to himself and the community. Although Dr. Kimberly maintained a strictly honorable position as a physician for thirty years, he did not attain eminence as a practitioner, yet commanded the respect of all. As he approached old age, his health became impaired and he removed to a country residence in Lake county, Ill., where he died October 25, 1874, aged 72 years.

Dr. John Taylor Temple, who came in 1832 was a graduate from the Middlebury Medical College, Castleton, Vt., class of 1830. He opened an office for medical practice, and is credited with having made the first post mortem examination and given medico-legal evidence in relation thereto in court. For extended sketch of Dr. Temple, see biographical chapter.

Dr. Philip Maxwell was a native of Guilford, Vt., where he was born April 3d, 1799. After receiving a good general education, he studied medicine with a Dr. Knott, in New York city, and graduated in one of the medical colleges of Vermont. He first commenced practice in Sackett's Harbor, New York, and was soon after elected a member of the State legislature. After completing his service in the legislature, he received appointment as assistant surgeon in the U. S. A., and was sent to Fort Dearborn, where he arrived February 3, 1833, and entered directly upon the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the garrison, and continued the same until the fort was finally abandoned as a military post, in 1836. He

was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1838 and served in the division of the army under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Indians in Florida. Soon after the close of that campaign he resigned his commission as member of the medical corps of the U. S. A., and in 1844 returned to Chicago and entered upon the general practice of the profession. He soon acquired a good practice, a high social position, and became fully identified with all important public interests of the city. In 1848 he formed a partnership in practice with Dr. Brockholst McVickar, and was elected as a member of the State legislature. He served one legislative term with distinction, but continued his general medical practice until 1855, when he retired to a beautiful country residence on the border of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he died November 5, 1859, aged sixty years. He was a man of strong mental qualities, tempered with great geniality and benevolence, with a magnificent physical development, being erect, six feet two inches in height, and weighing 275 pounds. He was deservedly one of the most popular men in the early days of the city.

At the time of the adoption of a legal incorporation, in August, 1833, the number of actual residents was less than 200, and with them were the five regularly educated physicians already noted, making one physician for every forty of population.

The disappearance of the cholera in 1832 and the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians in the autumn of 1833, by which they were to peaceably remove west of the Mississippi river, prepared the way for a rapid influx of new settlers, not only in the new city, but over all the fertile and beautiful prairie lands of northern Illinois. So rapid was this influx during the next four years that the census of 1837 gave Chicago a population of 4,179; and during the same period there had been recognized the names of not less than forty medical men, which would still make the ratio equal to one for every 100 of

the population. More than half of these doctors, however, retained their residences here so short a time that they left no impress, either professional or social, except their names in the newspaper or city directory. But among the remaining half were a considerable number who took a prominent part in developing and guiding the medical, sanitary and business interests of the city. First among these in the order of time was Dr. William Bradshaw Egan, who arrived in Chicago in the autumn of 1833. He was a native of Ireland, born September 28, 1808. At the age of fifteen he commenced the study of medicine with Surgeon McGuire, of Lancashire, England. Subsequently he prosecuted his studies in the Medical School in Dublin, also served a term in the Dublin Lying-In Hospital, and soon after emigrated to Canada. On his arrival in Canada he engaged in school teaching, first in Quebec, then successively in Montreal, New York, and finally in the grammar school of the University of Virginia.

While in the University he attended the lectures in the medical department two terms, obtained a license to practice medicine and surgery from the censors of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and commenced the practice of the profession in Newark, New Jersey, in 1830. Two years later he was married to Miss Emeline Mabbatt, who the next year accompanied him to Chicago, where they formed a permanent and prosperous home. He entered with zeal and success upon the practice of the profession for which he had been well educated, and in August, 1834, he was appointed a member of the health committee, to represent the South Division of the city. But the constant opportunities for real estate speculation and his aptitude for public business soon enticed him from the more toilsome and less attractive field of medical practice, and eventually made him one of the boldest and most successful real estate dealers in the city. He delivered the oration on the occasion of breaking ground in the construction

of the Illinois and Michigan canal, July 4, 1836; rendered important service in adjusting the canal claims by the legislature in 1841-42; was recorder of the city and county in 1844, and representative in the State legislature in 1853-54. Like Dr. Maxwell, he was a man of stately physical proportions, and excelled him in social conviviality, wit and sarcasm. He acquired a fair fortune, and fitted for himself and family an elegant residence on the southern border of the city, where he died October 27, 1860, aged only 52 years.

The first physician to open an office here for practicing the special department of dentistry was Dr. William Kennicott, who came in 1834, and he continued to be the leading dental practitioner for many years.

During the same year, Dr. John W. Eldridge came to Chicago from Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, and commenced an active professional career that he prosecuted successfully for a quarter of a century or more. He was born in Hamilton, Washington county, New York, October 2, 1808, and graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, at Fairfield. He possessed an active intellect, persevering industry, coupled with a roughness of manner and speech, that quickly attracted the attention and gained the confidence of the working classes. He acquired a fair fortune and retired from active practice in 1868, but continued his residence until his death, January 1, 1884.

Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, born in Clarendon, Vermont, June 12, 1808, after receiving a good general academic education, studied medicine and graduated from the medical department of Middlebury College, Vermont, December 29, 1830; and first commenced practice in Newark, New Jersey, from which place he came to Chicago in August, 1835. He entered directly into the practice of medicine, and in 1837 married Miss Louise M. Gifford, of Elgin, and together they soon attained a leading position in society. In 1839 he held the office of



John T. Temple

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city physician. In a very few years he became so much interested in real estate and business enterprises of importance, that his medical practice became a matter of secondary interest and was early abandoned altogether. He was one of the most active and persistent opponents of slavery, and has the credit of having been an efficient officer of the "underground railroad," for the escape of fugitive slaves from the Southern states to Canada. He accumulated a fair fortune, and spent his later years in an elegant residence on the northern border of the city, where he died April 24, 1878.

Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue and Daniel Brainard are represented as arriving in Chicago on the 1st of September, 1835; the first direct from Canada and the second from Oneida county, New York. Dr. Goodhue, though coming from Canada, was the son of a prominent physician of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; had received a good education, both literary and medical, and was a man of superior mental endowments. He gave his attention more exclusively to the duties of his profession and soon acquired a good practice. Two years after his arrival he united with Dr. Brainard in framing an act of incorporation for establishing a medical college in the city to be called "Rush Medical College." The act was presented to the State legislature then in session, adopted by it, and approved by the governor March 2, 1837. Owing to the extreme financial embarrassment then prevailing throughout the country, a teaching faculty was not organized until 1843, but Dr. Goodhue was one of the trustees named in the act of incorporation. A few years later he changed his residence to Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, where he soon established a large and remunerative practice and enjoyed a high reputation as a general practitioner for many years. His death, a few years since, was the result of an accident.

Daniel Brainard was born in the town of Western, Oneida county, New York, May 15, 1812. His father, Jephthai Brainard, was

a well-to-do farmer, and gave his son a good academic education, on the completion of which he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. R. S. Sykes of Whitesboro, but later prosecuted the same in the office of Dr. Harold H. Pope, a prominent surgeon in Rome, New York. He completed the usual course of medical studies in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1834. He commenced practice with his first preceptor, Dr. Sykes, in Whitesboro, but his stay there was brief, for the Hon. J. D. Caton has chronicled his arrival in Chicago, mounted on a small Indian pony, "about the first of September 1835." Dr. Brainard entered directly upon the general practice of medicine, though with predominating ambition for the department of surgery. His first surgical case of more than usual importance presented itself in 1838, in the person of a laborer on the Illinois and Michigan canal with a fracture of one femur, several miles from the city. The limb was dressed and progressed favorably, but before time enough had elapsed for complete bony union, the patient walked the whole distance into the city. The inflammation that followed was so severe, that at a consultation participated in by Drs. Brainard, Goodhue, Maxwell and Egan, an amputation was unanimously declared necessary. Dr. Brainard advised the amputation at the hip-joint, but the other three preferred having it done below the trochanter. Accordingly, the young surgeon dexterously removed the limb at the place designated by his counsellors, but the bone marrow being plainly diseased higher up he proceeded at once to amputate at the hip, while Dr. Goodhue performed the important work of compressing the femoral artery. The case progressed favorably for four or five weeks, the wounds having nearly healed, when secondary hemorrhage suddenly occurred and quickly proved fatal. A post mortem examination revealed an extensive bony neoplasm attached to the pelvic bones and interfering with the femoral artery. The case had attracted much atten-

tion, especially from the more benevolent part of the community, and hence served as an excellent introduction for the surgical operator. The following year he first crossed the Atlantic and spent nearly two years in the medical colleges and hospitals of Paris, evidently preparing himself for the duties of a professorship of anatomy and surgery in the college for which he and Dr. Goodhue had already obtained a charter. He returned in the latter part of 1841, gave one course of medical lectures in St. Louis, then resumed his practice in Chicago, and succeeded in organizing a faculty and opening the first course of lectures in Rush Medical College in December, 1843. He rapidly acquired a high reputation as a teacher, and during the succeeding twenty years did a large surgical practice both in the city and surrounding country.

In 1852, he again visited Paris, where he presented some original investigations in regard to the action of iodine on the poison of serpents, was elected an honorary member of the Surgical Society of Paris, and returned in the autumn with some valuable specimens for the museum of the medical college here. He visited Europe a third time in the spring of 1866, but returned just in time to commence his lectures on the opening of the annual term of Rush Medical College, the first week of October. During that same week the epidemic cholera that had been prevalent in this and most of the cities in this country during the first half of the summer, but which had nearly ceased during August, suddenly reappeared with severity. Dr. Brainard lectured at his usual hour in the afternoon of October 9th, during which he alluded to the unexpected return of the cholera, with some suggestions regarding the best means of avoiding an attack. The same evening he was attacked with the disease so violently that he died in less than twenty-four hours, October 10, 1866. He had been a firm believer in the direct contagiousness of the disease, and during the preceding epidemics, from 1849 to 1854,

avoided coming in contact with cases of it as much as possible. Dr. Brainard was an industrious student, with good literary and scientific attainments, and had an active disposition for prosecuting original investigations.

From 1849 to 1852, he industriously tested the effects of injections of aqueous solutions of iodine in cases of serous effusions, whether in the peritoneal, pleural or synovial sacs, or the areolar tissues. He applied the treatment also to some cases of congenital hydrocephalus and spinal-bifida. During the same period of time he tested the effects of solutions of various substances on the structure of cancerous growth, and finding the tissue rapidly destroyed by a solution of lactate of iron, he followed several operations for the removal of cancerous tumors, by injection of a small quantity of the solution directly into the blood through the vein in the arm. In a few patients he repeated the injection several times, at intervals of three or four days, hoping to thereby prevent the renewal of the malignant disease, but without success.

The two most important series of original investigations prosecuted by him, were in relation to the efficacy of iodine as an antidote for the poison of serpents, and the treatment of ununited fractures by drilling and boring the ends of the bones. His essay, embodying the results of the last-mentioned series, was awarded a prize by the American Medical Association in 1854.

It is thus seen that during the fifteen years from 1840 to 1855, he was not only doing a large surgical practice, and filling his annual courses of medical college instruction, but was also most actively engaged in promoting the scientific interests of his department of the profession. And it was at the end of this time that we find him at the zenith of his professional reputation and influence, while during the remaining decade of his life he gave more attention to dealing in real estate and less to the practical interests of the profession, and thereby accumulated an ample fortune. Physically,

Dr. Brainard was tall, well proportioned, and dignified in manner. As a lecturer and teacher he was clear, forcible and effective, retaining a high degree of popularity and influence in the medical college he had been largely instrumental in establishing, until his death.

Dr. Levi D. Boone, was another member of the profession who exerted much influence during the early years of our city's progress. He was born in December, 1808, near Lexington, Ky., a descendant of the celebrated traveler, Daniel Boone. He received a fair academic education, studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Transylvania University, and commenced practice at Edwardsville, Ill., but later moved to Hillsboro. At the commencement of the "Black-Hawk war," he entered the military service as captain of a cavalry company, and afterwards served as surgeon to the Second Regiment, under Col. Jacob Fry. His military services being no longer required, he came to Chicago in 1836, with his family, and directly engaged in the insurance business. The following year, however, he was compelled to resume the practice of his profession. He soon became fully occupied with general practice, and during the cholera epidemic of 1849-50-51, he held the office of city physician and rendered valuable service to the public. He was a member of the city board of aldermen three terms, and was elected mayor in 1855 by a combination of what was then known as the temperance and know-nothing parties.

Dr. Boone had acquired a strong position as a religious and temperance man, while a considerable party had been quietly organized in opposition to an apparently dominating influence of foreign-born citizens in political affairs, under the name of "know-nothings." It was the members of this organization, acting in harmony with the friends of temperance, that elected not only Dr. Boone to the mayoralty, but also a majority of the board of aldermen. As a result, the new

city government passed an ordinance increasing the fee for selling liquors from \$50 to \$300.

A large number of the saloon keepers refused to pay the higher fee and yet continued to sell, until nearly two hundred of their number had been arrested and held in confinement. This led to an organized attempt forcibly to liberate those under arrest, which was met with such promptness by the mayor and police, that the rioters were effectually dispersed, with only one killed and a number wounded. At the close of his term of office, Dr. Boone again resumed his professional practice, and continued it until after the close of the war for suppressing the great southern rebellion. After this he gave his attention altogether to real estate and insurance business. He was a leading member of the Baptist church and one of the founders of the first Chicago University; and though neither possessed of brilliant intellectual qualities nor high scientific attainments, he nevertheless discharged all his duties, public and private, with fidelity, and exerted a widely beneficial influence until he died, at the ripe age of seventy-four years, in February, 1882.

During the thirteen years from 1837 to 1850, the population of the city had increased from 4,179 to nearly 30,000, with a proportionate increase in the number of medical men. Among the latter may be found the names of Drs. John Brinkerhoff, H. Clarke, J. Jay Stuart, John H. Foster, D. S. Smith, S. Z. Haven, J. V. Z. Blaney, W. B. Herrick, George W. Wentworth, Eriel McArthur, Brockholst McVickar, John Evans and Nathan S. Davis.

Of these, Drs. Blaney, Herrick, Evans and Davis, will be sufficiently noticed in connection with the colleges, hospitals and societies with which they were connected.

Dr. J. Jay Stuart came prior to 1839 and devoted his time to the practice of his profession. He was well educated and rather noted for the neatness of his dress, enjoyed a good position in society, but died, I think,

during the cholera epidemic of 1854, while yet in the prime of life.

Dr. John Brinkerhoff also came prior to 1839, and though engaging somewhat in the practice of medicine, he became interested in the retail drug business, with which his name was familiarly associated for many years.

George W. Wentworth was a native of New Hampshire, born November 2, 1820, a brother of the late Hon. John Wentworth, of this city. He received a collegiate education in Dartmouth College and graduated in medicine from one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia in 1847. He came directly to Chicago and opened an office for general practice on Randolph street a few rods west of the river, it being probably the first physician's office opened, in what is now so well known as the west division of Chicago. He acquired practice and reputation rapidly, but during the prevalence of cholera, during the summer of 1850, he was attacked with that disease and died August 14, 1850.

During the active part of his career he was president of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from its organization until 1871, when he was succeeded by Dr. A. E. Small. He was not an active teacher in any department of medicine, but a man of good moral and social standing, and after the death of Dr. Small he was again made president of the college, and continued in that position until his own death, in 1891, aged seventy-five years.

In the foregoing pages is given a concise history of the origin and progress of the medical profession of Chicago prior to 1850, with brief biographical notices of the more prominent and influential members. Thus far the development had been chiefly that of individual accretion numerically, with a very strong temptation to hasten the acquisition of wealth by attention to real-estate dealing and other non-professional enterprises, while medical literature, science, education and society organization received attention from only a very few. As the school and the

church are the first institutions to be organized by combination of individuals in all civilized communities, so the first institutions that lead to united action by medical men in all densely populated towns or cities are hospitals and dispensaries for the sick and disabled, and medical schools for the education of medical men. Consequently the history of such institutions, and of society organizations for mutual improvement, affords the best index of the condition and progress of the profession in this or any other great city.

In the growth of all cities and densely populated districts, the first institutions or Medical Institutions of Chicago. organizations of a medical character are the offspring of necessity. The occurrence of epidemics and contagious diseases and the presence of a greater or less number of persons unable to care for themselves present two conditions, one directly suggesting the necessity for some concerted action for preventing the spread of epidemics, and the other equally demanding provision for alleviating the suffering of those unable to help themselves. Self-protection and sympathy with the suffering are two of the strongest impulses that influence enlightened minds. The severe prevalence of epidemic cholera, in 1832, by which Fort Dearborn became, temporarily, a cholera hospital, undoubtedly increased the disposition of the inhabitants to effect a township organization the following year. For among the earliest ordinances adopted by the board of trustees were some for the protection of the public health. A fine of \$3 was imposed upon any one who should throw refuse into the river, and the town supervisor or street commissioner was required to remove all nuisances recognized as detrimental to the health of the community. In 1835, fearing another outbreak of cholera, the trustees appointed a permanent board of health, consisting of seven prominent citizens, including only one physician, Dr. John T. Temple. No cholera, however, appeared, and after one or two meetings the board



W.B. Herrick

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ceased to have an active existence. In March, 1837, the original town organization was superseded by an act of city incorporation, one section of which required the common council to appoint annually three commissioners to constitute a board of health and also a health officer, who should visit and care for persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases. The first board appointed under these provisions was organized in May, 1837, and consisted of Dr. J. W. Eldridge, A. N. Fullerton and D. Cox; while Dr. Daniel Brainard was made health officer; the mayor was also ex-officio member of the board of health. From that period to the present time the sanitary interests of the city have been under the control of a regular health department, the executive officer of which has been variously designated as city physician, city marshal, sanitary superintendent, but more generally health officer, except as hereinafter mentioned.

In 1838 Dr. Brainard was superseded as health officer by Dr. E. S. Kimberly, who served until 1841. It was during the first year of his service that a severe epidemic form of sickness prevailed among the laborers engaged in excavating for the Illinois and Michigan canal, requiring much attention. In May, 1841, Dr. J. W. Eldridge was made health officer, and an ordinance was passed requiring the attending physician to give a certificate of death and the causes thereof, which constituted the first step towards a record of vital statistics. In 1842 the duties of the health officer were divided between a city physician and a city marshal, and Dr. W. B. Egan was elected as the first and Mr. Orson Smith as the second.

This arrangement was continued until 1857, the office of city physician being filled successively by Dr. Philip Maxwell from 1845 to 1847; Dr. Henry S. Huber from 1847 to 1849; Dr. Levi D. Boone from 1849 to 1852; Dr. A. B. Palmer during 1852; Dr. B. McVickar, 1853, 1854 and 1856; Dr. I. Lynn, 1855; Dr. Gerhard Paoli, 1857 to 1859, and Dr. William Wagner, 1859 to

March 27, 1860, when the whole health department was vacated by an ordinance of the common council. The city remained without sanitary or health officers until December 1, 1861, when Dr. Lucien P. Cheney was appointed city physician with a salary of \$600 per annum, from which he was to furnish the medicines required for such poor patients as were entitled to his assistance. When it is remembered that the city's population then numbered 138,186 and included a large proportion of poor people, the salary mentioned will be regarded as one of the most remarkable specimens of municipal provision for the sick poor on record. Yet Dr. Cheney held the office until his death, in 1874, and performed its duties with as much fidelity as if the salary had been \$6,000. Soon after the appointment of Dr. Cheney as city physician, Charles S. Perry, a policeman, was detailed to act as health officer, and continued to act in that capacity until May, 1865, when T. B. Bridges was elected health officer and Dr. S. C. Blake, city physician. They continued in office until March 31, 1867, when the health department was separated from that of the police, and placed entirely under the control of a board of health, with a sanitary superintendent as its executive officer. The new board was composed of Drs. William Wagner, H. A. Johnson, and J. H. Rauch, and citizens William Giles, A. B. Reynolds, Samuel Hoard, and the Mayor, J. B. Rice, ex-officio. Dr. John H. Rauch was made sanitary superintendent and Dr. H. S. Hahn city physician. In 1869 Dr. George Schloetzer superseded Dr. Wagner as member of the board, which otherwise remained the same until after the great fire of 1871.

It is worthy of note here, that after the disappearance of the epidemic cholera of 1854 to 1860 the city continued quite free from severe sickness, and, as usual under such circumstances, the municipal authorities gave less and less attention to sanitary conditions, until, as has already been stated, in 1860 they formally abolished the health

department and transferred its duties to the mayor and police. This was done in opposition to the earnest protests and faithful warnings of the leading medical men of the city, acting both as individuals and as members of the Chicago Medical Society. From 1858 to 1862, Dr. N. S. Davis made frequent efforts to have a competent medical health officer placed in charge of the sanitary interests of the city. His efforts were actively sustained by Drs. J. H. Rauch, H. A. Johnson and others, and in 1865 a public meeting of the medical profession appointed a committee consisting of Drs. N. S. Davis, J. W. Freer, J. P. Ross, H. Hitchcock, R. N. Isham and B. McVickar to formulate and present specific recommendations to the municipal authorities for improving the sanitary conditions of the city and the preservation of reliable records of vital statistics. The committee faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon it, and was largely instrumental in having a distinct board of health re-established, in 1867, with an educated medical man as sanitary superintendent. In the meantime, however, while sanitary matters were being neglected and the city substantially without a health department, the population was rapidly increasing and the business of slaughtering and meat-packing near the south branch of the river was begun and actively prosecuted, and enough of the blood and offal allowed to enter the river to contaminate both air and water. So great did this contamination become that during the years 1863-64 the whole river was tinged with blood, fish ceased to live in it, and the odor was perceptible over a large part of the city.

In the autumn some cases of small pox were introduced into the city, and the disease spread with such persistency that more than 2,000 cases were reported during the years 1862-63-64. During the two latter years a severe epidemic of erysipelas also prevailed, much the larger number of cases being located in proximity to the river. Immediately following these scourges came the

epidemic cholera in Europe in 1865, and in this country in 1866, which finally compelled the people to heed the persistent warnings of their medical men, sufficiently, at least, to create the efficient and intelligent board of health of 1867.

The board as then organized remained under the leadership of Drs. J. H. Rauch and H. A. Johnson, the first as sanitary superintendent and the second as president of the board until 1873-74, three years after the great fire of 1871.

And during these last mentioned years, when so many thousands of the population had been driven into temporary and crowded quarters, there were no more faithful and efficient public servants than those in charge of the health department; and they were aided with equal zeal and fidelity by every practicing physician in the city.

In August, 1873, Dr. Rauch resigned and Dr. Benjamin C. Miller was appointed to the place, and in January, 1874, Dr. Johnson resigned and was succeeded by Dr. J. A. Hahn. In October, 1875, Dr. Hahn died, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. B. McVickar.

In July, 1876, the city council passed an ordinance abolishing the board of health and devolving all its powers and duties upon a chief officer called the commissioner of health, with provision for a corps of sanitary inspectors, and a registrar of vital statistics.

The following January, 1877, Dr. McVickar resigned his office and Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was appointed commissioner of health, with Dr. J. S. Knox as assistant, Dr. H. P. Wright, registrar of vital statistics, and a corps of three medical inspectors.

During the same year an ordinance was passed giving the commissioner of health more control over slaughtering, packing, rendering, fertilizing and other establishments liable to affect the public health. By an act of the legislature, passed in May, 1881, manufactories, work-shops, tenement and lodging houses, etc., were also brought un-

der the supervision of the health commissioner.

Dr. DeWolf continued in the office ten years, during which time the practical working of the city health department was systematized, much extended, and administered with more than ordinary efficiency. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Dr. Swayne Wickersham, who, after a service of three years, gave place to the present commissioner of health, Dr. John D. Ware, whose health corps now embraces Dr. F. C. Caldwell, registrar of vital statistics; Dr. Erasmus Garrott, chief medical inspector, and Drs. Frank Cary, E. H. Smith, L. H. Montgomery, E. F. Wells, O. N. Huff, Herman Spalding and J. K. Winer, medical inspectors.

Among the names of those who have held official positions in the health department of this city as given in the forgoing pages, we recognize many who were faithful and efficient officers, but only three who have obtained a general reputation throughout the profession as well trained in sanitary science. Those three were Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson, John H. Rauch and Oscar C. DeWolf.

The next medical institution organized in this city after the formation of an incipient health department of the

Medical Colleges.

municipality, was the Rush Medical College; named thus in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and one of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of the last half of the eighteenth century. The initial steps for establishing a medical college were taken in the autumn of 1836, by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue, who had settled in Chicago simultaneously, in September of the previous year, though coming from different quarters. Together they framed an act of incorporation, which was submitted to the State legislature assembled in Vandalia during the succeeding winter. The act was passed and signed by the governor, March 2, 1837, but

a state of extreme financial depression and embarrassment had by that time ensued over the whole country, and in consequence no teaching faculty or professorship was established until 1843. The board of trustees named in the act of incorporation was composed of Hon. T. W. Smith, Dr. J. C. Goodhue, Rev. I. T. Hinton, Dr. John T. Temple, James H. Collins, Dr. E. S. Kimberly, Justin Butterfield, Ebenezer Peck, John H. Kinzie, John Wright, Henry Moore, Wm. B. Ogden, John D. Caton, Grant Goodrich, E. D. Taylor, of Chicago; and Rev. Seth S. Whitman, of Belvidere, and Thomas Ford, of Oregon City, Ill. The name was Rush Medical College. The teaching faculty as organized in the autumn of 1843, consisted of four professors, as follows: Dr. Daniel Brainard, professor of anatomy and surgery; Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, professor of chemistry and materia medica; Dr. John McLean, professor of theory and practice of medicine, and Dr. M. L. Knapp, professor of obstetrics. The college provided for an annual term of instruction of *sixteen weeks*, and required attendance on two such terms and three years of medical study before graduation. But persons who had studied three years and been engaged in practice one year could graduate after attending one annual college term. The only evidence of general education required of the student was the writing of a thesis on some medical topic. Absurdly inadequate as those provisions appear at this day, they were then in strict harmony with the requirements of the medical colleges in all the States of this country.

The first course of instruction was commenced December 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students, and continued sixteen weeks, at the close of which the ordinary degree of M. D. was conferred upon William Butterfield, son of one of the trustees of the college, and honorary degrees were conferred upon Thos. P. Whipple and John McLean. This course was given in rooms on Clark street temporarily provided for that purpose.

During the following summer, however, Wm. B. Ogden donated a lot on the south-east corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets, and a small college building of brick was built thereon, at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The second annual college term was commenced December 13, 1844, in the new building, with the same faculty and was attended by forty-six students, of whom eleven graduated at its close.

In April of the same year was issued the first number of a medical journal called the *Illinois and Indiana Medical and Surgical Journal*, under the patronage of the college and edited by Professor James V. Z. Blaney, with Ellis & Fergus, 37 Clark street, as printers. This journal was continued and exerted an important influence for thirty years, though its name was first changed to that of *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* and later to that of *Chicago Medical Journal*, but all the time regarded as the organ of the Rush Medical College. In 1874 it was transferred to the Chicago Medical Press Association and united with the *Chicago Medical Examiner* under the name of "*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*," under which title it continued to be published monthly as an independent medical periodical for ten or twelve years, when it was discontinued.

In 1845, after the close of the second annual college term, important changes and in additions to the faculty were made. Dr. M. L. Knapp resigned the chair of obstetrics, a chair of anatomy and physiology, and a chair of materia medica and therapeutics were created, and Drs. Austin Flint, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, and William B. Herrick were added to the faculty. Consequently the third annual course of college instruction was given by Daniel Brainard, professor of principles and practice of surgery; Jas. V. Z. Blaney, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; John McLean, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Austin Flint, professor of principles and practice of medicine; Graham N. Fitch,

professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; and William B. Herrick, professor of anatomy and physiology. At the close of the college term Dr. Flint resigned his chair and returned to New York; Dr. Fitch was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine, and Dr. John Evans, of Indiana, was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women. As thus constituted, the college continued its regular annual courses of instruction to steadily increasing classes until 1848-49, when the class of matriculates numbered little more than one hundred, and the graduates thirty-three.

At the close of that college term Dr. Graham N. Fitch resigned the chair of principles and practice of medicine, and during the summer of 1849 Dr. Thomas Spencer of Geneva, N. Y., was chosen to fill the vacancy. At the same time a new chair of physiology and general pathology was created and filled by the appointment of Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, of New York.

At the close of his first course of lectures in this college, Dr. Spencer resigned his chair on account of ill health and returned to Geneva, and Dr. N. S. Davis, was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine retaining with it general pathology, while physiology was again attached to the chair of anatomy. Four years of fair prosperity followed without changes in the faculty, but with the important addition of regular hospital clinical instruction commencing in the autumn of 1850. At the close of the college term of 1854-55, the college building was found inadequate for the accommodation of the annually increasing classes and it was resolved to enlarge and rearrange the building by an expenditure of about \$15,000; the same to be advanced in equal ratio by the members of the faculty as a loan to the institution, to be paid out of the income of the college from lecture fees, and secured to each by a lien on the property, executed by the board of trustees.

Although some members of the faculty objected to the principle of making the profes-



Jared Bassett

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sors in educational institutions joint stock owners of the same, yet they cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the majority, and the enlargement of the building was completed in time for the opening of the college term of 1855-56.

At the close of the preceding term, Professor John McLean, who had been connected with the faculty since its organization in 1843, resigned the chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics, and Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, an alumnus of the college, was chosen his successor. During the same year Dr. Herrick was compelled by ill health to resign the chair of anatomy and was succeeded by J. W. Freer. Consequently the men composing the faculty in 1855, and who furnished the \$15,000 to enlarge the college building, were Professors Daniel Brainard, James V. Z. Blaney, Joseph W. Freer, John Evans, Nathan S. Davis, and Hosmer A. Johnson.*

After two years, Dr. Johnson, who had given the lectures on *materia medica* and therapeutics with unusual ability, was transferred to the chair of physiology, and Dr. John H. Rauch, of Burlington, Iowa, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Both were young men of talent and were rapidly acquiring popularity as medical teachers, but, neither being financially well able to carry their share of the indebtedness incurred in enlarging the college building, both resigned their places in the faculty at the close of the college term of 1858-59.

During the summer of 1856, Dr. John Evans, having become more interested in real estate than in medicine, resigned his professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women, and Dr. Wm. H. Byford, of Evansville, Ind., was chosen to fill the vacancy. In the spring

of 1859, while the chairs of *materia medica* and therapeutics, and of physiology and general pathology were vacant, the Lind University* then being organized under a liberal charter, took initial steps for establishing a medical department on the basis of longer annual college terms, and a more systematic grading of the medical studies, as had been prominently advocated by Dr. N. S. Davis several years before he became a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

As the latter school, under the leadership of its chief founder, Dr. Daniel Brainard, persistently adhered to two annual college terms of sixteen weeks each without grading, Dr. Davis resigned his position in that college, and he was accompanied by Dr. Wm. H. Byford.

This led substantially to a reorganization of the faculty of the Rush Medical College for the term of 1859-60, as follows:

Daniel Brainard, professor of surgery and clinical surgery; James V. Z. Blaney, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; J. Adams Allen, professor of practice of medicine and clinical medicine; DeLaskie Miller, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Ephraim Ingals, professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics; R. L. Rea, professor of anatomy; A. S. Hudson, professor of physiology and pathology; Joseph W. Freer, professor of surgical anatomy and surgical pathology, and Edwin Powell, demonstrator of anatomy. Of the new men thus introduced into the faculty, only two had previously acquired reputation as teachers. Dr. J. Adams Allen had filled a chair in the medical department of the university of Michigan for several years with marked ability, and Dr. R. L. Rea had equally proved his rare skill as a teacher of anatomy in connection with the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. The remaining ones, though previously untried, proved good workers, except Dr. A. S. Hudson who resigned after one or two years. With this exception the faculty remained

* In a volume entitled "Early Medical Chicago," by James Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., published by Fergus Printing Company, 1879, page 34, the names of Austin Flint, M. D., G. N. Fitch, M. D., and John McLean, M. D., are given as members of the faculty at this time and as participating in the work of enlarging the college building, when in fact, Dr. Flint had ceased to be a member of the faculty in 1846, Dr. Fitch in 1849, and Dr. McLean at the close of the college term of 1854-55. Moreover, the author does not mention the fact that Drs. Davis and Johnson ever held professorships in the Rush Medical College.

[*Now known as Lake Forest University.]

unchanged until 1866, during which time the number of students annually increased, until the last named year the number was between three and four hundred. But, as stated in the biographical sketch given in preceding pages, it was just after the opening of the college term in October, 1866, that Dr. Daniel Brainard, president, and one of the founders of the college, was suddenly stricken with a fatal attack of epidemic cholera. His chair was soon filled by the appointment of Dr. Moses Gunn, of Detroit, who had already acquired an enviable reputation as a teacher and practitioner of surgery in connection with the medical department of the University of Michigan. The number of students had again made a more capacious college edifice necessary, and during the summer a new building was erected on the same lot, at a cost of about \$70,000, on the same financial plan as that on which the original structure had been enlarged in 1855.

In 1868, a chair of ophthalmology and otology and one of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest were added to the faculty. Dr. Edward L. Holmes was elected to the first and Dr. Joseph P. Ross to the second. Two years later, Dr. Ephraim Ingals resigned the chair of materia medica and medical jurisprudence, and Dr. James H. Etheridge was selected to fill the vacancy. On the ninth day of October, 1871, only a few days after the commencement of the annual college term with a large class of students, the great Chicago fire occurred, in which the college building, erected only four years previously, with most of its contents, was entirely destroyed. Undaunted by so great a catastrophe, the faculty soon found lecture room in the old county hospital building on Eighteenth street, and the Chicago Medical College tendered them the use of its ample dissecting room part of each day. They were thus enabled to gather together the greater part of their class with only a brief interruption. The same year, Dr. James V. Z. Blaney was compelled by

failing health to resign the chair of chemistry and pharmacy which he had held since the first organization of the faculty in 1843, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Henry M. Lyman.

During the following summer temporary lecture rooms were fitted up on a part of the hospital grounds, and continued to be occupied each college term until 1876, when the Cook county hospital buildings had been located in the west division on West Harrison and Wood streets. In 1875, when it had been decided to locate the permanent county hospital in the west division, the faculty of the college at once took measures to erect a new college building in the immediate vicinity of the proposed hospital, on the supposition that they would be able to control a liberal amount of clinical instruction therein. Owing to dissatisfaction with some of the business arrangements, Dr. R. L. Rea resigned the chair of anatomy, and was succeeded by Dr. Charles T. Parkes, who had been demonstrator of anatomy during the seven preceding years. The new college building was completed, at a cost of about \$54,000, and occupied in 1876 and not only afforded all the ordinary accommodations for college purposes, but also room in the basement for the Central Free Dispensary, while the coincident completion and opening of the large county hospital with an able clinical staff, marked a new era of prosperity for the college.

The number of students in attendance increased each year, and a separate faculty for a short spring term of instruction was organized. Attendance upon it was not made obligatory as a part of the college curriculum, nor was it allowed to count as a college course in the requirements for graduation, but it afforded valuable aid to such students as could afford to spend more time in the city. In 1877, Dr. H. M. Lyman was transferred from the chair of chemistry to the chair of physiology and diseases of the nervous system, and Dr. Walter S. Haines was elected to the chair of chemistry and

toxicology. In 1879 two additional professorships were created, viz.: A professorship of skin and venereal diseases, and a professorship of gynecology. The first was filled by Dr. James Nevins Hyde, and the second by Dr. William H. Byford, both having already acquired good reputations as medical teachers.

Owing to some impairment of health on the part of Dr. J. Adams Allen, the professor of principles and practice of medicine, a professorship of pathology and adjunct professorship of principles and practice of medicine were instituted and filled by the appointment of Dr. Norman Bridge, in 1885. Two years later the professor of surgery, Dr. Moses Gunn, was attacked with malignant disease of the stomach and died. The vacancy was filled by the transfer of Dr. Charles T. Parkes from the chair of anatomy to that of surgery, and Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan was appointed professor of anatomy. In 1888 Dr. DeLaskie Miller resigned the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Suydam Knox, and the same year Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Milwaukee, was appointed to a chair of principles of surgery and surgical pathology, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals to a chair of laryngology, and Dr. Freeman Brophy to a chair of dental pathology and surgery, thereby adding three more chairs to the curriculum.

Before this time the faculty had learned, much to their disappointment, that they could not control the ample facilities for clinical instruction in the county hospital, as they had anticipated. The hospital being wholly under the control of the board of Cook county commissioners, a body subject to more or less change with every recurring political election, not only proved unstable in the membership of its medical and surgical staff, but the clinical instruction was limited entirely to such cases as could be taken into the amphitheatre.

To remedy this defect, the faculty induced the friends of the Presbyterian hospital to

locate that institution on a part of their college lot, and so connected with the college as to render its clinical advantages much more stable, and it became also, at least nominally, a department of the Lake Forest University.

During the years 1890-91-92, the Rush Medical College had the unusual experience of losing by death, in quick succession, five of its most prominent and influential professors. Dr. J. Adams Allen, who had ably filled the chair of principles and practice of medicine thirty-one, and the office of president of the college thirteen years, died early in the year 1890. On the 21st day of May of the same year followed the sudden death of Dr. William H. Byford, who had been occupying the chair of gynecology during the preceding eleven years. Less than one month later, on the 15th of June, 1890, Dr. Joseph P. Ross, who had held the chair of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest twenty-two years, died from protracted disease of the brain. On the 28th of March, 1891, Dr. Charles T. Parkes, who had most efficiently served the college for twelve years as professor of anatomy, and equally so during the three last years as professor of surgery, died after a very brief illness from pneumonia, while the prevailing epidemic of influenza was at its climax in this city. And on the 29th of June, 1892, Dr. J. Suydam Knox, professor of obstetrics and diseases of children, succumbed to a sharp attack of acute peritonitis.

In filling the vacancies occasioned by these deaths, Dr. Henry M. Lyman was made professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and Dr. E. L. Holmes became president of the faculty; Dr. James H. Etheridge succeeded to the chair of gynecology; Dr. Norman Bridge to the chair of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Dr. Nicholas Senn to the chair of practice of surgery and clinical surgery; and Dr. John B. Hamilton to the chair of principles of surgery and clinical surgery.

The whole number of names now enrolled on the list of teachers, connected with the college, embraces two *emeritus* professors, sixteen active professors, five adjunct professors, three clinical professors, ten lecturers, two demonstrators, and ten assistants, making a total of forty-six engaged, more or less actively, in the work of teaching a class, which, for the college year of 1891-92, contained 637 names. This latter number embraces all those attending the regular obligatory six months course and the optional two month spring term.

Thus, the college that commenced its active existence fifty years since with four professors, twenty-two students, an annual college term of sixteen weeks, and the requirement of attendance on only two such terms for graduation, now presents sixteen professors aided by thirty adjuncts, lecturers, etc., over 600 students, an annual college term of six months, and attendance on three such annual courses for graduation. This is certainly gratifying progress, and yet there is room for further advance in some directions.

In examining the roll of the present faculty, I find the name of no one who was connected therewith during the first fifteen years after the organization of the college; and I think only two of those belonging to that early period are now living, namely, John Evans, ex-governor of Colorado, and the writer of this chapter of history.

Of those who were connected with the college long enough during this early period to render important aid in giving it reputation and growth, but who are now dead, were Drs. Daniel Brainard, James V. Z. Blaney, G. N. Fitch, William B. Herrick, and Joseph W. Freer. Of Dr. Brainard a biographical sketch has already been given in the preceding pages. Next to him, not only as one of the four constituting the first faculty, but of equal scientific attainments, popularity as a teacher, high social standing, and length of efficient service should be mentioned Dr. James V. Z. Blaney. He was

born in New Castle, Delaware, May 1, 1820; graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, when only eighteen years of age, and immediately entered upon the study of medicine in Philadelphia. He received the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1841. During his medical studies he acquired a special interest in chemistry, and for a time was an assistant in the laboratory of Professor Henry. In 1842 he visited the Mississippi valley for the purpose of selecting a suitable field in which to commence his professional career. He spent the following winter in St. Louis, doing some work for the medical department at Jefferson Barracks, and the next summer went as far north as St. Paul, Minn., but returned to Chicago while the trustees of the Rush Medical College were actively engaged in organizing a faculty. Being offered a chair of chemistry and materia medica, he accepted the same, and entered directly upon, not only the discharge of his college duties, but also those of a general practitioner of medicine. With a well disciplined mind, active nervous temperament and untiring industry, he so rapidly advanced in public estimation that in less than ten years he was the most popular lecturer on scientific subjects in the city, was doing the most lucrative medical practice, and, with his young wife, was ever most welcome in the best circles of society. As already stated, he edited the first medical journal published in this part of the country in 1844; took an active part in organizing the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society in 1850, and was elected president of the latter in 1870. Soon after the commencement of the civil war of 1861, he entered the medical department of the volunteer army and served through the war. For nearly two years he was medical director and inspector at Fortress Monroe, and at the close of the war was made medical purveyor at Chicago, with rank of Lieut. Colonel. He soon, however, resigned his connection with the army and resumed the duties of his professorship of chemistry in



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the college. But his health, both mental and physical, had become impaired, and in 1871 he found it necessary to resign his chair in the college, and to relinquish all professional duties. Three years later, December 11, 1874, he died in his home in Chicago and was buried with Masonic honors, he having enjoyed the highest official positions in that order. After the death of Dr. Brainard in 1866, Dr. Blaney became president of the college and continued so until his final resignation in 1871.

Dr. Graham N. Fitch, although holding a professorship in the Rush Medical College only four years and at no time becoming a resident of this city, nevertheless brought to the discharge of his college duties talents of a high order, and aided his colleagues much in giving character to the young institution. He was born in Le Roy, N. Y., in 1808; educated at Middlebury and Geneva Colleges, and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1832. After practicing two years in his native town, he removed with the prevailing tide westward and found a home at Logansport, Ind., in July, 1834. He soon acquired a large practice and a prominent influence in the social, educational and political interests of the people of his State.

He served four terms in the Indiana State legislature prior to 1841; the same year he resigned his chair in the Rush Medical College; 1849, he served as representative in Congress from his district and continued in that capacity until 1852, and was elected United States Senator in 1856, serving until 1861. After the commencement of the civil war he organized and commanded the 46th regiment of Indiana volunteers, and performed most active and efficient military service until disabled by an accident while on duty.

He then returned to his old professional field of labor, and was afterwards professor of principles and practice of surgery in the Medical College of Indiana four years. He was a member of the medical society of his own

State, and of the American Medical Association, and throughout his long and varied career he never lost interest in the practical duties of his profession, but maintained to the last the reputation of a successful physician and skillful surgeon. He performed every duty, public and private, with unyielding integrity and in accordance with his convictions of right. He died in his own home, surrounded by his family, November 28, 1892, aged 84 years.

Dr. William B. Herrick was born in Maine and received both his general and medical education in the schools and colleges of the East. About 1844 he became a resident of Chicago and the following year was elected professor of anatomy and physiology, a position he continued to fill with ability and faithfulness nearly ten years, when he was compelled to relinquish it on account of failing health. He was an excellent teacher of anatomy, a skillful surgeon, and not only acquired a lucrative practice, but exerted as much influence in giving reputation to the college, and in elevating the character of the profession as any one during the years of his activity. He was a frequent contributor, and, for two or three years, one of the editors, of the local medical journal. He assisted actively in the organization of the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society in 1850, and was chosen the first president of the latter. He served with distinction as surgeon to one of the Illinois regiments of volunteers during the military campaign in Mexico in 1846-7; and it was, doubtless, the exposures and fatigues of that service that caused the spinal paresis that, a few years later, rendered his lower extremities useless. When he could do longer discharge his professional duties, he resigned his professorship, in 1854, and returned to his native State where, after lingering several years, he died.

Dr. Joseph W. Freer was born at Fort Ann, N. Y., July 10, 1816, and after receiving a common school education in his native town, he commenced reading medicine in the

office of Dr. Lemuel C. Paine, of Clyde, N. Y., at the age of 18 years. Without completing any regular course of medical study he removed, in 1836, to Chicago, and the next year joined his parents in occupying some farm land claims on Forked Creek near Wilmington, Ill. In 1844 he was married to Emeline Holden, of Hickory Creek, an adjoining town. In less than two years she was taken sick and died, leaving one child, and the following year, July, 1846, he abandoned his farming and returned to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, and in the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated at the close of the session of 1848-49. He commenced practice with Dr. John A. Kennicott, of Wheeling, Cook county, Ill., and in June following married Miss Catherine Gatter, a native of Germany. In 1850 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college, and soon after became a resident of the city.

On the retirement of Professor Herrick, Dr. Freer succeeded him, filling the chair of anatomy until 1859, when he was transferred to that of physiology and microscopic anatomy, the duties of which he continued to discharge until his death. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was appointed brigade surgeon, but after a few months' service ill-health compelled him to resign and return to his college and ordinary professional duties. In 1867, with his family he visited Europe, they remaining there, chiefly in Munich, for three or four years, while he himself returned home each year long enough to discharge the duties of his professorship in the college. He finally came back, bringing his family with him, in September, 1871, just in time to see most of his own property, that of the college, and the greater part of Chicago consumed in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871. With characteristic firmness and industry, however, he commenced anew to repair his pecuniary losses and further still to increase his professional reputation and influence. He was a good sur-

geon as well as general practitioner, and, though not brilliant as a lecturer, he was a thorough teacher of anatomy and physiology and an earnest supporter of the honor and influence of the profession. After a severe illness he died at his own home April 12, 1877, leaving his family a fair competence.

Of those who became members of the faculty of Rush Medical College in 1859 and subsequently, and contributed largely to the prosperity of the school, but who have recently died while occupying their respective official positions, should be mentioned the names of Drs. J. Adams Allen, Moses Gunn, Joseph P. Ross, William H. Byford and Charles T. Parkes.

Jonathan Adams Allen was born in Vermont in 1825, received a classical education in the schools and colleges of that State, and graduated in medicine in 1846. His father was an eminent general practitioner, and the son, in addition to excellent educational advantages, possessed natural mental endowments of a high order. On the organization of a medical department of the university of Michigan, he was elected to the chair of physiology and pathology and soon became one of the most popular lecturers, but, owing to some adverse circumstances, after a few years he was induced to resign his professorship and restrict himself to ordinary practice. He had, however, won a substantial reputation both as a teacher and writer, and when the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the Rush Medical College became vacant, in the spring of 1859, Dr. Allen was elected to that position. Immediately thereafter he became a resident of this city, and soon added to his previous reputation by becoming one of the most popular and influential members of the faculty. He contributed but few papers to the current medical literature and manifested only a limited interest in the support of medical society organizations, although he was one of the editors of the Chicago Medical Journal several years. His professional reputation rests mostly on his ability

as a lecturer, as his early classical education coupled with a rare talent for wit and sarcasm, enabled him to embellish or illustrate almost any subject, in a way to interest his classes. A few years previous to the final failure of his health, feeling the need of relaxation from the professional routine of duty, he made an extensive trip abroad visiting most of the countries of Europe, Palestine and Egypt, which he enjoyed with all the zest of an amateur traveler.

He returned to his post of professional duty, however, and held it until his death in 1890, having served the college as professor of the practice of medicine thirty-one, and as president thirteen years.

Dr. Moses Gunn was born in East Bloomfield, N. Y., April 20, 1822. He received his general education in the schools of his native town, and pursued his medical studies in the Geneva Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1846. He soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Ann Arbor, Mich., and on the organization of the medical department of the State University he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, and taught both of these branches during the first three years. In 1853, anatomy having been made a separate chair, leaving him only the department of surgery, he changed his residence to Detroit, but traveled regularly to Ann Arbor for the delivery of his lectures. In 1857 he became one of the editors of a monthly medical journal called the *Medical Independent*, to which he contributed some valuable papers on surgical subjects, and he also took an active part in the local and State medical societies.

At the commencement of the civil war he entered the medical department of the U. S. army and was in active service during the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, after which he resumed his surgical practice in Detroit and his college duties in the University at Ann Arbor.

In the spring of 1867, he was invited to accept the chair of principles and practice of

surgery in Rush Medical College, which had been made vacant by the death of Dr. Daniel Brainard the preceding autumn. He accepted the same and soon changed his residence to Chicago, and entered actively upon the discharge of his professional duties in his new and larger field for work. During the next twenty years he maintained a high reputation as an oral teacher and skillful surgical operator. He became an active member of the American Medical Association, and one year chairman of the section on surgery; also a member of the American Surgical Association and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, also of the local and State societies in this State. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the Geneva College in 1856, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Chicago University in 1877.

Personally he presented an admirable physical development, was affable and kind, yet dignified and honorable, and hence enjoyed a deserved popularity until the close of his life, on the 4th of November, 1887, aged 65 years.

Dr. Joseph P. Ross was born in Clark county, O., January 7, 1828, received the rudiments of education in the public school of his neighborhood, and afterwards pursued more scientific studies in the Piqua Academy. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. G. V. Dorsey, attended two annual courses of medical instruction in the Starling Medical College at Columbus, and a third course in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1853. He first commenced practice in the town of St. Mary's, O., but before the end of the year he removed to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Lucius P. Cheney, and soon found himself occupied with a rapidly increasing practice. He made himself acquainted with the medical schools and charitable institutions of the city, and early became connected as physician with the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the State Reform School while the

latter was located on the southern border of the city. In 1856 he married the daughter of Mr. Tuthill King, one of Chicago's wealthy and most influential citizens, and soon found himself occupying an elegant residence on Washington boulevard, where he resided with his family until his death.

He took an active part in all the efforts to establish and maintain a hospital on Eighteenth street from 1858 to the great fire in 1871; and in 1868 was appointed professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest in Rush Medical College, the duties of which he continued to discharge until disabled by ill-health in 1889. Dr. Ross was a good, plain teacher; he gave active support to medical societies; contributed little or nothing to medical literature; but was a man of unusual business ability, and readily interested in the educational, moral and religious interests of the people. It was his business capacity, aided by his father-in-law, that enabled him to exert more influence than any other one man, in locating and rebuilding the Rush Medical College and in organizing the Cook County Hospital after the great fire of 1871, and at a later period in building the Presbyterian Hospital. He was an official member of the Presbyterian Church, and was much respected by all classes of citizens. He died after a protracted period of confinement, June 15, 1890.

Dr. Charles T. Parkes was born in Troy, N. Y., August 19, 1842. His father was an Englishman, and moved to Chicago with his family in 1860, while the son was being educated at the University of Michigan. In 1862 Charles T. Parkes enlisted in the army as a private and after serving three years with marked efficiency he was discharged with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he joined his father's family in Chicago and entered directly upon the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Rea, professor of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the last named institution in 1868.

He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and discharged the duties

of that office with unusual skill until 1875, when he was unanimously elected professor of anatomy on the resignation of Professor Rea. His minute knowledge of anatomy, coupled with his clear, concise style and enthusiasm made him an unusually successful teacher of anatomy. In the meantime he rapidly acquired a lucrative surgical practice, became an active member of the local, State and national medical societies, and contributed some good papers, the most important of which was one on "Gun-shot Wounds in the Abdomen," founded on original experiments and demonstrations. On the death of Professor Moses Gunn, in 1887, Professor Parkes was transferred to the chair of surgery, in which he displayed the same readiness, skill and enthusiasm that had given him a high degree of popularity as a teacher of anatomy. He held prominent positions in the American Surgical Association, the Surgical Section of the American Medical Association, and on the surgical staff of the Presbyterian and several other hospitals in the city. His career, however, was suddenly terminated by an attack of pneumonia, March 28, 1891.

Biographical notes regarding Dr. William H. Byford will be more appropriate in connection with the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago.

The second medical school in Chicago was organized in the spring of 1859, under the auspices of the Lind University, an educational institution then recently chartered by the legislature of the State, and embracing in its board of trustees several of the more wealthy and influential men of the city. In consequence of the financial reverses that subsequently overtook Mr. Sylvester Lind, for whom the university had been named, the name was changed to Lake Forest University, which it still retains.

The board of trustees, desiring to strengthen and extend the influence of their institution, indicated to Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson, David Rutter, Ralph N. Isham, and Edmund Andrews, their willingness to establish a

Northwestern University
Medical School (Chicago
Med. College).



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medical department of the university on such basis regarding qualifications for admission, period of medical study, length and arrangement of the annual courses and conditions for graduation, as the medical faculty, when completed, should recommend. On March 12, 1859, the four physicians just named held a meeting in the office of Drs. Rutter and Isham, at which it was agreed to accept the propositions of the board of trustees, and Drs. Johnson, Andrews and Isham were appointed a committee to recommend such additional members of the profession as were necessary to complete the organization of a teaching faculty. This committee, well knowing that Dr. Nathan S. Davis, professor of principles and practice of medicine, and secretary of the faculty of Rush Medical College, had for fifteen years persistently advocated the placing of medical schools on the basis of an adequate preliminary education for admission, longer annual courses of college instruction, a judicious grading of the curriculum or branches of study, making a limited number for each of the three years; examinations on the branches studied at the close of each annual course, and the making of practical anatomy, by dissections and attendance on hospital clinical instruction, conditions for graduation, directly informed him that their agreement with the new university fairly presented an opportunity to establish a medical school in accordance with the principles he had so long advocated, and earnestly invited him to join with them in their proposed enterprise. The same invitation was given to Dr. Wm. H. Byford, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Rush Medical College, who was known to coincide with the views of Dr. Davis. After conferring freely with the president of the Rush Medical College, Professor Brainard, and other influential members of that faculty concerning the proposition to establish another medical school in this city, and receiving no encouragement that the curriculum of that school would be materially

altered, they resigned their respective chairs and enlisted actively in support of the new enterprise.

Reinforced thus by the addition of Drs. Davis and Byford to the original committee, it was decided to organize the new school in accordance with the following propositions:

1st. That the minimum period of study for the medical student should ultimately be three years.

2d. That the annual term of college instruction should be five months, and that each student should be required to attend at least two such courses before becoming eligible for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

3d. That the several branches of medical science and practice should be so graded or grouped that the more elementary branches should occupy the attention of the student during the first half of his period of study, including his first annual course in the medical school; and the more practical branches should occupy his attention during the last half of his period of study; thus dividing the students in attendance each year into junior and senior classes according to the period of their progress in medical studies.

4th. That full examinations should be required on all the branches taught at the close of each annual course.

5th. That as soon as the patronage of the school afforded a reasonable guarantee of success, the curriculum should be further divided into three groups, one for each of the three years of study, and that attendance on three annual college terms be then required before graduation.

Thirteen professorships were created as follows, viz.: descriptive anatomy; physiology and histology; inorganic chemistry; materia medica and therapeutics; general pathology and public hygiene; surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; principles and practice of surgery; obstetrics and diseases of women; principles and practice of medicine; medical jurisprudence; organic chemistry and toxicology; clinical medicine; and clini-

cal surgery. The five first named were to constitute the junior course, and the remaining ones the senior course.

On the recommendation of the committee, the trustees completed their first medical faculty by filling the several chairs as follows: Dr. Titus Deville, professor of descriptive anatomy; Dr. J. H. Hollister, professor of physiology and histology; Dr. F. Mahla, professor of inorganic chemistry; Dr. H. A. Johnson, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. M. K. Taylor, professor of general pathology and public hygiene; Dr. R. N. Isham, professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; Dr. Edmund Andrews, professor of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery; Dr. Wm. H. Byford, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Dr. N. S. Davis, professor of principles and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine; H. G. Spofford, professor of medical jurisprudence; Dr. F. Mahla, professor of organic chemistry and toxicology; Dr. David Rutter, *emeritus* professor of obstetrics, and Dr. Horace Wardner, demonstrator of anatomy.

Of the foregoing list, Drs. Davis, Byford, Johnson and Andrews had already become well known as medical teachers by their connection with the Rush Medical College, and Dr. Deville, though a native of England, had established a high reputation as a private teacher of anatomy in Paris, France. Temporary rooms were fitted up in an imposing block on the northwest corner of Randolph and Market streets, and the first annual course of instruction was inaugurated October 9, 1859, and continued until March, 1860. The whole number of students in attendance was 33—19 juniors and 14 seniors, nine of the latter graduating at the end of the term. In addition to the instruction in the college, the senior class had a surgical clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings in the Mercy Hospital by Professor Andrews, and a medical clinic in the wards of the same hospital on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings of each week by Professor

Davis. Before the commencement of the second college term, Dr. Deville found it necessary to return to England, and consequently resigned the professorship of anatomy. This caused the transfer of Dr. Hollister to the chair of anatomy and of Dr. Johnson to the chair of physiology and histology, while Dr. A. L. McArthur, of Joliet, accepted the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. The second annual college term was attended by fifty-one students, twelve of whom received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the third year, 1861–62, the number of students was sixty-three, and of graduates seventeen. In the meantime the great civil war had fairly begun, and Drs. M. K. Taylor and A. L. McArthur entered the military service as surgeons of volunteer regiments, and their places were filled by the election of Dr. Henry Wing to the chair of general pathology and public hygiene, and Dr. J. S. Jewell to that of anatomy, while Dr. J. H. Hollister was transferred to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. Neither these changes nor the excitement caused by the war, interrupted the progress of the medical school, the fourth annual term being attended by seventy-nine students.

This number rendered the temporary rooms thus far occupied inadequate, and as the trustees of the Lind University had not been able to provide a new building for the medical school in accordance with their original agreement, the faculty purchased a lot on State near Twenty-second street, and during the summer of 1863 caused the erection thereon of a plain, but well arranged college building, in time for the commencement of the fifth annual course of instruction, October 12, 1863. At the close of this term the trustees of the Lind University voluntarily relinquished all claim to the medical school, and on the 26th of April, 1864, the latter was incorporated as an independent institution under the name of Chicago Medical College. This caused no change in the *personnel* of the faculty, and the patronage continued to increase each

year until the annual term of 1867-68, when the whole number of students attending was 113 and the number of graduates, at its close, fifty. Believing that these numbers indicated a sufficient basis for permanent success, the faculty and trustees of the college, at a meeting held April 25, 1868, unanimously resolved that at the opening of the next college term, and permanently thereafter, a fair standard of preliminary education should be required for matriculation; three years of medical study, including three annual courses of college instruction of six months each should be exacted; the grading of all the branches into three groups, one for each year of study, and the students into first year, second year and third year classes, each having its own course extending through the whole term were also directed. Personal practical work in the laboratories of chemistry, practical anatomy, histology, physiology and pathology were required of the students in the first and second year classes; and attendance on daily hospital and dispensary clinical instruction of those in the second and third year classes. The adoption and actual enforcement of these important additional requirements, caused the whole number attending the college during the term for 1868-69 to fall to 85; and the number attending the term for 1869-70 was only 72, and graduates 27.

By this time, however, the three classes began regularly to sustain each other, and the aggregate attendance began to increase more rapidly than before the full three years' grade was adopted. The class of 1870-71 numbered 107, with thirty graduates at the close of the term. Coincident with the adoption of the full three year graded system of medical college instruction adopted in 1868, a municipal ordinance was passed by the common council requiring the widening of State street in such a way as to render the college building unfit for college purposes. Consequently the property was sold, and with the proceeds, aided by \$15,000 furnished by

the Northwestern University, another and much more commodious building was erected on the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-sixth street, on ground belonging to the Mercy Hospital, and the college then became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The new building was completed in time to accommodate the college term of 1870-71, which was opened with an introductory lecture by Dr. H. A. Johnson on the history of the college and its relations to the general progress of medical education in this country.*

During the few years preceding this important epoch in the progress of the medical school, several changes had taken place in the teaching faculty. Thus, in 1863 H. G. Spofford, Esq., resigned the chair of medical jurisprudence and Dr. M. O. Heydock was selected to fill the vacancy. The following year Dr. H. A. Johnson was transferred to the chair of general pathology and public hygiene; Dr. J. H. Hollister to the chair of physiology and histology, and Dr. H. Wing to that of *materia medica* and therapeutics. In 1865, Dr. H. Wing, desiring a change of climate, resigned the last named chair, and it was assigned to Dr. M. O. Heydock, and Dr. J. M. Woodworth was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. On account of serious impairment of health, in 1866, Dr. H. A. Johnson was induced to resign the chair of general pathology and public hygiene, and the position was filled by Dr. J. H. Hollister, while Dr. Daniel T. Nelson was appointed to the chair of physiology and histology, and Dr. R. H. Patterson to that of medical jurisprudence. In 1867, Prof. F. Mahla, who had faithfully filled the chairs of chemistry from the organization of the school, resigned, and his place was supplied for one year by Dr. John E. Davies, when it was filled by the appointment of Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler. The same year Dr. Johnson, having returned from his rest in another climate in improved

[*See Chicago Medical Examiner, Vol. XI., page 659.]

health, was induced to re-enter the faculty, accepting a chair of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs.

In 1868, two more special chairs were created, namely, a chair of ophthalmology and otology, and a separate chair of hygiene and sanitation. The first was filled by Dr. Joseph L. Hildreth, and the second by Dr. Thomas Bevan. During the year 1869, Dr. J. S. Jewell, who had filled the chair of descriptive anatomy for the preceding nine years, with a zeal and ability rarely equalled, decided to spend two or three years in foreign travel, and consequently resigned his chair, and it was filled by the appointment of Dr. H. W. Boyd. At the same time Dr. E. O. F. Roller was made adjunct professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, Dr. J. S. Sherman, adjunct professor of principles and practice of surgery, and Dr. Thomas Bond succeeded Dr. J. M. Woodworth as demonstrator of anatomy. The following year Dr. C. Gilbert Wheeler resigned the chairs of chemistry, and Dr. N. Gray Bartlett was appointed to the chair of inorganic or general chemistry, and Dr. H. P. Merriam to the chair of organic chemistry and toxicology. Dr. Samuel J. Jones succeeded Dr. J. S. Hildreth as professor of ophthalmology and otology, and Dr. Wm. E. Quine succeeded Dr. M. O. Heydock as professor of materia medica and therapeutics. It may be noted that eleven years had now passed since the organization of the college in 1859, during which time the number of chairs and members of the teaching faculty had been increased from thirteen to eighteen; the length of the college term from five to six months, and the number of college terms required from two to three, with additional preliminary requirements for admission; while the number of students had advanced from 33 in 1859-60 to 107 in 1870-71. Consequently, in all its requirements as to period of medical study, graded curriculum, number and length of annual college terms, and number of branches taught, including laboratory, didac-

tic and clinical, this college had already attained the full standard of education subsequently demanded by the Illinois State Board of Health seven years before the law creating that board had been enacted by the State legislature. During the twenty-three years that have since intervened, its growth and development have progressed as rapidly as is consistent with stability and thorough work. The recent completion of its new laboratory and clinical buildings not only affords ample facilities for full practical instruction in all departments of chemistry, of biology, physiology, pathology and bacteriology, but also facilities for prosecuting original research. Its resources for direct clinical instruction are the Mercy hospital with its 450 beds, the St. Luke's with nearly the same number, and the South Side Free Dispensary; the whole so arranged that every practical chair or lectureship has its corresponding clinic.

When Dr. W. H. Byford resigned the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in 1879, which he had filled for twenty years with marked ability, his field soon came to be occupied by Dr. E. C. Dudley as professor of gynecology, Dr. W. W. Jaggard, professor of obstetrics, and Dr. M. P. Hatfield, professor of diseases of children. The curriculum was further modified by the addition of chairs of nervous and mental diseases, dermatology and syphilis, histology, general etiology and hygiene, and orthopedic surgery. The whole teaching faculty as it at present exists is as follows: N. S. Davis, M. D., LL.D., dean and *emeritus* professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; E. O. F. Roler, A. M., M. D., *emeritus* professor of obstetrics; Edmund Andrews, M. D., LL. D., professor of clinical surgery; Ralph N. Isham, A. M., M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery; John H. Hollister, A. M., M. D., professor of clinical medicine; Samuel J. Jones, M. D., LL.D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; M. P. Hatfield, A. M., M. D., professor of diseases of children;



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John H. Long, Sc. D., professor of general and medical chemistry; E. C. Dudley, A. B., M. D., professor of gynecology; John E. Owens, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery; F. C. Schafer, M. D., professor of clinical surgery; I. N. Danforth, A. M., M. D., professor of clinical medicine; Wm. E. Casselberry, M. D., professor of therapeutics and of laryngology and rhinology; W. W. Jagard, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics; N. S. Davis, Jr., A. M., M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine; F. S. Johnson, A. M., M. D., professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy; Frank Billings, M. S., M. D., secretary and professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine; E. Wyllys Andrews, A. M., M. D., professor of clinical surgery; Frank T. Andrews, A. M., M. D., professor of histology; Geo. W. Webster, M. D., professor of physiology; Joseph Zeisler, M. D., professor of skin and venereal diseases; Elbert Wing, A. M., M. D., professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system; Wm. E. Morgan, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery; H. M. Starkey, M. D., clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology; John F. Ridlon, A. M., M. D., professor of orthopedic surgery; Henry Gradle, M. D., professor of general etiology and hygiene; Archibald Church, A. M., M. D., professor of insanity and medical jurisprudence; T. B. Swartz, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy; John Leeming, M. D., lecturer on *materia medica*; S. C. Plummer, M. D., professor of anatomy; Christian Fenger, M. D., professor of surgery; John D. Kales, M. D., instructor and demonstrator in surgical pathology; E. P. Edgerly, M. D., instructor in physical diagnosis; Stanley P. Black, M. D., instructor in practical medicine; A. R. Edwards, A. M., M. D., instructor and demonstrator in histology and embryology; R. G. Collins, M. D., demonstrator of operative obstetrics; Bond Stowe, A. B., M. D., demonstrator of pathology; Geo. S. Isham, A.

M., M. D., clinical assistant to the professor of surgery; T. G. Watkins, M. D., and Geo. E. Keith, M. D., clinical assistants in gynecology; J. C. Hepburn, M. D., clinical assistant in laryngology and rhinology; J. C. Cook, M. D., clinical assistant to the chair of diseases of children; John T. Campbell, M. D., E. C. Miller, M. D., and Peter T. Burns, M. D., assistant demonstrators of anatomy.

It is worthy of mention that, of the seven physicians and surgeons who were chiefly instrumental in organizing the first teaching faculty in 1859, the names of four still occupy important positions at the head of the list, indicating that each is still doing more or less efficient professional work. These four are Drs. N. S. Davis, Sr., Edmund Andrews, R. N. Isham, and J. H. Hollister, men who are well known, not only by all classes of our citizens, but also by all who have taken an interest in the progress of the science and art of medicine both at home and abroad. Of the other three, Dr. David Rutter was far advanced in years at the time the school was organized, and he accepted only an honorary position in the faculty, and survived but a few years, while Drs. H. A. Johnson and Wm. H. Byford gave to the school many years of active and efficient service, and lived until within the last three years.

James Stewart Jewell, though not one of the founders of the school, was nevertheless a member of its first graduating class, and soon after became one of the most efficient and valuable members of its faculty. He was born in Galena, Ill., Sept. 8, 1837, and received his early education in the schools of that city. In 1855, when at the age of eighteen years, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. M. Mitchell, of Williamson county, Illinois. He attended Rush Medical College, during the term of 1858-59, and the next year was a student in the medical department of the Lind University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1860.

He engaged in general practice in Williamson county, with his former preceptor, but during the last year of his college attendance, under the instruction of Professor Titus Deville, he had become an enthusiastic student of anatomy. Consequently, he returned to Chicago, in 1862, and was appointed to the professorship of anatomy, the duties of which he discharged with unusual ability and success until 1869. He acquired an extensive general practice, and exhibited an active interest in all the moral, religious and educational interests of the community in which he lived. Under the influence of a strong desire to qualify himself for more perfectly teaching biblical history to the older classes in Sabbath schools and elsewhere, he resigned the chair of anatomy in 1869 and spent more than a year in traveling and study in Palestine and Egypt, not failing, however, to visit the more important medical institutions of Europe during his journeyings.

On returning to Chicago in 1871, he decided to devote his time to the study and treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and his previous popularity as a teacher of anatomy caused his immediate appointment to this chair in the medical college. In discharging the duties of this position he displayed the same untiring industry and zeal that had characterized his earlier work. In 1874 he established the *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, a large sized quarterly, on which he bestowed a great amount of mental labor, and succeeded in giving it a reputation second to no other journal devoted to the same special department. He was an active member of the city, State and National Medical Associations, and was one of the leading founders of the American Neurological Society, and was its president three successive years. He was also a member of the Chicago academy of sciences, and of the Wisconsin academy of sciences. Although his early education was very limited, such was his untiring industry in the work of self-education that he acquired a wide knowledge of nearly

all the sciences tributary to medicine, and a good working knowledge of several modern languages. In 1869 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by the Northwestern University. During the last ten years of his life his work was interrupted several times by attacks of pulmonary diseases, that finally compelled him to transfer his journal to other hands, and in 1883 to resign his professorship in the college and seek the advantages of a milder climate. His recovery, however, was only partial, and after a protracted confinement he died in his own home, surrounded by his children, April 18, 1887. His excellent wife had died two or three years previous, leaving a daughter and two sons.

Though cut off before completing the fiftieth year of life and in the twenty-seventh year of his professional career, Dr. Jewell had accomplished an amount of professional, scientific, literary and social work, equalled by very few men in the same length of time.

During the year 1890 the Chicago Medical College became more closely united as an integral part of the Northwestern University and took the name of Northwestern University Medical School. Contributions were made by William Deering, Ephraim Ingals and others, new lots were purchased, and during the present year an extensive laboratory building has been completed at an expense of near \$150,000. At the close of the collegiate year of 1891-92 it was decided to make the requirements thereafter four years of study and attendance on four annual graded courses of college instruction of not less than seven months each. The enforcement of these requirements during the college year of 1892-93 caused no diminution of patronage, the whole number of medical students enrolled and in attendance at present, 1893, being over 270. It is thus seen that this medical school, which was the first in this country to adopt a full graded system of medical instruction, still occupies the most advanced line of progress towards placing our system of medical education on its true basis.

This institution was originally organized under the name of the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago, and in connection with the Chicago hospital for women and children. A few years later it was separated from the hospital and took the name of Woman's Medical College of Chicago, by which it continued to be known until 1891, when it became a part of the Northwestern University, and is now the "Northwestern University Woman's Medical School."

During the years 1868-69-70 several female medical students were admitted to the Chicago Medical College on the same terms as the male students, and during the last named year the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Mary H. Thompson, who had already established herself in practice and opened a hospital for the treatment of diseases of women and children. The experience of those years, however, induced the male students to unite in unanimously requesting the faculty to discontinue the admission of both sexes. It was therefore thought more appropriate to encourage the establishment of a regular school for the exclusive education of women in medicine.

Accordingly, during the summer of 1870, Dr. W. H. Byford, then professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Chicago Medical College, and Dr. Mary H. Thompson, aided by Dr. W. G. Dyas, President E. O. Haven, then president of the Northwestern University, and others, organized the Woman's Hospital Medical College with the following faculty: W. H. Byford, M. D., president and professor of clinical surgery of women; W. G. Dyas, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Roswell G. Bogue, M. D., professor of surgery; T. D. Fitch, M. D., professor of diseases of women and secretary; E. Marguerat, M. D., professor of obstetrics; Charles G. Smith, M. D., professor of diseases of children; Mary H. Thompson, M. D., professor of hygiene and clinical obstetrics; S. C. Blake, M. D., pro-

fessor of diseases of the mind and nervous system; G. C. Paoli, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; S. A. McWilliams, M. D., professor of anatomy; Charles W. Earle, M. D., professor of physiology; Norman Bridge, M. D., professor of pathology; A. H. Foster, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery; M. DeLafontaine, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; F. C. Hotz, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology, and P. S. MacDonald, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy. The plan of organization was very similar to that of the Chicago Medical College, and the requirements were three years of medical study and attendance on three annual graded courses of instruction of six months each. The first course of instruction was commenced in the autumn of 1870, in the hospital for women and children at 402 North State street.

Twenty students were in attendance, three of whom received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the close of the term. During the following summer better accommodations for the college were prepared at Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark street, but within ten days after the opening of the college term of 1871-72, the great Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, totally consumed the rooms and also the building occupied by the hospital for women and children on North State street. Quickly recovering from this shock, the faculty secured other rooms for the college at 341 West Adams street, and resumed the course of instruction to a class of eighteen students. During the summer of 1872 both the Woman's Medical college and the hospital were moved to a building at 598 West Adams street, where they remained until 1879. The number of students in attendance during these years varied from twenty-six to thirty-seven, and the number of graduates from four to nine annually.

During 1878-79 a lot was purchased on South Lincoln street in the immediate neighborhood of the Cook county hospital, and a moderate-sized college building was com-

pleted in time for the commencement of the annual term of 1879-80. Several important changes had also been made in the faculty, and the patronage of the school was largely increased. The prosperity thus begun has continued to the present time, causing the erection of a larger college building and the occupancy of the first one for dispensary and clinical purposes, and in 1891 the full adoption of the college as the Woman's Medical School of the Northwestern University. The whole number of students in attendance during the college year 1891-92 was 125, twenty-four of whom received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at its close.

All students are required to pursue their medical studies four years, three of which must be in the college, and a fourth year course is provided for those who desire it. A good general education, including mathematics, English composition, and elementary physics is required for admission. The facilities for laboratory, anatomical and clinical instruction are ample, and the school thus affords to women facilities for acquiring a knowledge of medicines in all its departments equal to those afforded to men in our first class medical schools. Of the sixteen professors constituting the faculty at the organization of the school in 1870, only two remain on the list of active teachers in the school at the present time, as may be seen by comparing the following list with that on a preceding page:

Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., president of Northwestern University; Charles W. Earle, A.M., M. D., dean, professor of diseases of children and clinical medicines; Isaac N. Danforth, A.M., M.D., professor of renal diseases; Daniel R. Brower, M. D., professor of diseases of the nervous system and clinical medicines; Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., professor of obstetrics; David W. Graham, A.M., M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery; W. F. Montgomery, M.D., professor of ophthalmology, and otology; E. Fletcher Ingals, A.M., M. D., professor of diseases of the chest and throat; Marie J.

Mergler, secretary and professor of gynecology and clinical gynecology; Eugene S. Talbot, M. D., D.D. S., professor of dental surgery; Jerome H. Salisbury, A.M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; Mary H. Thompson, M. D., clinical professor of gynecology in hospital for women and children; Eliza H. Root, M. D., professor of hygiene and medical jurisprudence and clinical professor of obstetrics in the hospital for women and children; Frank Cary, M. D., professor of practice of medicine; Joseph Zeisler, M. D., professor of dermatology; Mary A. Mixer, M. D., assistant secretary and professor of physiology; John E. Rhodes, A.M., M. D., professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine; Edwin M. Smith, M. D., professor of anatomy and instructor in surgery; Henry T. Byford, A.M., M. D., clinical professor of gynecology at Woman's Hospital; James B. Herrick, A.B., M. D., professor of practice of medicine and therapeutics; Rachel Hickey Carr, M. D., professor of histology and director of histological laboratory; Ludwig Hektoen, A.B., M. D., professor of pathology and director of pathological laboratory; Frederick C. Schaefer, M. D., professor of surgery; G. F. Butler, M. D., professor of materia medica and practical pharmacy; Albert I. Bouffleur, M. D., professor of practical anatomy.

While the number of professorships has been increased from sixteen to twenty-four, Drs. Mary H. Thompson and Charles W. Earle are the only ones in the list who constituted a part of the original faculty.

The names of Drs. W. G. Dyas, G. C. Paoli T. D. Fitch, R. G. Bogue and W. G. Maynard, who were at the head of the list in 1870, are still retained in the announcement as professors *emeritus*, honored for their liberality and valuable services in the earlier years of the institution; while Dr. W. H. Byford, one of its chief founders and most efficient supporters, was removed by death May 21, 1890, after an illness of only two hours, at the ripe age of seventy-three years.*

*See his biography in another place.



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The fourth and latest regular medical college, was organized in this city in 1881, under the name stated above, and commenced its first annual course of instruction September 26, 1882. Its founders and first board of directors were Drs. A. Reeves Jackson, S. A. McWilliams, D. A. K. Steele, Leonard St. John and Chas. W. Earle. They purchased a lot on the corner of West Harrison and Honore streets, near the Cook County Hospital, and caused the erection thereon of a large and well arranged college building containing all the accommodations required for efficient medical teaching at a cost of near \$60,000. A joint stock financial policy was adopted, and candidates for professorships were required to subscribe for \$3,000 worth of the college stock. The first term opened with twenty-five professors and a number of demonstrators and assistants. For the admission of students proof of a fair English or common school education was required and only little more than half the amount of college fees required by the other regular medical schools of the same city. The annual college term was made five months, and the requirements for graduation were three years of medical study, attendance on two non-graded annual college terms, (a three-term graded course being offered to those who desired it), practical work in the various laboratories, and attendance on hospital clinical instruction. For clinical instruction the students had access, in common with those from other medical schools, to the clinics in the Cook County Hospital and in the West Side Dispensary. On the foregoing terms the first class of students numbered 152 and the graduates 52 at the close of the term. During the ten years that have passed since the opening of the college, the number of students in attendance has moderately increased, the number for the term of 1891-92 being 228, the college fees have also been advanced, and during the last two years, three graded annual college

courses, of six months each, and four years of medical study have been required, as demanded by the rules of the Illinois State Board of Health. Consequently all the regular medical schools of this city are now earnestly maintaining the higher grade of medical education demanded alike by the interests of the profession and the public. The present faculty of the college of physicians and surgeons as given in the announcement for 1892-93, is as follows: A. Reeves Jackson, A. M., M. D., president of board of directors and professor of gynecology; D. A. K. Steele, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery; Charles W. Earle, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics.

Henry Palmer, M. D., professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery and pathology; Frank E. Waxham, M. D., professor of diseases of children, rhinology and laryngology; A. W. Harlan, M. D., D. D. L., professor of dental surgery; Albert E. Hoadley, M. D., professor of orthopedic surgery, diseases of joints and clinical surgery; Oscar A. King, M. D., professor of nervous and mental diseases and clinical medicine; William E. Quine, M. D., president of faculty, professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicines; Christian Fenger, M. D., professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery; John A. Benson, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology; Henry P. Newman, M. D., professor of obstetrics and adjunct professor of gynecology; C. Rutherford, A. M., M. D., C. M., professor of descriptive anatomy; W. C. Caldwell, M. D., professor of materia medica; Charles M. Burrows, M. D., professor of medical jurisprudence; James A. Lydston, professor of inorganic and medical chemistry; Bayard Holmes, B. S., M. D., professor of surgical pathology and bacteriology; Weller Von Hook, A. B., M. D., professor of surgical pathology and bacteriology; G. H. Curtis, M. D., professor of therapeutics; G. Frank Lydston, M. D., professor of surgical diseases of the genito-

urinary system; Elmer E. Babcock, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy; Robert H. Babcock, A. M., M. D., professor of clinical medicine, diseases of chest and physical diagnosis; T. M. Hardie, A. M., M. D., professor of histology and microscopy; Boerne Bettman, M. D., professor of diseases of the eye and ear and clinical ophthalmology; Jas. M. G. Carter, M. D., professor of pathology; Ludwig Hektoen, M. D., professor of pathological anatomy. In addition to this list of professors there a number of lecturers and demonstrators on special subjects.

During the year, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, president of the board of directors, and one of the most influential founders of the school, has been removed by death.

Abraham Reeves Jackson was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1827, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania University in 1848, and entered directly upon the practice of his profession at Stroudsburg, Pa., where he resided twenty-two years. In 1862, he entered military service, first as acting assistant-surgeon, and subsequently assistant-medical director of the army of Virginia. He removed to Chicago in 1870, and the following year was one of the chief agents in securing the incorporation of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, of which he was chief surgeon for several years, and first became known as a gynecologist. In 1872, he was appointed lecturer on diseases of women for the spring course in Rush Medical College, and continued in that position until 1877, when he resigned.

As has been previously stated, in 1881, he united with others in establishing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, in which he was made president and professor of gynecology, positions that he occupied until his death, November 12, 1892. Only the year previous to his death he had taken a longer rest than usual, during which, with his family, he enjoyed a trip

around the world, and returned with apparently renewed vigor. His death was caused by apoplexy. He had been twice married, and his second wife and two daughters survive him.

Dr. Jackson was a gynecologist of marked ability and enjoyed a lucrative practice. As a teacher he always secured the attention and respect of his pupils and the support of his colleagues. He was an active member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Gynecological Society, Chicago Gynecological Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, and an honorary member of the British Gynecological Society. He contributed many valuable papers for the medical periodicals and the transactions of the several societies to which he belonged.

Closely allied to and next in importance to the medical colleges, are the hospitals for the care of the sick in this city. Systematic and more or less provision for aiding the poor and caring for the sick, are everywhere characteristic of christian civilization. Every severe epidemic prevalence of disease leads to the opening of hospital accommodations which are discontinued on the disappearance of the epidemic. Thus prior to the organization of this city, the advent of cholera in 1832 converted Fort Dearborn into a temporary hospital; the unusual prevalence of fevers during and following the excavation of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the re-appearance of cholera in 1849, led to the opening of temporary hospital accommodations as the occasion required.

The first steps towards the establishment of a permanent hospital were taken by Dr. Mercy Hospital of Chicago. John Evans and some of his colleagues in the faculty of Rush Medical College, who in 1847 or 1848, procured from the legislature of the State a charter for the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes," in which Dr. John Evans, Judge Hugh T. Dickey and Judge

Mark Skinner were named as trustees. Nothing, however, was done towards opening the hospital until the summer of 1850, when Dr. N. S. Davis, who had just been transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the Rush College, gave a course of six public lectures on the sanitary condition of the city and the means for its improvement. The lectures were given in the State street Market Hall, a small admission fee being required, the proceeds of which were to be used in aid of the hospital.

The lectures pointed out the chief sources of diseases and demonstrated the necessity and practicability of a system of sewers and a full supply of pure water, in such manner as attracted the attention of many of the leading citizens. The ticket fees for the course amounted to one hundred dollars, to which was added five or six five and ten dollar contributions from private citizens. With this scanty fund, twelve beds were procured and placed on one floor of the old Lake House building on the northeast corner of Rush and North Water streets, in which Mrs. Pestana was, at the time, keeping a private boarding house; and she was engaged to board and nurse the patients. About the first of September, 1850, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients under the authority of the trustees named in the charter, with Dr. N. S. Davis in charge of the medical and Dr. Daniel Brainard in charge of the surgical patients. The beds were soon filled, chiefly by patients affected with acute diseases, and supplied the means for regular daily clinical instruction during the college term of 1850-51.

In the spring of 1851, the trustees failing to obtain funds for its permanent support, the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, under an agreement that the medical and surgical staff should continue to furnish the necessary medical and surgical attendance without pecuniary compensation, but with the privilege of giving such clinical instruction in the wards as the interests of medical education might require.

The Sisters immediately increased the number of beds and other accommodations, and the following year changed the name to Mercy Hospital of Chicago. Three or four years later the hospital was removed to a building on Wabash avenue near Van Buren street, previously occupied for an orphan asylum, where it remained eight or ten years. Drs. W. B. Herrick, H. A. Johnson and Edmund Andrews were added to the medical and surgical staff, and it being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded with patients. In consequence of this the hospital was removed to a more capacious and better arranged building near the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where it still remains. Previous to this removal, Drs. W. B. Herrick and Daniel Brainard had retired from the staff; the first from failure of health and the second from inability to give the necessary time, and Dr. Edmund Andrews became the chief surgeon. In 1869 the Sisters of Mercy caused the construction of the present large hospital building, capable of accommodating between two and three hundred patients; and now they are making improvements and new additions that will increase the number of beds to near five hundred. Soon after the enlargement of the hospital in 1869, the attending medical staff was made to consist of three physicians, one surgeon, one gynecologist, one obstetrician, and one for diseases of the eye and ear, all furnished from the faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College), and its wards and amphitheatre have afforded the most liberal and active field of clinical instruction to be found in this country during the last twenty-five years. Two years since Dr. N. S. Davis retired from active duty on the medical staff, on which he had served continuously, as senior physician, more than forty years. The present medical and surgical staff consists of Professors N. S. Davis, consulting physician; J. H. Hollister, N. S. Davis, Jr., and Frank Billings, attending

physicians; Edmund Andrews, E. W. Andrews, Christian Fenger and Wm. E. Morgan, attendingsurgeons; W. W. Jaggard, obstetrician; F. T. Andrews, gynecologist; H. M. Starkey, ophthalmologist and otologist; J. S. Marshall, dental and oral surgeon; Stanley P. Black, pathologist; and three internes or resident physicians and surgeons. The nursing and all the domestic interests are managed by the Sisters of Mercy, who own the grounds and buildings. Being in a pleasant resident part of the city, with good sanitary surroundings, and presenting accommodations adapted to the wants of all classes of people when sick, and free from either political or municipal interference, it combines in the highest degree the qualities of an excellent asylum for the sick and a permanent school of clinical medicine and surgery.

Provision for rendering proper aid to the poor or destitute whether sick or well, legally belongs to the board of county commissioners of Cook county, of which Chicago constitutes a part, while the police and sanitary interests of the city are under the control of city authorities. As a consequence the latter were required to provide for the care of all those who might be affected with contagious or infectious diseases. The recurrence of epidemic cholera, during several summers from 1849 to 1854, made it troublesome for the health officers of the city to provide temporary hospital accommodations for those who suffered from attacks of that or other infectious diseases. Hence they urged the construction of more permanent buildings for their purposes. It was chiefly through the recommendations of Dr. Brockholst McVicker, who was city physician during the years 1855-56, that the city council authorized the erection of a substantial hospital building at the intersection of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, costing about \$80,000. When it had been completed the city had become free from epidemic or infectious diseases and consequently had no patients to occupy it, except

the ordinary poor who belonged to the county. As the board of county commissioners declined to purchase the building from the city, it remained unoccupied for hospital purposes several years. In 1858 and 1859 an association of physicians, consisting of Drs. Geo. K. Amerman, Joseph P. Ross, Delaskie Miller, Geo. Schloetzer, S. C. Blake and Daniel Brainard, obtained a lease of the hospital building from the city council for the purpose of opening and conducting it as a hospital for the sick, and for the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of the Rush Medical College.

Under this arrangement the building was occupied from 1859 to 1863, when it was taken by the general government authorities for military purposes, and in a few months it was converted into an Eye and Ear Hospital for returned soldiers, under the charge of Dr. Jas. S. Hildreth, and was continued as such until one or two years after the close of the war, when it again came into the possession of the city. As soon as this had been accomplished the same parties who had originally leased the building for hospital and clinical purposes, commenced work for having it again opened for the same general purpose.

This time their efforts were in the direction of inducing the county board of supervisors to obtain from the city, either by lease or purchase, the hospital building for the purpose of making it a permanent general hospital for such sick poor as become a legitimate charge on the county. In 1866, Dr. Geo. K. Amerman, having been elected a member of the board of supervisors of the county, partially succeeded in effecting such an arrangement, when he was obliged to resign on account of serious failure of health. The vacancy was quickly filled, however, by the election of Dr. Joseph P. Ross, who succeeded in completing the arrangement, and the Cook County Hospital commenced its existence as a permanent part of the accommodations for the poor of the county, and



Respectfully
Mary Harris Thompson ⁴⁰.

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again became available for clinical instruction. The first medical staff of the hospital in 1866 was constituted as follows: Drs. George K. Amerman, R. G. Bogue and Charles G. Smith, attending surgeons; Joseph W. Freer and Wm. Wagner, consulting surgeons; Drs. Thomas Bevan, Joseph P. Ross and H. W. Jones, attending physicians; Hosmer A. Johnson and R. C. Hamill, consulting physicians; Joseph S. Hildreth, eye and ear surgeon, and Henry M. Lyman, pathologist. The members of the staff gave their services without pecuniary reward, but on condition that the wards should be open, under suitable regulations, for clinical instruction to such medical students as might attend from the several medical schools of the city. In 1870 and 1871, Dr. Edwin Powell took the place of Dr. Amerman and Dr. T. D. Fitch was added to the staff of attending surgeons; Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson and H. M. Lyman to the staff of attending physicians, and Wm. H. Byford was placed on the consulting list. The wards of the hospital were constantly well filled with patients and under the able and judicious management of its medical staff it soon became, not only one of the most important public institutions, but also a most valuable school of clinical medicine and surgery. When in the great fire of October, 1871, the Rush Medical College building was entirely consumed, its faculty soon resumed instruction to its regular class, partly in the amphitheatre of the County Hospital and partly in a temporary structure on a part of the hospital grounds, and continued in that relation until 1875, when both hospital and college were removed to their respective new locations in the West Division, near Wood and Harrison streets. The rapid growth of the city had rendered the old hospital building and grounds entirely inadequate, and in 1874 the board of county commissioners purchased a spacious lot bounded by Harrison, Polk, Wood and Lincoln streets, for \$145,000. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the end of 1875. The clinical

amphitheatre and connecting corridors were completed in 1876-1877, and an administration building, with two additional pavilions, were added in 1882-84.

The total cost of the building to that date had been \$719,574; and additional improvements since have, doubtless, increased the total to more than \$1,000,000, and it now accommodates about eight hundred patients.

The hospital is a part of the accommodation required for the care of the poor, who must be provided for at the public expense, and is, consequently, entirely under the control of the board of county commissioners, the members of which are elected by the people at the ordinary political elections, and are subject to all the influences of partisan politics. In the earlier years of the hospital, efforts were made to organize the medical staff in such a way as to give it both stability and freedom from political partisanship. But experience soon demonstrated that the board of county commissioners could not adopt any plans or regulations one year, that a subsequent board could not alter or abolish at its pleasure. Therefore, the members of the medical and surgical staff, like all the other officers of the institution, are subject to changes annually, or at least after each election of county commissioners. This, taken in connection with the regulation restricting the giving of clinical instruction to the amphitheatre and the post mortems of the morgue, greatly lessens the value of this great hospital as a school of clinical medicine and surgery. A certain part of the hospital, amounting, perhaps, to one-sixth or seventh of the whole number of beds, is placed under the care of homeopathic physicians and surgeons appointed as a distinct staff by county commissioners.

The regular medical staff is composed of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist, and one pathologist. The homeopathic staff consists of five physicians and five surgeons.

There is also a large corps of internes, or

house physicians and surgeons composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions by competitive examination, and hold them a term of eighteen months. Those members of the medical profession who were most active and influential in organizing the county hospital and imparting to it a good reputation, were G. K. Amerman, Jas. P. Ross, Hosmer A. Johnson, Thomas Bevan and R. G. Bogue; all of whom except the last-named, have gone to their final rest, and he no longer sustains an active interest in professional work.

In 1865, Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, who had recently commenced the practice of medicine in this city, Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. opened a hospital for the treatment of diseases of women and children at 402 North State street. She had prosecuted her medical studies in New York and Massachusetts, and, though commencing to practice, she still continued her studies in Chicago, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Chicago Medical College, in 1870. In the meantime, with the aid of many charitable and liberal-minded citizens, her hospital enterprise was fairly well sustained, and in connection therewith, during the last-named year, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively, called the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," the history of which has already been given in the preceding pages. In the great fire of October, 1871, the house used for the hospital, at 402 North State street, was completely destroyed with everything in its vicinity, and both nurses and patients were compelled to flee to the open prairie. Their friends soon found a home for them at 598 West Adams street, where both hospital and college continued their work through the remainder of that eventful year. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000, appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Dr. Thompson and her co-laborers were enabled to purchase a very good lot and building for permanent use as a hospital at the corner of West Adams

and Paulina street, to which the hospital was at once removed, and commenced a new career of prosperity. From the beginning of her hospital work, Dr. Thompson was warmly sustained by Dr. W. G. Dyas and the late Dr. W. H. Byford, as consulting physicians; and during the earlier years the latter performed most of the more important gynecological operations. But with a natural aptitude for surgery and an unusual firmness of purpose, Dr. Thompson early commenced operative work, and has since attained to a leading position as a laparotomist and gynecological surgeon.

Steadily increasing patronage in ten or twelve years demonstrated the necessity of larger hospital accommodations, and generous patrons furnished the means, and a new and well planned building was erected in 1885, on the same lot at a cost of about \$75,000.

The declared objects of the hospital are "to afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." Dr. Thompson has been, from the beginning, and is still, the head or chief physician and surgeon of the hospital and attending physician to the gynecological wards; and her colleagues on the attending medical staff are: Drs. Annetta S. Richards, attending physician to the medical wards; Eliza H. Root, attending physician to the obstetric wards; Mary Augusta Mixer, attending physician to the surgical ward; Janet Gunn, attending physician to the children's ward; and Annie W. Sage, pathologist. The consulting staff at present consists of Drs. W. G. Dyas, C. G. Smith, John Bartlett, R. G. Bogue, W. E. Clarke, E. Marguerat, Edmund Andrews, J. N. Hyde, G. C. Paoli, A. H. Foster, F. C. Hotz, D. R. Brower, S. C. Blake and A. J. Ochsner. The hospital has been remarkably well managed; from the beginning it has been open for proper clinical instruction

and the training of nurses, as well as for the medical and surgical treatment of women and children. Its founder and chief of medical staff, Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, is fairly entitled to a high rank, both in the medical profession and among the benefactors of her race.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, now one of the important charitable medical institutions supported by the State, was organized in 1858, chiefly through the labors and influence of Dr. Edward L. Holmes, who had recently become a resident of this city, and was the first physician here to limit his practice to diseases of the eye and ear. The board of trustees consisted of Walter L. Newberry, Charles V. Dyer, Luther Haven, Samuel Stone, Wm. H. Brown, Rev. Wm. Barry, Philo Carpenter, J. H. Kinzie, E. B. McCagg, Flavel Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice and Mark Skinner, all well-known citizens. Dr. Daniels Brainard and Joseph W. Freer were made consulting surgeons and Dr. Holmes attending surgeon. During the first six years, the infirmary was conducted by Dr. Holmes as "Dispensary" merely. It occupied a room certain hours each day, in close connection with the doctor's office, on North Clark street. During the war for suppressing the great rebellion, the number of returning soldiers suffering from affections of the eye and ear, and not only needing treatment but indoor accommodations, led to an effort to open a house for them. Accordingly, in 1864, Mr. W. L. Newberry, president of the board of trustees, donated the use of a lot on which was a two story wooden building at Nos. 16 and 18 East Pearson street, to be occupied by the infirmary. Some pecuniary aid was afforded by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the N. W. Sanitary and Christian Commission, and several States, for supporting soldiers in the infirmary. In 1869 additional accommodations were furnished by the construction of a building on the rear of the lot. From 1867 to 1871 the legislature of Illinois appropriated \$5,000 annually for the support of the

institution. By the great fire of 1871 the buildings of the infirmary were totally destroyed and the inmates compelled to find a refuge in the west division of the city.

During the same year after the great fire, the infirmary was adopted as one of the public State charities, and the legislature made sufficient appropriations first to rent and furnish temporary quarters, and subsequently to purchase a lot on the corner of West Adams and Peoria streets, and erect thereon a substantial brick building at a cost of about \$80,000. The building can accommodate one hundred indoor patients besides dispensary and clinical rooms for a much larger number of out patients. It is supported by the State for the benefit of the poor afflicted with diseases or injuries of the eye and ear, and has through all the past years been also valuable for clinical. Its staff of medical attendants contains the following well-known specialists: Senior surgeon, Edw. L. Holmes; consulting surgeons, F. C. Hotz and E. J. Gardiner; surgeons in eye department, Lyman Ware, W. T. Montgomery, B. Bettman and C. H. Beard; surgeons in ear department, S. S. Bishop and Ira E. Marshall, with a number of assistants.

A charter for this institution was obtained from the legislature of the State in January, 1865, chiefly through the active work of Mrs. Sarah Franklin, Mrs. Henry W. Hinsdale, Mrs. Aaron Haven, Mrs. B. F. Hadduck, Mrs. A. LeDuc, Mrs. W. J. Barney, Mrs. Levi Colburn, and Mrs. Clinton Locke, led by the Rev. Clinton Locke, pastor of Grace Episcopal church. In the initial statement their purpose was declared to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Episcopal church, but open to the afflicted poor of all creeds and nations. The first board of trustees named in the charter was composed of James H. Hoes, D. W. Page, L. B. Otis, W. G. Hibbard, J. F. Beatty, Thomas C. Haines, Geo. P. Lee, Samuel Gehr, A. C. Calkins, R. D. Van Wagener, Walter Hay and the rector of Grace Episcopal church of Chicago. Rev.

Clinton Locke was elected president and Dr. Walter Hay, physician. The hospital was commenced on a small scale in a building on Indiana avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, but it steadily increased in importance until 1879, when it was reorganized under the general law of the State. N. K. Fairbank donated an additional lot one hundred feet front, and it was decided to construct a new building sufficient to accommodate between one and two hundred patients. The building was completed in 1885 at a cost of more than \$150,000, with \$20,000 more for its furnishing. While the leading object has been to afford free accommodations to the needy, a considerable number of rooms are furnished in good style and with all the comforts required for patients able and willing to pay. It contains an amphitheatre for surgical operations and clinics and dispensary room for out patients. During the last few years important additions have been made providing for a larger number of patients, and the maintenance of a training school for nurses. At the reorganization in 1879, the staff of attending physicians and surgeons included Drs. John E. Owens, G. M. Chamberlain, M. O. Heydock, I. N. Danforth, S. J. Jones and H. A. Johnson. Drs. Heydock and Johnson have been removed by death, and the attending staff is now constituted as follows: Medical department, Drs. I. N. Danforth and F. S. Johnson; surgical, Drs. John E. Owens and L. L. McArthur; eye and ear, Drs. S. J. Jones and R. Tilley; obstetrics, Drs. Cary and J. C. Hoag; gynecological, Drs. E. C. Dudley and H. T. Byford; oral surgery, Dr. J. S. Marshall; orthopedic surgery, Drs. John Ridlon and A. B. Hosmer; pathologists, Drs. Frank Billings and Elbert Wing.

The hospital now ranks among the best in the city, both in its accommodations for the sick, and its value for regular clinical instruction. And for this position, it is most largely indebted to the services of the Rev. Clinton Locke, John E. Owens, of the medical staff, and the liberal donations of N. K. Fairbank.

The Alexian Brothers, a German order of the Catholic Church, opened their first hospital in this country in a frame house on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Schiller street in 1860. In 1868 they erected a new and larger building on a lot, 569 North Market street, which was occupied only three years when it was totally destroyed by the great Chicago fire of October, 1871.

In 1872, with the aid of \$18,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and contributions from many others, they commenced to re-build and completed the present building, sufficient to accommodate one hundred patients, to which an addition was made in 1888, the number shortly afterwards increasing to one hundred and fifty.

The internal management and nursing is done entirely by the brotherhood, and the poor are received without charge and without regard to their nationality or religion; but admissions are restricted to the male sex. The hospital is well patronized and sustains a good reputation. The following constitute the medical staff: Consulting physician, Ernst Schmidt; consulting surgeon, Truman W. Miller; attending physicians, Rudolph Seiffert, Otto L. Schmidt, J. H. Hoelscher, F. W. Rohr, Jr. and Wm. S. Orth; attending surgeons, F. Henrotin, J. B. Murphy, J. W. Oswald; ophthalmic surgeon, Casey A. Wood; neurologist, S. V. Clevenger.

This institution was commenced in 1860 by the Sisters of Charity, in the north part of the city. Prior to the great fire of 1871, it had become established at 360 Garfield avenue. It was rebuilt in the same location in 1872 and its medical staff was selected chiefly from the faculty of the Rush Medical College under the impression that the college might be re-built in the North Division and the hospital become thereby important for clinical instruction. Although that purpose was never realized, the hospital continued to increase in importance, and during the last two years the building has been re-constructed and enlarged with all the improvements and



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conveniences of the present time. It has a fair proportion of free beds for the poor and many well furnished rooms for those who are able to pay. It can accommodate about 250 patients, and is managed by the Sisters of Charity aided by the following medical staff: Attending surgeon, Nicholas Senn; attending physicians, Geo. W. Reynolds and J. H. Chew; for mental and nervous diseases, D. R. Brower; obstetrics, John Bartlett; diseases of the throat and nose, E. F. Ingals; for the eye and ear, Robert Tilley and F. C. Hotz.

Previous to the great fire of 1871, the United Hebrew Relief Association, had maintained a small hospital for the better care of some of their beneficiaries, but its destruction was followed by no attempt to re-build the same until 1880, when the late Michael Reese, who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed to the association the sum of \$97,000. With this and some additions from other sources it speedily caused the erection of an imposing brick hospital building at the corner of Groveland avenue and Twenty-ninth street and named it in honor of the chief donor. Though under the control of the Hebrew Association, it receives patients without any distinction regarding race or religion; and more than half of all treated are charity patients. Its medical staff consists of L. L. McArthur and E. Wyllys Andrews, surgeons; F. S. Johnson and Frank Billings, physicians; Henry Gradle and B. Bettman, oculists; J. Nevins Hyde and Joseph Zeisler, dermatologists; E. Lucknor and Frank Cary, diseases of children; S. V. Clevenger and O. L. Schmidt, nervous diseases; Henry Banga, gynecologist, and L. E. Frankenthal, obstetrician.

In 1883 a number of wealthy and benevolent individuals belonging to the Presbyterian church formed an organization for the establishment of a general hospital "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons, and to provide

them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel agreeable to the doctrine and forms of the Presbyterian church." The Rush Medical College donated a lot directly adjoining the college fronting on South Wood and Congress streets, and with liberal donations of money by D. K. Pearsons and others, a well planned and substantial building was erected thereon, sufficient to accommodate about 250 beds. It is so connected by corridor with the college building that the amphitheatre of the latter serves as the operating room for the hospital thereby making it as valuable in promoting practical education in medicine as in rendering aid to the sick. The present attending medical staff consists of H. M. Lyman, J. A. Robison, H. B. Stehman, J. B. Herrick, physicians; D. W. Graham, Nicholas Senn, J. B. Hamilton, A. D. Bevan, surgeons; James H. Etheridge, H. P. Merriman, D. T. Nelson, gynecologists; DeLaskie Miller, A. C. Cotton, obstetrics and diseases of children; J. Nevins Hyde, R. D. MacArthur, dermatologists; E. L. Holmes, Lyman Ware, oculists and aurists, and H. B. Stehman, superintendent.

Following the leadership of the Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, in 1888, the Methodists effected an organization of the Wesley Hospital of Chicago. At first rooms were rented and opened for the accommodation of a limited number of patients on Indiana street. In 1890 the board of managers obtained a lot 225 feet front on Dearborn street and 106 feet on Twenty-fifth street, adjoining the lots now occupied by the new buildings of the medical and pharmacy schools of the Northwestern University, and adopted plans for a large and permanent hospital building. One pavilion accommodating thirty beds has been completed and occupied. Its nurses are supplied from the Mission Training School and Deaconess' Home at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ohio street. When completed it will, like the Presbyterian, St. Luke's and Mercy hospitals, not only afford

the best possible aid to the sick and disabled, but also aid in advancing the education of medical men and thereby benefit the sick everywhere. The medical staff at present consists of I. N. Danforth and M. P. Hatfield, attending physicians; F. C. Schaefer, surgeon; W. E. Casselberry, laryngologist; Marie I. Mergler, gynecologist; H. M. Starkey, ophthalmologist; C. W. Earle and W. W. Jaggard, obstetricians, and L. B. Hayman, pathologist. During the last ten years the following hospitals have been added to the foregoing list: Augustana Hospital and Deaconess Institute, at 151 Lincoln avenue, sustained by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church; Emergency Hospital, at 194 Superior street; German Hospital, 754 and 756 Larabee street; National Temperance Hospital, 1619 Diversey avenue; Provident Hospital and Training school, 2900 Dearborn street; St. Elizabeth Hospital, LeMoine and Davis streets, and also a number of hospitals for special diseases, sanitarium, etc. If we add to all these the Hahnemann Hospital, 2813 and 2815 Groveland avenue, connected with the Hahnemann Medical College; the Central Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary, connected with the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College; the Chicago Baptist Hospital, 541 North Halsted street, connected with the National Homeopathic Medical College, and the Bennett Hospital, corner of Ada and Fulton streets, in connection with the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, it will be obvious that our city is not wanting in hospital accommodations for all legitimate applicants.

Nearly all the hospitals in the city have free dispensaries in which medical and surgical aid and medicines are furnished gratuitously to such poor patients as can call for them. In addition to these we have several dispensaries established as independent institutions. The oldest of these is the South Side Free Dispensary, incorporated with a board of trustees for its management, chiefly through the influence of members of the faculty of

the Chicago Medical College. At first it occupied rooms in the basement of the Mercy Hospital, but after the completion of the Chicago Medical College building, in 1869, the dispensary was removed to the basement of that, where it has remained to the present time. After September next it will occupy part of the new Medical College building, known as "Davis Hall," at 2431 Dearborn street, where the trustees have secured unusually excellent and permanent accommodations.

The purpose of the managers has been to furnish free and efficient medical and surgical aid to those actually unable to pay for the same, and also to make it a valuable addition to the means for clinical or practical instruction in the work of educating medical men. It contains the following departments: Medical, surgical, throat and chest, eye and ear, gynecological, neurological, diseases of children, diseases of the skin, and orthopedic surgery; each of which are under the charge of one or more clinical instructors and necessary assistants. It has dispensed free services and medicines to more than 15,000 patients annually.

The Central Free Dispensary, in the Rush Medical College building, corner of Harrison and Wood streets, was organized on much the same plan and for the same purposes as the South Side Free Dispensary. Dr. Philip Adolphus has been its efficient medical superintendent for many years, but it has a large staff of medical and surgical attendants, chiefly connected with the teaching faculty of the Rush Medical College, and dispenses its aid to a very large number of poor patients annually.

The West Side Free Dispensary was incorporated in 1881, and located in the College of Physicians and Surgeons' building, 315 Honore street, and is conducted for the same purpose as the two preceding by the friends of that college.

The North Star Dispensary was also organized many years since for the benefit of the sick poor in the North Division of the

city. During the last few years it has been conducted in connection with the Emergency Hospital, 192 Superior street.

These regularly incorporated dispensaries in the several divisions of the city, and the dispensary accommodations attached to almost every hospital, public and private, and even the missions of various benevolent societies, certainly offer ample medical relief to every really destitute sick person who can make application therefor.

It has been stated elsewhere that the first attempt to organize a medical society in Chicago was made in 1836 at

Medical Societies.

a meeting in the office of Dr. Levi D. Boone. Diligent search has failed to discover any evidence that such an attempt was made; and inasmuch, Dr. Boone did not commence his residence in Chicago until 1836, and did not open an office for the practice of his profession until the following year, there is probably no reliable foundation for the statement to which I allude. The organization of the American Medical Association, in 1846-47, as a national representative body composed of delegates from the several States and important local societies, gave a fresh and strong impetus to the work of uniting the members of the profession in social organizations for mutual improvement and scientific advancement, in every part of the country. Evidences of this impetus began to be manifested in articles in the *Medical Journal*, here in the latter part of 1849, advocating the formation of both a local city and State society for the State. Early in the spring of 1850, in response to a notice inviting all regular members of the profession in this city, a meeting was held embracing professors Brainard, Blaney, Evans, Davis and Herrick, of the Rush Medical College, and Drs. Boone, McVicker, Bird, Meek, Max Myers, McArthur, and many other practitioners. It was resolved to form a permanent medical society, to be called the Chicago Medical Society, and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and report at an adjourned meeting

the following week. At the adjourned meeting the report of the committee was adopted and the organization of the society completed by the election of officers for the year. Dr. Levi D. Boone was elected president, and delegates were elected to the American Medical Association and to the convention that had been called to meet in Springfield, Illinois, the following June, for the purpose of organizing the Illinois State Medical Society. The Chicago Medical Society, as thus organized, embraced a large proportion of the active practitioners in the city. Its constitution and by-laws provided for the holding of regular meetings once a month, and required the presence of a majority of the whole number of members to elect officers or amend the constitution. A resolution was also adopted approving the national code of medical ethics as adopted by the American Medical Association. The regular meetings during the first few months were fairly well attended. But a large proportion of the members had been wholly unaccustomed to the work of reporting cases or participating in discussions, and before the end of the first year they ceased to attend the meetings. The result was that during the greater part of the year 1851, only a minority of the original members continued to attend the meetings and devote the time strictly to professional research and mutual improvement. They gave much attention to the sanitary condition of the city, and at the meeting of April 7, 1851, Dr. W. B. Herrick made a report giving the statistics of mortality for the five years preceding, and the ratio of deaths to the population. The society was represented during the years 1850 and 1851, in both the State and National Medical societies by Drs. Eriel McArthur, W. B. Herrick, N. S. Davis, and J. V. Z. Blaney.

Dr. Herrick was the first president of the Illinois State Medical Society, which was organized in 1850, and Dr. Davis not only attended the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Charleston, S. C.,

in May, 1851, but he read an important paper giving the results of original investigations concerning the processes of assimilation and nutrition, and the maintenance of animal heat. This paper may be found in the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. iv. p. 169, 1851. Notwithstanding the faithfulness and activity of a minority of the members of the Chicago Medical Society, when the time for the annual meeting came, in the spring of 1852, a quorum, as required by the constitution, was not present. Those present, finding themselves unable either to elect officers, appoint delegates to other societies, or to alter the bye-laws, simply adjourned the society, and resolved themselves into a Cook County Medical Society, with the simplest possible form of organization, elected one or two practitioners living outside of the city limits as members, and thus superseded for the time the original Chicago Medical Society. Under the new name the society continued its monthly meetings promptly, and soon began to attract the attention of all the more enterprising new members of the profession, who came with the rapidly increasing population. Thus, during the year 1852, the names of Drs. A. B. Palmer, DeLaskie Miller, H. A. Johnson, Wm. E. Clarke, J. W. Freer, L. P. Cheney, J. Morfit, J. Brownell, and Horatio Hitchcock were added to the previous list of members. At the annual meeting, held April 5, 1853, the society numbered more than thirty active members. Dr. Wm. B. Herrick was elected president; Dr. N. S. Davis, vice-president; and Dr. DeLaskie Miller, secretary. Delegates were also appointed to attend the annual meetings of the State and National Medical Societies.

The society continued to prosper under the name of Cook County Medical Society, until the autumn of 1858. Many new members were added, among the more prominent of which were Drs. G. C. Paoli, Edmund Andrews, Thomas Bevan, J. H. Hollister, M. O. Heydock, Henry Parker, J. Bloodgood,

W. W. Allport, E. L. Holmes, Swayne Wickersham, W. Wagner, J. M. Woodworth, A. Fisher, G. K. Amermann, C. G. Smith, Wm. H. Byford, J. P. Ross, H. Wardner, D. D. Waite, Orin Smith, R. C. Hamil, C. S. Blake, Ephraim Ingals and J. N. Graham, all of whom are well known to many of the older families in the city. In the autumn of 1858, the membership not extending beyond the limits of the city, it became apparent that the name *County Society* was not strictly appropriate, and by a nearly unanimous vote the name was changed to that of Chicago Medical Society, as in the original organization.

Under that title it has continued an active, useful and uninterrupted existence to the present time, and now includes on its roll of members a large majority of the more active and reputable members of the regular profession in this city. It is thus not only one of the largest local or municipal medical societies in the country, but the amount and quality of the work done by its members, both scientific and practical, will compare favorably with that done by the best societies in this and other countries. During nine months of each year the regular meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. At the annual meeting in April, 1893, Dr. Charles Warrington Earle was elected president, and Dr. Junius C. Hoag, secretary. For the first time since the organization of the society in April, 1850, it has been compelled to mourn the loss of its presiding officer by death, in the middle of his official year. Dr. Earle was a strong, industrious, energetic Christian man. In the most vigorous part of adult life (aged forty-eight years), he was holding a professorship in two medical colleges, as has been stated in preceding pages; attending to a large general practice, and during the past summer, as president of the leading medical society, giving no little time and thought to the extension of proper hospitalities to the delegates from the Pan American Medical Congress, and to distinguished medi-



COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL



WINDSOR HOTEL, WINDSOR, ONT.



WINDSOR HOTEL, WINDSOR, ONT.



St. Luke's Free Hospital, 1200 Indiana Ave.



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cal men from all countries, visiting the World's Columbian Exposition, in doing which he doubtless taxed his nervous structures too severely. He was attacked with symptoms of spinal meningitis while discharging his college duties on the 20th of October. During the next two weeks the disease appeared to be limited to the spinal structures, but subsequently extended to the brain and caused his death on the 19th of November, 1893. He received his medical education in the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College), from which he graduated in 1870.

He was, from the commencement of his professional career, an active supporter of the local, State and National medical societies. He was for several years attending physician to the Washingtonian Home for the reform of inebriates, and while president of the Illinois State Medical Society, a few years since, he delivered an interesting address on the medical, legal and social relations of alcoholic drinks.

Naturally genial and kind, he was ever ready to aid all the higher interests of human society, and he will long be remembered by those with whom he had associated.

From the first organization of the Chicago Medical Society to the present time, its leading members have given constant attention to the sanitary condition of the city, and it is largely through their influence that proper ordinances were adopted for registering of vital statistics and the establishment of efficient departments of health, sewerage and water supply.

In addition to the general medical society, of which a brief history has just been given, there are at present several medical societies and clubs existing in the city organized for the purpose of cultivating special departments or interests.

The most important of these are the Chicago Gynecological Society, Chicago Pathological Society, and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. Members of the medical profession are also among the most active sup-

porters of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Microscopical Society, and the Chicago Historical Society. And in the medical profession of this city are still to be found some of those who took the lead, not only in promoting the educational, social, and sanitary interests, both of the profession and people of this city and State, but also of those interests throughout the whole country.

THE HOMEOPATHIC SCHOOL.

BY REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D., OF CHICAGO.

It is now (1893) fifty years since the practice of homeopathy was introduced into the city of Chicago. Its first representative physician, Dr. David S. Smith, took his degree from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1836, whence he came almost immediately to this city to locate. In 1837 he began to investigate the claims of the new school of medicine, which trial was continued until the spring of 1843, when he publicly announced his determination to practice it exclusively. He was the first homeopathic physician west of the great lakes, in a region which now has eight medical schools and numerous hospitals wherein this system is practiced and taught to six hundred students yearly, many medical societies, and twenty-five hundred homeopathic physicians who are actively engaged with their professional duties.

In his private practice Dr. Smith was very popular and successful. His physical and mental outfit was that best suited for a pioneer. He never was discouraged, and he could not be overborne by any amount or kind of opposition. In nature he was social, and in spirit he was enthusiastic to the last degree. He had an unbounded faith in the law of cure, and an abiding conviction that its claims would sooner or later come uppermost.

But the great work of his life, and that by which he will be remembered was the taking of the initial step for the establishment of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago. He procured its special

charter from the legislature in 1854-5; and that charter was written in the law office of Abraham Lincoln. He was its first president, from 1860 to 1871, when he was succeeded by the late Dr. A. E. Small. Upon the death of Dr. Small, Dr. Smith was again called to the presidency of the institution and retained that office until his own death in April, 1891, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth.

Dr. Aaron Pitney, the first contemporary of Dr. Smith, was a pupil of the celebrated Valentine Mott, of New York, and served as surgeon in the war of 1812, after which he was associated with his brother, Dr. Joseph Pitney of Auburn, N. Y., in the practice of his profession. He removed to Chicago in 1842, joined the National Society of this school in 1857, and died April 7, 1865, of erysipelas, the result of a fall. He made the first public address in favor of homeopathy in Chicago, in 1844, on which occasion he read an essay written by one of its strongest champions, the poet, William Cullen Bryant. Dr. Pitney was a brother-in-law to the Hon. Wm. H. Brown, was a gentleman of the old school, distinguished for his striking personal appearance and for his peculiar fondness for a fine horse. For some time he had the leading practice among our best people.

The nearest professional neighbor to these pioneers was Dr. N. H. Warner, of Buffalo, N. Y., a distinguished graduate of the medical department of Yale College, in 1831, and who having been expelled from the Medical Society, of Erie Co., N. Y., in 1843, on the charge of irregularity, openly began the practice of homeopathy in that city, February 6, 1844.

Professionally considered, the arrival of Dr. George E. Shipman was a most valuable accession to the small medical family of Chicago. Dr. Shipman had graduated from the academical department of the University of New York, in 1839, and taken his medical degree from the college of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, in 1843. He began the practice of homeopathy, in Peoria, Ill.,

but in 1846 removed to Chicago. For many years he was the most learned and distinguished representative of this system of practice in the Northwest. Due notice will be taken of his worthy labors in the course of this brief article. He died here, with the respect of the entire community, at the age of seventy-two, January 20, 1893.

The earliest lay friends and supporters of this school of medicine in Chicago were of the most respectable and influential class. They included J. Y. Scammon, William B. Ogden, William H. Brown, Thomas Hoyne, Norman. B. Judd, Edwin H. Sheldon, Mahlon D. Ogden, E. C. Larned, Wm. E. Doggett, Judges John M. Wilson, Skinner, Drummond and Van H. Higgins, John Calhoun, Thomas L. Stewart, Timothy Wright, J. L. Scripps, Z. Eastman, J. K. C. Forrest and J. S. Beach, of the editorial fraternity, and many others.

The Chicago Directory for 1854 published the names of 130 practicing physicians and surgeons of whom *eleven* only were homeopaths. These eleven were J. S. Beach, H. K. W. Boardman, S. W. Graves, C. V. Kelly, R. Ludlam, A. Pitney, Mrs. C. L. Rawson, G. E. Shipman, D. S. Smith, C. Toepfer and P. A. Westerfelt. In contrast with this report McDonald's Cook County Medical Directory for November, 1893, gives the names of 434 homeopathic physicians and surgeons who are now located and practicing in this city, and who are legally qualified for their function by the State Board of Health. Of this number eighty-one are women.

Dr. J. S. Beach came to this city in 1838, and was first employed as a printer. Being very apt and intelligent he afterwards studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Pitney, took his degree from the Cleveland Homeopathic College, and began practice in 1854. Although endowed with a love of letters and a fine literary taste, which commended him to many of our best people, he could not be induced to write for the medical press. He was peculiarly gifted as a

practical physician and was perhaps more successful than any of his neighbors in battling with two epidemics of Asiatic Cholera, and demonstrating the remarkable efficacy of the homeopathic treatment in controlling and curing that terrible disease. Dr. Beach died in this city in May, 1885.

Dr. H. W. K. Boardman took his degree in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1846. He was a born doctor and dearly loved the practice of his profession. He was a favorite pupil in surgery of the celebrated Prof. Mutter, and in obstetrics of the equally distinguished Prof. Meigs, of Philadelphia. Immediately after graduating he came West to the home of Dr. Shipman (whose esteemed wife was his sister) in Andover, Illinois, twenty-five miles from Rock Island. "That season the whole community was prostrated with fever and ague, there not being well ones enough to take care of the sick. He had no old school remedies with him and could not procure them, so that he was shut up to little pills or nothing. While he would not admit for some months that there was any virtue in them, the principle began to dawn upon him and in time he became a strong advocate of homeopathy."

Dr. Boardman had the distinguished honor of being the first surgeon of the Homeopathic School of practice in Chicago and the Northwest; and it is no disparagement to say that of all the surgeons who have succeeded him, none have done better or more brilliant work. He was an artist in this line, and but for a strange aversion to noting his experience, might have left an invaluable record for the use of the profession. He was the first professor of surgery appointed in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago. He died May 26, 1874.

Dr. S. W. Graves, a very accomplished physician, arrived from Springfield, Massachusetts in 1853, located here and labored incessantly for the upbuilding of the new school of practice. With the advent of the

cholera in 1854 he became so engrossed as to neglect his own health and thus predispose him to a severe attack of it, from the sequellæ of which he most unfortunately died July 6, 1854, in the 35th year of his age.

Mrs. Dr. C. L. Rawson, afterwards Levanway, was the first woman to practice medicine in this city, having graduated in Cleveland and located here in 1853. She continued her work most successfully and creditably for several years, until through failing health she relinquished her practice and removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where she still resides.

Dr. R. Ludlam took his degree from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in April, 1852, and located here in January, 1853. What he has accomplished will also appear in the following narrative.

Dr. Gaylord D. Beebe, born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1835, took his first medical degree in the Albany Medical College, and his second in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; came to Chicago in 1858, and died of hypertrophy of the heart in April, 1877. He was a member of the original faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of this city; but being very loyal he applied to the proper examining board for credentials as an army surgeon in the late war. "Being openly refused by this board because of his medical belief, he went directly to President Lincoln, backed up by a monster petition, asked for an appointment, and demanded an examination upon his qualifications at the hands of the examining board in Washington. The result was satisfactory to Dr. Beebe and his friends for he came off conqueror, and was commissioned forthwith as brigade surgeon. Entering at once upon his duties, he began to institute reforms in hospital management, and soon so distinguished himself that he was assigned to the important and enviable position of medical director upon the staff of Major General George H. Thomas. This position he held until the labors incident to it so im-

paired his health, that resignation and return to civil life were absolute necessities. On several occasions he was especially noticed in the reports of General Thomas for his efficiency, skill and bravery, and it was with great reluctance that General Thomas gave him back to civil life. Dr. Beebe returned to Chicago high in fame as a military surgeon, but low in point of physical vitality, but by care and prudence in a strictly private practice, greatly improved his condition till he felt much like his former self. He was the first professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and subsequently professor of surgery in the same institution. He was a fluent, forcible speaker, and never lectured to empty seats, nor held a clinic that was not interesting. His fame as a surgeon was honestly and laboriously won. He was always a student, an investigator, a searcher after new truths, and the author of new departures in surgical operations. As an operator he was bold and fearless because of his thorough anatomical knowledge and such judgment as told him when and how to act. Perhaps his greatest undertaking was in a case of strangulated hernia, where he removed four feet ten inches of mortified intestine, his patient recovering, and bearing a living child four months later. This daring yet successful feat at once gave him a wide reputation from which he was called to all parts of the country as an operator and consultant."

Dr. W. H. Woodyatt, a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, first became lecturer and afterwards professor of diseases of the eye and ear in Hahnemann Medical College in 1871. He afterwards held the same position in the Chicago Homeopathic College. As a lecturer, his style was marked by great clearness, method and accuracy, and his own earnestness was a constant stimulus to the students. He stood in excellent repute as a specialist; and died Jan. 31, 1880, after a brief illness, of malignant diphtheria, said to have been contracted while in attendance upon a child who was ill of the same dread disease.

Dr. Geo. A. Hall, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1834, studied medicine with Dr. L. M. Kenyon, of Buffalo, N. Y., had his first course in the Berkshire Medical College, his second in the Jefferson, and took his degree from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856. He had his special training in surgery at the Blockley Hospital of Philadelphia. He practiced sixteen years in Westfield, N. Y., but located in Chicago in the fall of 1872, when he gave his first course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, on surgical anatomy and the institutes of surgery. Two years later he had a lectureship, and later was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children. In 1876 he was transferred to the full chair of surgery, which he held most acceptably until July, 1888, when failing health compelled him to resign in favor of Prof. G. F. Shears, its present incumbent. With a partial recovery of his health, Prof. Hall afterwards resumed so much of its duty as he was able to carry; for he was very energetic, and popular with the class and the profession. He died, very much regretted, April 4, 1893.

Dr. Nicho. Francis Cooke was born in Providence, R. I., obtained his literary education in Brown University, and his medical degree from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1854. He first entered into partnership with the celebrated Dr. A. Howard Okie, of Providence, but removed to Chicago in 1855. From 1859 to 1870, he held successively the chairs of chemistry, of theory and practice, and of special pathology and diagnosis, in the Hahnemann Medical College of this city. In 1872, he gave a brief course on the latter branch in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati. Dr. Cooke was a genial and scholarly gentleman, of varied and extensive attainments, a good writer and an excellent diagnostician. He died of chronic dilatation with hypertrophy of the heart, February 1, 1885.

Dr. Alvan E. Small was born in Wales,

Me., in 1811, was principal of the grammar school, and of a public school in Bath, Me., for some years, began the study of medicine in 1831, and graduated in the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, as a pupil of Drs. G. B. McClellan and Samuel George Morton. He first had a successful practice in Delaware county, Pa., but in 1845, removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1849, he was chosen the first professor of physiology and pathology in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He removed to Chicago in 1856, became identified with the Hahnemann Medical College here in 1860, and died of apoplexy, December 31, 1886.

Dr. Small enjoyed the rare distinction of having been a teacher for nearly sixty years, during forty of which he was a medical professor. With Dr. Mortimer Slocum, Dr. Smith's son-in-law, Dr. Small took Dr. Smith's office and practice in 1856, the latter retiring to Waukegan, where he became president of the Bank of Northern Illinois. Dr. Small was a ready and forcible writer. He was for several years one of the responsible editors of the old Philadelphia Journal of Homeopathy, and afterwards of the United States Medical and Surgical Quarterly, published in this city. His "Manual of Homeopathic Practice" passed through fifteen large editions, and he wrote many pamphlets and addresses in advocacy and defence of his medical faith. His dignity, character and devotion to the best interests of the profession, and his consistent and persistent equanimity are embalmed in the grateful recollection of his pupils, his patients and his professional colleagues.

During the first few years the number of physicians of the new school residing in the city, was so small that little was done in the way of organization and professional intercourse. Nevertheless there were those about Chicago who looked upon it as a centre of influence of which they might reasonably expect much in the future. Drs. R. E. W. Adams, of Springfield; I. S. P. Lord, of Batavia; A. R. Bartlett, of Aurora; E. A. Guilbert and

C. A. Jaeger, of Elgin; O. A. Goodhue, of Rockford; M. Troyer and M. S. Carr, of Peoria; W. C. Barker, of Waukegan; G. Y. Shirley, of Jacksonville; James Melrose, of Canton; E. H. Clapp, of Farmington; W. C. Anthony, of Princeton, and M. D. Coe, of St. Charles, were of this class of earnest co-workers who resided in Illinois. Beyond the limits of the State were such very influential neighbors as Drs. J. T. Temple, Haughton and Comstock, of St. Louis; J. S. Douglass and S. M. Tracy, of Milwaukee; G. W. Chittenden, of Janesville, Wis.; A. Giles, of Southport, now Kenosha, Wis.; R. B. Clark and C. S. Duncombe, of Racine, Wis.; P. L. Hatch, of Dubuque, Ia., H. E. Knapp, Adrian; and John Ellis, Detroit, Mich; with G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Drs. Bowen and Jaeger were pupils of Dr. D. S. Smith, and graduated in Cleveland, there being but two homeopathic colleges, one in that city and the other in Philadelphia, in this country, or, indeed, in the world at that time.

Pursuant to a notice given in the *North-Western Journal of Homeopathy*, a preliminary meeting was held on the evening of June 3, 1851, at the law office of Messrs. Skinner and Hoyne, on the northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont, to arrange for the first convention of homeopathic physicians to be held in Chicago. The Western Institute of Homeopathy was accordingly organized the next day at Warner's Hall. Eleven physicians were present, who, with ten others, were elected to membership. Dr. L. M. Tracy, of Milwaukee, was chosen president; Drs. T. G. Comstock, of St. Louis, D. S. Smith, Chicago, L. Dodge, Cleveland, and A. Giles, of Southport, Wis., vice-presidents, and Dr. G. E. Shipman, Chicago, secretary. At the evening session Prof. Dodge, of the Western Homeopathic College at Cleveland, gave the address, which was afterwards published in the aforesaid journal.

The Northern Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association held its first meeting in Rockford, March 8, 1855. It convened three times,

semi-annually, at Elgin, Freeport and Chicago, and then disbanded. It accomplished very much in the way of uniting the interest of those representing the common cause, but its chief good came of the organization of the State Society, of which it was the parent. The original resolution looking to that object was offered by Dr. E. A. Guilbert, then of Elgin, but now of Dubuque, Iowa.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, which is a State society, held its first meeting in Peoria, December 6, 1855. This society has now met annually for almost forty years, one year outside the next in Chicago. It has about four hundred members and has done a large amount of useful and serious professional work. Dr. A. K. Crawford, of this city, is its president and Dr. W. A. Dunn its secretary for the current year. This society is, and always has been, in close sympathy with the National American Institute of Homeopathy, which celebrates its semi-centennial this year (1894) in Denver and which is the oldest national medical organization in America.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society was organized April 2, 1857. It held monthly meetings at the offices of the various members, and yielded many valuable scientific papers, clinical reports and discussions that were furnished by the secretary, Dr. Ludlam, to the two journals published at that time in New York. Perhaps the most important work of this society resulted from the establishment, in 1858, of a series of lectures and quizzes on various medical subjects that were conducted by Drs. Small, Beebe, Ludlam, Davies and Colton, the outcome of which was the organization of a faculty for the Hahnemann Medical College, the charter for which had lain fallow since 1855. Later on the society languished, its meetings being revived from time to time. In 1857 it took great interest in the first meeting of the National Society in this city, at which time quite a large number of local and neighboring physicians became members, and which gave the first spur to the *esprit de corps* of homeopathic physicians hereabout.

This society became known in 1866 as the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society. April 10, 1869 it was reorganized as the Chicago Academy of Medicine, under which title it was continued until 1873, its transactions being printed in vols. 6, 7 and 8 of the U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal. Then its name was changed to the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. This latter society still flourishes under the auspices of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. It was seriously afflicted in the death of its president, Dr. Walter F. Knoll, in December, 1893.

The Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital was organized February 6, 1877. "Its object is the serious study of clinical medicine and surgery; the analysis of obscure cases in hospital and private practice; and thorough consultation and conference in order to secure the mutual benefits of professional experience." In seventeen years it has failed but twice to hold its regular monthly meetings. Its papers and transactions always appear in the *Clinique*. This society has three hundred resident and associate members, and much of its success and popularity are due to its excellent secretaries, Dr. Mary H. Landreth and Dr. Orrin L. Smith.

The first issue of the *Northwestern Journal of Homeopathia*, edited and published by Dr. George E. Shipman, appeared in October, 1848. It was a monthly of sixteen pages octavo, and because there were so few contributors and professional supporters in this region at that early time, was mainly filled with translations by the editor from the various foreign journals and with original papers from his own pen. Being partly designed for the popular exposition of homeopathy, it was also set for the defense of the faith with those who were not inclined to examine into the merits of this school of medicine (which was then but half a century old), as well as to confirm and establish the views of such physicians as had already determined upon its practice. It ran through

four annual volumes and was in every way a most learned, useful and respectable publication, the first of its kind in all this region.

The Chicago Homeopath, edited by Drs. D. S. Smith, S. W. Graves and R. Ludlam, was a small non-professional magazine which first appeared in January, 1854. It ran through three yearly volumes as a bi-monthly, the vacancy caused by the early death of Dr. Graves being filled by the election of Dr. D. A. Colton. It did good work in its own way, and was useful in its time.

The third periodical in the order of their appearance, was the *Medical Investigator*, which was originally issued as a popular bi-monthly in 1860. It was published by Mr. C. S. Halsey, the first homeopathic pharmacist in this city, and was edited anonymously.* It was largely filled with the doings of the neighboring societies, which had begun to multiply in the various cities and States, and with extracts from the lectures that were being given in the Hahnemann Medical College of this city, which was then a comparatively new institution. In this form it continued to appear with a growing interest on the part of the fraternity until the close of 1866, when it was changed into a strictly professional monthly with Dr. T. C. Duncan as its editor. After nine years more (1875) its name was changed and it became the *United States Medical Investigator*. In 1889 it came under the editorial control of Dr. W. E. Reed. In January, 1891, it came under the editorial charge of Dr. Charles H. Evans, and in 1893 its publication was discontinued. Its 26 volumes show the ups and downs of this particular school of practice in gaining a foothold and a permanent place in the line of the liberal professions.

At the second meeting of the Western Institute of Homeopathy, held in St. Louis, May 18, 1865, it was resolved that a medical

quarterly, to be styled the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, should be published in Chicago, and that its editorial supervision should be confided to Dr. G. E. Shipman. Its first issue, consisting of ninety-six pages, appeared under the date of October of that year, the style and character, as well as the contents, bespeaking a great advance in all that concerned the healthy development of the new system. Native and valued contributors had multiplied, medical readers and subscribers were more numerous and eager, the different societies, schools and hospitals yielded much profitable material, and the method of practice had become so popular as to promise a good support for such a representative periodical. This promise did not fail, for with the close of the second volume a large corps of collaborators from various sections was added to the editorial staff, each distinguished assistant being responsible for the care and contents of his special department in the journal. In 1871, Mr. Halsey, the publisher, sold his interest to Drs. Danforth, Small and Ludlam, who bought it on behalf of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. Thenceforth its pages were largely filled with reports of the clinical and didactic lectures given in that growing school, and with the transactions of the Chicago Academy of Medicine. This publication ceased at the end of its ninth volume (1874), when its name was merged with that of the *Medical Investigator*.

The initial number of the *Clinique* now (1894) in its fifteenth yearly volume, bore the date of January 15, 1880. Its object as stated in its introduction was as follows: "Three reasons will explain the issue of this new candidate for the professional favor and confidence: First: The dawn of the clinical era in homeopathy. Second; The desire to contribute to the progress of the Healing Art, by a series of gleanings of the most practical kind; and third, the duty of placing the records of a number of flourishing clinics within reach of the hundreds of phy-

*One, Dr. Baldwin, who had abandoned the practice on account of ill health, had previously sold our remedies in a small way, and so also had Dr. Smith, but Mr Halsey was the first regular chemist of his kind in the city and vicinity. He married a niece of Dr. Shipman, and died in 1886.

sicians who have drunk at this fountain before, as well as of those who have not been so fortunate.

"Realizing that the time has fully come when the reputation of our school of medical practice must more largely depend upon clinical teaching as a means of practical education; and upon its hospital resources and records in evidence of what it can and does accomplish, when properly applied, they take the initiative in this matter to the end that those who have made the several branches a subject of special study, and who have enjoyed a large and varied experience therein, may be stimulated to contribute the best fruit of their labors for the common professional good. Moreover, they believe that, if the cases that are prescribed for and operated upon are brought into the full view and criticism of the classes at the clinic, where wide-awake pupils and practitioners can draw a focus upon them; and, if the records of these clinics are carefully and conscientiously kept and printed, certain sources of fallacy will be removed, and the result will establish the success of this method of treatment in a public way, as has already been done by their professional brethren in a more private capacity."

This journal is still issued each month in the form of an octavo of forty-eight pages, and the original plan has been so literally followed that it now stands as an exponent of practical medicine and surgery to the exclusion of polemics and of all fruitless contention. Its valedictory for 1893 contains the following: "Vol. XIV. of the *Clinique*, which closes with this issue, has furnished twenty original lectures of which eighteen were clinical and two introductory; thirty-five separate papers that were presented and discussed before the Clinical Society during the year; 148 new and selected clinical cases, and ninety pages of hospital notes, besides its clinical reviews, illustrations and correspondence. This with the contents of the previous volumes, aggregates *seven thousand pages* of practical, clinical matter, to the

exclusion of chaff and controversy, that have been gleaned and saved to the profession and to our literature by this single publication."

The *Medical Visitor*, Dr. T. S. Hoyne, editor and owner, began in January, 1885. It furnishes monthly installments of a directory of physicians of this school who are located in the Northwest.

The *Medical Current*, Dr. Wilson A. Smith, editor, and W. A. Chatterton, publisher, is another monthly publication.

The *Medical Century*, Dr. C. E. Fisher, editor and proprietor, began in January, 1893, as a monthly, but soon became a bi-weekly publication. Having but just weighed anchor, freighted with abundant promise, some future historian will publish the log of its voyage.

The list of authors in this school of medicine and surgery resident in Chicago, and

who have published one or more volumes, includes the names of Drs. J. H. Buffum, W. H. Burt, N. F. Cooke, A. C. Cowperthwaite, T. C. Duncan, E. M. Hale, T. S. Hoyne, H. C. Jessen, J. R. Kippax, S. Leavitt, R. Ludlam, A. Miller, Clifford Mitchell, G. E. Shipman, A. E. Small, C. H. Vilas, and C. Gilbert Wheeler. These productions are, many of them, very valuable. They aggregate about forty volumes.

As was already stated, a special charter was obtained from the State legislature in

Springfield for the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital during the session of 1854-55; but no plan of organization was adopted for the opening of the college until March 15th, 1860, when a general meeting of the profession was called at Halsey & King's homeopathic pharmacy. There were present Drs. G. E. Shipman, A. E. Small, J. L. Kellogg, N. F. Cooke, G. D. Beebe, A. Pitney, E. Rawson, J. Davies, S. Seymour, H. K. W. Boardman and R. Ludlam. Dr. Shipman was chosen president and Dr. Ludlam, secretary. At this and

First organization of
the Hahnemann
Medical College.



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subsequent meetings, the following faculty was chosen: Dr. A. E. Small, professor of the principles and practice of medicine; Dr. Geo. E. Shipman, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. R. Ludlam, professor of physiology and pathology; Dr. Dr. J. L. Kellogg, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. N. F. Cooke, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. H. K. W. Boardman, professor of surgery; Dr. G. D. Beebe, professor of anatomy; and Geo. Payson, Esq., lecturer on medical jurisprudence; with Dr. Small, dean, and Dr. Ludlam, registrar of the faculty. The following were also chosen as clinical teachers: Prof. Beebe, clinical lecturer on surgery and surgical diseases; Prof. Kellogg, obstetrician and clinical lecturer on diseases of women and children; Dr. E. Rawson, clinical lecturer on general practice; Dr. D. A. Colton, clinical lecturer on diseases of the chest, with Frank H. Vincent as demonstrator of anatomy: The officers of the college were: President, D. S. Smith, M. D.; secretary, Geo. E. Shipman, M. D.; treasurer, Edward King, Esq.; board of trustees, D. S. Smith, M. D., Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Hon. J. H. Dunham, Hon. Wm. H. Brown, Geo. A. Gibbs, Esq., Orrington Lunt, Esq., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Geo. E. Shipman, M. D.

The first course of instruction was given in the rooms above the aforesaid pharmacy, 168 South Clark street, during the winter of 1860-61.

Its First Course of Lectures. It was opened with a general introductory by Professor Small, October 15th, 1860. The first annual announcement indicated the origin, scope and design of the institution in the following paragraphs. "It is well known to a majority of the friends of homeopathy in this country, and especially by members of the profession, that a charter contemplating the establishment of a homeopathic medical college in the city of Chicago, was granted by the legislature of this State in the year 1855. Since that period the friends

of the cause at home, and upon whom the initiative would necessarily devolve, have both labored and waited patiently for the removal of obstacles which, until the present time, have delayed the undertaking. These hindrances have now, in the good favor of Providence been withdrawn, and the fraternity adopt the new enterprise with that harmony of action and of aspiration which bespeaks the utmost confidence of a reward in the support and countenance of the homeopathic medical profession; and likewise in their being able through this means, to contribute to the ultimate elevation of the dignity and the usefulness of its membership both at home and abroad.

"The board of trustees of the Hahnemann College have, therefore, the most sincere pleasure in being able to announce the completion of arrangements for the first course of lectures before that Institution.

"The Hahnemann Medical College is not designed to conflict with the interest, success, or welfare of those homeopathic medical schools which are already in existence, or which may hereafter spring up from an increased popularity of this peculiar system of medicine, calling thereby for a greater number of laborers in the field of science. It is simply to supply a want of the Northwest; to develop our resources; to augment our usefulness; to raise the standard of professional acquirement amongst us, and to earn the admiration and approval alike of friend and foe to the system, by the exhibition of that self-respect which is the necessary condition of its bestowal from others.

"Home talent has been secured for the occupancy of the various professorial chairs, because of the good and reputable standing, the excellent qualifications, and the professional and personal influence and responsibility of those who are severally to fill them; as well as because of the availability and the economy of such an election. It is believed that those physicians who are engaged in active practice, and whose individual and private interests center about the seat of a

medical school, are, in point of usefulness as teachers, much the more favorably situated in order to develop and to foster its interests, than talent which, though never so excellent, is also exotic."

The first annual commencement took place in Metropolitan Hall, at 3 p. m. of

The First

Commencement.

February 14, 1861. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, and the degree was conferred upon the graduating class by the president of the college, Dr. D. S. Smith. The valedictory was given by Professor Small, and the music was furnished by the Light Guard band. Although the day was a very stormy one, about four hundred persons were in attendance. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Humphrey. In the evening, the new graduates, non-graduates, faculty and physicians, to the number of thirty, took supper at Anderson's, 83 Clark street, which was the leading restaurant in the city. The graduating class consisted of the following: N. C. Burnham, Illinois; Rinaldo I. Curtis, Pennsylvania; F. F. de Derky, M.D., Illinois; Charles S. Duncombe, M.D., Wisconsin; George E. Husband, Canada West; E. M. P. Ludlam, Illinois; John Moore, Illinois; W. K. Palmer, Illinois; A. W. Phillips, New York; Frank L. Vincent, Illinois, and C. A. Williams, Michigan. The honorary degree was also conferred upon Dr. M. D. Coe, of St. Charles, Illinois.

The second year yielded the same number of graduates, the commencement being held in the Clark street M. E. Church, with Rev. Dr. Tiffany as chaplain, and Prof. Ludlam as valedictorian. But the usual experiences which result in changes of the faculty in all young colleges began with the absence of Professor Beebe as brigade surgeon in the army. Dr. W. H. White was appointed to the chair of anatomy, soon to be followed by Dr. D. A. Colton, who afterwards filled the position for many years. In the third year Dr. F. A. Lord became professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, a position which

he held with dignity, great merit and success until his death in 1872. This chair, including toxicology, was, however, divided between Professors Lord and Welch. The latter having resigned in 1876, Professor C. Gilbert Wheeler, from the Chicago University, took the position, and taught chemistry until 1890-91, when Dr. E. Malcolm Bruce, the present incumbent, was elected to the position.

During the first three sessions the lectures on *materia medica* having been carefully prepared by Dr. Shipman, were read to the class by his pupil, Dr. E. A. Ballard. In the fourth course, Dr. Shipman having resigned, Drs. Smith and Small came to the rescue of this branch. In 1864, Dr. E. M. Hale removed thither from Jonesville, Mich., and was elected to fill the chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics, a position which he held with slight interruptions until the close of the session for 1875-76. After his return from the army Dr. Beebe filled the chair of surgery.

In the session for 1863-64 Dr. Small took Prof. Kellogg's place and gave the lectures on obstetrics, etc., but on March 26, 1864, Dr. Ludlam was transferred to that chair, a position which he continued to fill until 1873, when it was so divided that Dr. G. A. Hall became first lecturer and then professor of obstetrics, the diseases of women being reserved for Dr. Ludlam.

The only outside help ever called to the relief of the resident faculty of this college consisted in the brief appointment as lecturers of Drs. C. Woodhouse, on medical jurisprudence and insanity; L. Pratt, on special pathology and diagnosis; H. F. Gatchell, on physiology; E. A. Guilbert, on the diseases of children, and W. Danforth, on surgery. After Dr. Beebe's resignation, Dr. Danforth held the chair of surgery in a perfunctory way until the spring of 1876.

Without detailing all the vicissitudes incident to the first few years in the history of the college, it is proper to say that its courses of instruction were not suspended

during the War of the Rebellion, nor after the great fire, nor have they ever been inter-

The New College Building.

rupted from any other cause. In 1866-67 the quarters were changed to a building on State street south of Thirteenth, over what was known by the students as "the vinegar factory," where the lectures were given until the first college building was made ready on Cottage Grove avenue near Twentyninth street. The corner stone of that building was laid June 8, 1870, in the presence of the American Institute of Homeopathy at its twenty-third annual session in this city. From an address delivered on the occasion by Dr. A. E. Small, we make the following extract :

"Hitherto, and for the last ten years, the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College have been subject to temporary and restricted accommodations, which they have now surrendered, with the encouraging prospect of soon occupying apartments more desirable for didactic, dispensary and hospital privileges, and for testing the utility of the comprehensive doctrines of homeopathy. About thirty years ago, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, a distinguished fellow-citizen of Chicago, was the first layman known to have had homeopathic practice in his family in this city. About thirty-three years ago the first homeopathic medicine was prescribed in the State of Illinois by a physician, and he the first representative of the system in this State, the first on whom the mantle of Hahnemann fell with a great, if not a double portion of his spirit. This physician is present with us to-day, our distinguished co-laborer and fellow-citizen, Dr. David S. Smith. Mr. Scammon, who, thirty years ago, had no associate patron of the homeopathic practice to sympathize with him in his preferences, can to-day rejoice in being the first to lead the way for a mighty army of practical defenders of the homeopathic faith. There are at this time seventy-five or a hundred thousand patrons of the homeopathic practice in this city, and twice as many in the State. Had no one come forward to assist Dr. Smith, his practice would have become prodigiously large before this, but he was not long suffered to remain alone. Other physicians began to betray a fondness for training in his company, and now more than four hundred physicians have come into fraternal relation with him in this State. And so, my friends, you may perceive that our cause, which is the cause of truth and humanity, has not been at a stand-still in the Northwest. There stands the Scammon Hospital—a nucleus which is prophetic

of a more magnificent structure in the future, but now capable of accommodating forty patients. The trustees and faculty of the college, through the distinguished generosity of Mr. Scammon, have secured the free use of that building as soon as finished, and also from the same liberal source the lot on which the college building is commenced, and has been furnished. May the honorable gentleman live to see these two buildings completed, that his name may also stand first in weaving homeopathy into a charity in Chicago; and may the name of Dr. D. S. Smith, the pioneer of homeopathy in the State, who was instrumental in obtaining the charter of Hahnemann Medical College, and who, for ten successive years was its president, be written sufficiently high upon the scroll of fame to be held in remembrance by future generations; and while the college stands, may a catholic and liberal spirit pervade its transactions and its teachings. While, from conviction of its importance, it will uphold the great discovery of Hahnemann as the corner-stone of Therapia, and a branch of science requisite for a complete medical education, let it be tolerant in regard to matters of private preference, and ever ready to exercise kindness and courtesy to gentlemen of the medical profession in general, and to admit them with friendly liberality to its courses of instruction, that the cause of science may be served, the community honored, and society benefited."

From 1870 to 1876 the college did not prosper; its classes failed to grow, and the faculty was beset by dissensions, which finally culminated in the withdrawal of ten of its thirteen members to form another school. The members who did not secede were Drs. G. A. Hall, T. S. Hoyne and R. Ludlam, with Dr. A. E. Small, president of the college. Dr. D. S. Smith also remained loyal to the old college.

The first public notice of a new college having been organized by the seceders was given at the World's Homeopathic Convention held in Philadelphia in June, 1876. Steps were at once taken to form a new faculty for what was soon called the "Old Hahnemann," in distinction from the offshoot, which Dr. Smith humorously dubbed "The Kindergarten." Instead of having a large number of teachers with the necessary dissensions, distraction and disintegration, it was resolved to have a small and earnest faculty that should be pledged to union, loyalty and the best possible service.

Dr. Ludlam suggested the motto, "A limited faculty and better teaching," and this was the watchword of the Hahnemann school for more than a dozen years.

The winter term for 1876-77 opened as usual, but with a great increase in the number of students and in the enthusiasm of all concerned. Its reorganized faculty included the remaining loyal members with the following additions: Drs. C. H. Vilas, E. S. Bailey, S. Leavitt, H. P. Cole, H. B. Fellows and W. J. Hawkes. Prof. Hall accepted and filled the chair of surgery most earnestly and successfully. During that session the Clinical Society was formed, and soon after (1880) the publication of the *Clinique* was begun, order reigned in Warsaw, and a new and brilliant era dawned upon the school. In a few years the old debt of \$38,000, which had been entailed upon it, was paid off; the faculty was reinforced by such men as Laning, Crawford, Arnulphy, Watry, Cobb and others; the hospital interest had been developed, and the class and its needs had outgrown the capacity of the college building once thought to be sufficient for all time.

Meanwhile, the death of Messrs. Hoyne, Scammon, Small and Smith, and the resignation of Dr. Hoyne from its board of trustees, made it necessary to fill their places with as good material as possible. Hence the election, as the occasion demanded, of Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, H. N. Higginbotham, late president of the World's Fair; Maj. Rust, R. R. Cable, Henry J. Macfarland and Dr. G. F. Shears to active membership on the board. On the death of Dr. Small, Dr. D. S. Smith was re-elected president of the board, and on Dr. Smith's death, Dr. Ludlam was chosen to that office, which position he still holds (1894).

Under the auspices and by the authority of this very efficient board of control the

occasion, in a most felicitous speech, Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, vice-president of the board, said: "The old building, upon whose foundation we now lay the corner stone of the new, was built in 1870 and from that time until the present the degree of M. D. has been conferred upon almost 1,500 graduates, of whom over 200 were women; and I am informed that there are over 2,000 graduates of this school who are successfully practicing throughout the length and breadth of this fair land. From 1871 to the present time we have had a large percentage of women graduates, and the faculty assures me that the women students have acquitted themselves equally well, a convincing proof that in this progressive age our fair friends have higher and nobler aims than the spinning wheel, the embroidery needle and the novel.

"Our faculty have, some of them, for more than a quarter of a century looked longingly forward to this occurrence when they could realize the fruit of their earnest and arduous labors. To our worthy president, Dr. Ludlam, and the other members, Drs. Fellows, Hoyne, Hall, Vilas, Hawkes, Crawford, Shears, Bailey, Leavitt, Gilman, Watry, Halbert, Cobb, Dunn, Bruce and Chislett—this shining galaxy—we owe the present far-famed position of the Hahnemann Medical College. We are especially grateful to the new member of the board of trustees, Major Henry A. Rust, who, as chairman of the building committee, has done so much to forward this enterprise, and who, with Messrs. Higginbotham, McFarland, Cable and North, as trustees, have taken a deep interest in the college, giving of their time and money most ungrudgingly."

The plan of the new college building which is now occupied and fully equipped, affords all necessary facilities and conveniences for a full graded course, including bacteriology, microscopy, applied chemistry, experimental physiology and all the branches pertaining to modern scientific medicine. It is pleasant to be able to record that several thousand dollars were contributed by its

The Building of the
Second College Edifice. corner stone of a new and second college building, to occupy the old site, was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies on the afternoon of Saturday, August 20, 1892. On that

alumni for the thorough furnishing of the college library and the laboratories. The building is large, convenient and commodious, and, what is more to the purpose, has been paid for.

Women were first admitted as students, on equal terms with men, at the session of 1870-1. For twenty-three years now the classes have been composed of men and women; but the first hospital appointment of a woman graduate was that of Cornelia S. Stettler, M. D., who was announced in the catalogue for '92-'93 as clinical assistant, with Dr. R. Ludlam, jr., associate, in surgical gynecology. Dr. Clara A. Hendy was elected on the list of hospital physicians in April, 1893.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College was organized in 1876. The following physicians and surgeons comprised its first faculty: Drs. Geo. E. Shipman, *emeritus* professor of materia medica; H. P. Gatchell, *emeritus* professor of physiology and Hygiene; Rodney Welch, *emeritus* professor of chemistry and toxicology, and Leonard Pratt, *emeritus* professor of special pathology and diagnosis. Drs. J. S. Mitchell, professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the throat and chest; S. P. Hedges, professor of institutes and practice of medicine; Albert G. Beebe and Chas. Adams, professors of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Willis Danforth, professor of gynecological surgery; John W. Streeter, professor of diseases of women and children; R. N. Foster, professor of obstetrics; W. H. Woodyatt, professor of ophthalmology and otology; E. M. Hale and A. W. Woodward, professors of materia medica and therapeutics; E. H. Pratt, professor of anatomy; John R. Kippax, professor of dermatology and medical jurisprudence; R. N. Tooker, professor of physiology; Romeyn Hitchcock, professor of chemistry and toxicology; N. B. Delamater, special lecturer on electrotherapeutics and provings.

Its officers were: president, Dr. J. S. Mitchell; secretary and treasurer, Dr.

Charles Adams; business manager, Dr. Albert G. Beebe.

A board of counselors was chosen consisting of Amos T. Hall, Esq.; J. D. Harvey, Esq.; Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.; Judge Henry Booth, LL. D.; O. W. Potter, Esq.; Henry Strong, Esq.; Hon. W. C. Goudy; Edson Keith, Esq.; Hon. J. Russell Jones; Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D.; Marvin Hughitt, Esq., and C. C. Bonney, LL. D.

The directors of the college secured the building on the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, formerly occupied by the Chicago Academy of Design, and the first course of lectures began October 4, 1876. Forty-five students matriculated and fifteen graduated.

"Increasing classes soon demonstrated that the college building would speedily become inadequate, and in 1881 the directors erected, on the corner of Wood and York streets, the finest and largest edifice then devoted to the teaching of homeopathy in the world. The winter following its completion the class increased to one hundred and thirty matriculates, and twenty five students were graduated.

"This college was one of the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of three years, which was a great advance over the method at that time common in most medical schools. In the eighteen years that have elapsed since its organization its class has increased to two hundred matriculates, and it will soon graduate a class of more than fifty students, whose training will compare favorably with that of the best medical institutions in this country." Since its first course of instruction was given four members of its acting faculty—Drs. W. H. Woodyatt (1880), W. Danforth (1891), H. M. Hobart and W. F. Knoll (1893)—have unfortunately been removed by death.

The first homeopathic hospital in Chicago and the Northwest was opened in the old Tippecanoe building, at No. 18 Kinzie street, in 1849. "Mrs. John Wright, had offered to bear the expense of a private

The Chicago
Homeopathic
Medical College.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

hospital in order that homeopathy might have an equal chance with the old school to demonstrate its efficacy in the treatment of disease. The hospital was soon filled with patients, principally men. Numbers of them were suffering from delirium tremens, for which they were treated entirely on the homeopathic principle. During the second year of its existence the small-pox was an epidemic in the city. A sick boy was sent to the hospital and, soon after being there two or three days, his case developed into the most violent form of that disease. As no other patients could be admitted, the house was at once thrown open for any suffering with that malady." This hospital was in existence for several years, but, after Mrs. Wright's death, the heirs did not deem it best to give further aid to it, and thus the burden fell upon other shoulders. February 26, 1856, the Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D.D., of Rhode Island, gave a lecture entitled "Boston Two Hundred Years Ago" in aid of this hospital; and in November following the city council appropriated \$600 toward its support. At first, Drs. Shipman and Boardman took professional care of the enterprise, but later on all the principal homeopathic physicians in town were upon its medical and surgical staff.

This hospital, which was composed of a number of wooden buildings joined together, given free of rent by the
 The Scammon Hospital. Hon. J. Y. Scammon and named for him, was completed in October, 1870, and opened for the reception of patients November 1st, following. Its professional staff consisted of Drs. Danforth, surgeon; J. S. Mitchell, consulting surgeon; S. P. Hedges, assistant surgeon; R. Ludlam, obstetrician and gynecologist; A. E. Small, consulting obstetrician; F. A. Lord, E. M. Hale and D. A. Colton, attending physicians; and Charles Adams, clerk of the hospital. It was equipped with twenty beds. Directly after the great fire Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College. May 16, 1872, the corner

stone of a brick amphitheatre for the hospital was laid in the presence of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association; January 29, 1873, the national banks of the city contributed \$1,000 to the hospital fund; and March 27th of the same year Mr. John B. Gough gave a public lecture in aid of the woman's department of the institution.

This hospital was on the list of public charities after the fire of 1871, it being represented on the Medical Committee of the Relief and Aid Society by Dr. Ludlam. At the close of the society's fire-work, in 1873, it received an appropriation of \$10,000, on condition that, if they were ever needed, ten beds should be placed at the disposal of that organization. From that time until the present hundreds of charity patients have been sent to the hospital by the society's worthy superintendent, Rev. Dr. C. G. Trusdell.

In April, 1873, at the suggestion and with the full consent of Mr. Scammon, the name
 The Hahnemann Hospital. of this institution was changed to that of the Hahnemann Hospital. In May, 1873, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association resolved to contribute the earnings of as many of its members as chose to do so for a single day (August 4), to the fund of the Hahnemann Hospital. The sum realized from this source was \$700. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition also gave one-nineteenth of its hospital day fund (November 19, 1873), amounting to \$209.85, for the same purpose. November 16-24, 1874, a great Charity Fair was held by the ladies for the benefit of this hospital from which the net return was \$11,000. October 5, 1883, the clinical amphitheatre, which had cost \$12,000 in 1881, was burned, but it was soon rebuilt by the contributions of the faculty, alumni and friends of the hospital.

Among other private contributions, showing the interest of our people in this charity, were the bequest of \$10,000 by Miss Phoebe Smith; the gift of an Easter offering of \$1,000 by Mrs. E. Buckingham; of \$400 from private

theatricals by Mrs. Herbert Ayer, and of similar favors from others.

As with the college so with the hospital, it finally became necessary to have more room and greater facilities, and accordingly the plans were so perfected, that on January 14, 1893, five months after the laying of the corner-stone for the new college, that for the new hospital was also laid with appropriate ceremonies. From an address on the occasion by Major H. A. Rust, member of the board of trustees and chairman of the building committee, we quote the following:

“The Hahnemann Hospital was not born ‘with a silver spoon in its mouth,’ and would seem to have had the regulation number of infantile diseases; but through good nursing, it has survived successive periods of the hardest of ‘hard times,’ visitations of pestilence, and the heroic treatment by fire, and now, with hardened muscles, and undaunted spirit, it may be regarded as having the assurance of a prolonged life of usefulness. This assurance is rendered doubly sure though benefactions bestowed upon it within the past few months, chief among which is to be named the gift of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, through the agency of her physician, Dr. George F. Shears. Of this sum ten thousand (\$10,000) was by the donor apportioned to the building fund, and forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) to the endowment of the hospital, and maintenance of free surgical beds, in terms specified. This gift, large and grand in itself, has a significance even beyond its money value, in that it furnishes a substantial foundation for the belief that it will stimulate others to follow the magnificent example, and so increase the revenue of the hospital that it may ere long greatly enlarge its sphere of usefulness, through its ability to offer all of its resources to the suffering poor.

“The splendid contribution of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to the building fund, made by the late Mr. Hugh Riddle, marked his confidence in his physician, Dr. H. B.

Fellows, and at the same time enrolls the donor as a most timely benefactor to our institution. Other contributions in smaller amounts to the building fund have been opportune, and will receive due recognition.

“In reflecting upon the history of the hospital department of the Hahnemann College, I have been especially impressed with two features, one of which is the prominence of woman as a factor at and from its birth until the present hour. This impression does not startle me, coming, as it does, simply as additional evidence in support of the already well-established fact, that nearly all the grace, and much of the strength, in human character is resident in our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

“The other feature to which I allude is, that ‘other men labor, and we enter into their labors.’ A perusal of the records of the board of trustees is graphically illustrative of this fact. One may note the incoming of a member of the board, or staff, and trace his absorbing interest and guiding hand for a time, and then, for him death closes the record; but Time does not tarry, the gap is filled and the work continues. In this fact of continuity and cumulative force of organized philanthropic effort, is found both incentive and reward for all that any individual may have the disposition to attempt and the ability to accomplish.”

Eloquent and appropriate addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Crandall, of the Memorial Baptist Church, Rev. L. P. Mercer, of the New Church Temple, Hon. E. M. Phelps, Prof. G. A. Hall and the President of the Hospital, who said:

“At the meeting of our national society in June last it was voted to erect a monument to Hahnemann, and that it should be located in Washington, the capital of this great commonwealth. There was the right sort of enthusiasm, and plenty of it, and the machinery for raising subscriptions was set in motion at once. The physicians of Chicago have already interested themselves in that enterprise and will doubtless do what

they can to further its completion. It is in every way commendable and in accord with the fitness of things, that the old hero should have a statue that is grand and glorious in proportion with the issues of his life-work, and with his untiring labors in the cause of humanity. By all means let us have it, and right away, too.

"But there are monuments and monuments, as there are missionaries and missionaries. We are rebuilding a monument to Hahnemann here, in Chicago, and its cornerstone has been laid this very hour. It is no new scheme, either, for this institution was the first of its kind to be named in his honor almost forty years ago. And the 'Old Hahnemann' has not been a colossal figure to stand as a silent witness of his worth and of his achievements, but a busy, earnest school, in which a host of pupils have been trained and taught, and from which almost two thousand graduates have already gone forth to carry the blessings of his ministry to mankind. With my Quaker proclivities I insist that this is the *very best kind of a monument*. For it is a monument with a heart in it, and a home and a bed for the sick and the suffering; a hotel, as the first hospitals were, where the weary traveler may find those who will nurse and care for him, bind up his wounds and set him on his way again. We should strive for its upbuilding and extension, not only because it already glorifies its illustrious progenitor, and will continue to do so, but also because of its charitable and clinical, its social and scientific relations to the public and to the profession at large.

"Professor Hall has spoken kindly of this old building, in which we are working like beavers until the better one is ready. We shall not leave it without regret, but we will enjoy the new one all the more because of its improved and increased facilities, its greater capacity, and its thorough fitness for the work that is before us."

That new hospital building is now completed. It is seven stories in height with a capacity for 225 beds, and is arranged with

all the improved facilities and safeguards for the care and protection of the sick poor, with about sixty private rooms for paying patients. It is indeed an honor to the city and in every way a most worthy charity. It was placed on the list of beneficiaries by the annual Charity Ball for 1894, from which it received \$1260.20.

The Central Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary was organized in 1876 by the faculty and friends of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. It has rooms in the college building, on the corner of Wood and York streets. Its management is controlled by the faculty of that school.

In the organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, a petty official had planned

to exclude the members of Homeopathy in the World's Columbian Exposition. this school of practice from

public recognition and representation, but the scheme failed and two of the buildings served as headquarters for the believers in this form of medical faith. The first of these was the homeopathic hospital, which owed its existence to the liberal ideas and practice of Mr. Higinbotham, President of the Board of Directors of the Fair, and to the zeal and subscriptions of a few physicians, chief of whom was Dr. George E. Hall. Dr. E. S. Bailey, secretary, reported that the number of cases prescribed for therein during the Fair was 7,828; while resting in the building, 1,600; visitors, 103,000; calling to rest, 15,000; physicians calling at the hospital, 2,000.

The other was properly a mixed hospital, in which women physicians of the homeopathic school shared the work and the responsibility which entitle them to honorable mention. This was the Illinois Woman's Hospital, for the support of which the Illinois State Board of Women had contributed the sum of \$6,000 for its running expenses, with the agreement that the three principal schools of medicine should be represented in its medical committee and management. This committee—which consisted of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, homeopathist,

Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, allopathist, and Dr. Mary Reasner, eclectic—appointed Dr. Emma C. Geisse, homeopathist, Dr. Mary A. Mixer, allopathist, and Dr. Mary Randolph, eclectic, as resident physicians. Their services were supplemented by the voluntary attendance of lady physicians throughout the State, who alternated in their work, and who, during the six months of the Fair, were always faithful to their charge. The combined result of this arrangement was satisfactory in every regard, and served to show that, when it comes to humane questions, the best women, like the best men, are not very far apart.

When the new city hospital on Old street, now Eighteenth and Arnold streets, was about to be opened in 1865, an appeal was made to the common council that a portion of its space should be allotted to those patients who preferred the homeopathic treatment, and that physicians of that school should also be placed upon its hospital staff. This step was legalized, and a separate list of surgeons and physicians of each school was accordingly chosen and appointed; but the prejudice against the heretics was so strong in those days that the old school brethren thought they could not afford to compromise their dignity by such an alliance, and they accordingly resigned. During the squabble that ensued, and which overflowed into all the newspapers, pamphlets, and medical journals, the building was seized and appropriated for the use of the army, and an Eye and Ear Hospital was equipped and placed in charge of Dr. J. C. Hildreth. After the close of the war the building was rented at a nominal sum by Dr. Brainard for the use of the Rush Medical College.

But the next attempt to form a mixed hospital resulted more successfully, for in 1879 the authorities of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College secured the assignment of a share in the work at the present County Hospital and the appointment of a homeopathic hospital staff. This position they have since maintained, so that this system of

medicine is no longer excluded from the greatest of our city charities. The members of the present homeopathic hospital staff are Drs. J. W. Streeter and W. G. Willard, gynecologists; M. B. Blouke, T. E. Roberts, Charles Gatchell and Wm. White, physicians; W. F. Knoll, E. H. Pratt, C. M. Beebe, and H. R. Chislett, surgeons.

The National Temperance Hospital, 1619 Diversey avenue, has a mixed board of physicians and surgeons, who find it possible to work together in peace and harmony, a fact which, along with the recent experience of the World's Parliament of Religions in this city, shows that there is actual progress in civilization.

The first Homeopathic Dispensary to be established also originated in Dr. Shipman's office. It was in charge of Dr. John Davies, of English birth and education, who came here in 1859, and died March 28, 1873. Dr. Davies soon associated with himself Drs. G. D. Beebe, E. Rawson, S. Seymour, and R. Ludlam. Dr. Seymour came from Rome, N. Y., in 1856 and died in 1860, just after the dispensary had been removed to the college rooms on Clark street.

The Hahnemann College Dispensary, thus formed, has now been in active and constant operation, giving gratuitous medical and surgical treatment to the sick poor, for thirty-four years. Its medical staff is chosen from the faculty of the school, and for at least a dozen years past it has averaged a thousand prescriptions per month without cost to the subject.

Numerous other dispensaries of a private character have been started and more or less successfully run in various parts of the city during the past twenty years, and some of them have been very useful.

As early as 1867, Dr. Shipman's attention was called to the necessity of a place being provided for the care of foundlings. At that time he was the attending physician in Mr. Pinkerton's family and was frequently called to relieve the sufferings of infants that had been

Mixed Hospitals
in Chicago.

Homeopathic
Dispensaries.

The Chicago
Foundlings' Home

picked up by his detectives, and whose lives had been attempted. There was then no institution willing to receive that class of inmates. The doctor felt that many valuable lives might be saved, but did not feel called upon to do this work himself. The subject was pressed upon him more and more, and after its agitation for four years he decided to rent a small house and hire a nurse to take charge of those babies only which came under his own observation. He had not at that moment a thought of founding a public institution. It became noised about, however, through the press, that he was going to receive infants, and in the first week fifteen of them were left at his door; the first month over thirty, and the first year he received about three hundred. The lives of most of these had already been in peril, either through drugging or violence. "Now such a case is almost unheard of. We were in no way prepared for such a large number, but it was impossible to refuse them admission. Public opinion was not generally in our favor, and the unwillingness of wet nurses to become inmates of the home was very disheartening. The coroner, however, at once began to see the benefit of the embryo institution for, as he told Dr. S., before the house was opened he averaged holding an inquest upon the body of an infant daily, but thenceforth there was only one a month. After some years an act of the legislature was passed making it a crime for a woman to abandon her child, the penalty being a fine of one thousand dollars or three years imprisonment. Public opinion has changed, so that now we have very little difficulty in persuading mothers to remain with their infants until they can find a situation with their child, or see it adopted into some good family. The number of foundlings now received is very small, comparatively. The last year we have cared for 258 different children and 157 different mothers."

So writes the good wife of the excellent doctor, who was his helper all along, and who, since his death, is superintendent and surviving mother to this noble charity, the

inmates of which are and have always been under homeopathic treatment.

With the exception of a short period the Home for the Friendless, organized in 1859, has been under the professional care of homeopathic physicians. The late Dr. D. A. Colton had the medical charge of it for many years. Since January, 1885, it has been successively and successfully in charge of the following lady physicians of this school of practice: Dr. Belle L. Reynolds, who served five years, Dr. Sara E. Bacon, Dr. Mary Shibley, and the present incumbent, Dr. Emma Butman.

The Chicago Nursery and Half-orphan Asylum, incorporated in 1860, has for many years been under the skillful care of physicians of this school. Its present medical board consists of Drs. Charles Adams, surgeon; H. M. Hobart, physician; S. P. Hedges and L. C. Grosvenor, consulting physicians; and F. H. Foster, oculist.

For the Old People's Home, at Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, a home for aged women irrespective of race, creed or nationality, Dr. Anna C. Hardy was the predecessor of Dr. Frank H. Honberger, who is now the attending physician.

The Margaret Etter Crèche, now eight years old, is and has been for the past four years in the medical charge of Dr. Jesse E. Shears. Last year (1893) it gave 11,443 days care, food and medical attention to children of from three months to seven years of age. Dr. Mrs. Shears is also physician for a branch institution at Thirtieth and Butler streets, called the Worker's Crèche, which is three years old and cares for about fifteen children daily; and visiting physician to the Home for Girls, at 3111 Indiana avenue, established by the State guardians.

The morning following the fire of 1871 Drs. J. E. Gilman and Charles H. Evans met, and, their work being scattered, thought to report to the authorities, and were by them sent to the seat of the city government, then

Other Institutions under Homeopathic Treatment.

Homeopathy following the Great Fire.

located in the basement of the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Mayor Mason told them that nothing medical had yet been done. "Why not," said he, "organize a board yourselves?" He gave them room, a pine table, two chairs, and authority to organize a medical bureau. A sign was made from a paste-board box-lid, uniform with those of the other city departments, announcing the medical bureau. They then made arrangements for a temporary hospital in the basement of the Dutch Reformed Church, across the street, from which patients were distributed to other quarters later on. In the afternoon physicians of the different schools reported, and their names and residences, as far as they had any, were registered. The visiting committees from different cities came and asked what supplies were needed, and they were afterwards promptly sent forward to this temporary hospital. The county physician, Dr. Benjamin Miller, called on the morning of the second day and conferred the right to consign patients to the city hospital on Arnold street, with the provision that the very worst cases only were to be sent there. Dr. H. A. Johnson came in shortly after and gave the same privilege for Mercy Hospital, with the same proviso attached. Drs. Gilman and Evans also organized two other hospitals in churches, to which supplies of bedding, food, surgical requisites, etc., were forwarded every day. Every night these hospitals were inspected personally, and their needs for the next day listed and promptly furnished. In each of these churches there were ladies in considerable numbers who gave their time and services through the whole day and at night in caring for the sufferers, of whom there were a great many. And so Dr. McVickar's remark to the writer that "since the fire the churches that remained were being put to a practical use," was beautifully exemplified. At the same time those who were ill at their own homes were attended by doctors who had registered with us, and who lived nearest to

those patients. By the morning of the third day it had been discovered that this medical organization, which was conceded to be so efficient and which had been operated without regard to schools of practice, was manned by two homeopaths. However, Drs. Miller and Johnson insisted that the bureau should continue its work under the same management until the reorganization of the Relief and Aid Society, to which a medical bureau would be attached. And this was accordingly done, the interval being ten days, at the end of which time, by the invitation of Dr. H. A. Johnson, Dr. Gilman was made secretary of the medical committee of the Relief and Aid society. Dr. Evans was continued in the same headquarters for a week, and was afterwards made superintendent of vaccination for three of the five departments into which the city was divided by the said society. Dr. H. B. Fellows was appointed in the corps of visiting physicians in the first district, where he did most efficient service, and Dr. Ludlam was an active member of the Medical Committee of the Relief and Aid Society throughout that trying season.

The national American Institute of Homeopathy has held three of its meetings in Chicago: in 1857, at the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians, 1893, which time the first banquet ever tendered the society was given at the old Briggs House; in 1870, which meeting is especially remembered as that held in the Crosby Opera House, at which time the Dr. Carroll Dunham, of New York, gave his remarkable oration entitled, "Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action, a Vital Necessity and a Great Responsibility;" and in 1893, when it was merged with the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians. That congress was organized in the same manner as all of those which were held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and was, therefore, an integral part of the great Columbian Exposition. To president Bonney and Dr. J. S. Mitchell, chairman, are chiefly due the remarkable success of the

undertaking. A whole week, ending June 3, was devoted to the consideration of the most important topics connected with scientific medicine and surgery, and a corresponding yield was experienced by the medical profession of this and of other countries. The number of homeopathic physicians in attendance was 863. A daily issue of the *Medical Century* published its papers and deliberations. This event was a fitting celebration of the semi-centennial of homeopathy in Chicago.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL.

By J. B. McFATRICH, M. D.

American Eclecticism is an expression or name by which the principles held by a body or school of physicians in the United States is known; ordinarily Eclectic physician is employed to distinguish a member of this school of doctors by the public. The Eclectics have been an organized body of physicians for about fifty years. At the time they formed an organization, and for many years previous to that time, the medical world was divided upon principles of medical theory and practice to as great a degree as political parties in our day are divided on the tariff. One side, representing the main body of physicians known as the allopathic school, maintained the theory that fever and inflammation represented an exalted condition of the functions of the body and were best treated by reducing the physical strength of the patient by blood letting, calomel, starvation, etc. Other physicians, including some who were highly educated and others who were not, both here and in the old world, held views exactly the opposite. In the meantime there existed in the United States many who devoted their lives to the work of treating the sick, who had derived their knowledge of medicine from the aborigines, and from a traditional knowledge maintained in the families of the early settlers of the country, who mainly employed indigenous plants in practice, and who were known as botanics. As the treatment of the botanics tended to keep up the strength

of the patient, and was in no sense depletive, it was thus far in harmony with the views of those physicians who were opposed to mercury and the lancet in practice. In 1825, or about that time, Wooster Beach, an old-school physician of New York, determined to add to his course of medical study a knowledge of botanic medicine, and to that end studied with Jacob Tidd, a distinguished botanic physician of New Jersey, and eventually attended lectures and became a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York. Some years later, Dr. Beach wrote a book on the practice of medicine, which brought him a great reputation both in this country and in Europe. This work presented the botanic practice and theory in such a convincing manner that he became the head of a medical party and his followers were known as Beachites. It is generally conceded now that Beach was the founder of the Eclectic school of medicine in the United States. He opened a school and instructed students in his practice in New York city some time in the thirties. In this school were educated Thomas V. Morrow, I. G. Jones, L. E. Jones, John King and others, who founded the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, the parent school of Eclecticism in the United States.

It is not easy to state definitely who were the pioneer practitioners of the Eclectic school in Chicago. The story of its growth is a tale of trials and vicissitudes at the outset, crowned by success only after years of patient waiting and effort. In the year 1860 the list of Eclectic physicians in the city embraced such honored names as those of Drs. Laban S. Major, Henry K. Stratford, and A. B. Westcott, who had acquired a merited reputation for professional skill and success. In 1866, their ranks received some noteworthy accessions through the coming of Drs. H. D. Garrison, H. N. Young, W. H. Davis, John Foreman and J. F. Cook. The number of practitioners having been thus augmented;

Early Eclectic
Physicians.

conferences began to be held at which were discussed topics professional and scientific, as well as subjects connected with medical ethics of vital interest to the pioneers of a new school.

The history of the Eclectic school in Chicago could not be written without giving an account of Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery.

This college was founded by special act of the legislature of Illinois twenty-six years ago, and named in honor of J. Hughes Bennett, of Edinburgh, Scotland. This distinguished physician having devoted his life to proving the deleterious effects of bleeding and mercury in the treatment of fevers, and the benefits to be derived from a restorative treatment, seemed a fit person for American eclectic physicians to honor by naming a college after him since he held essentially the same views as were held by eclectic physicians in the United States. Dr. H. D. Garrison appears to have been the main promoter of the idea of establishing an Eclectic Medical College in Chicago. Dr. A. L. Clark writes: "Professor Garrison wrote me a letter under date of May 26, 1868, now in my possession, in which he says, 'The matter of starting an Eclectic Medical College here has been agitated somewhat of late. You can judge what would be its prospects with an able faculty. Can we count on your aid in organizing and as a lecturer, etc., etc?'" He was the main if not the only agitator." In the fall of that year the college was opened with a full list of seven professors, and a charter obtained the winter following.

The incorporators, who also constituted the first board of trustees, were Doctors Laban S. Major, W. D. Atchison, H. C. French, H. D. Garrison, William M. Dale, H. K. Whitford, A. L. Brown, John Foreman, M. R. Teegarden, Robert A. Gunn, A. L. Clark, and J. F. Cook. Dr. Major was chosen president of the board of trustees; Dr. J. F. Cook, secretary, and Dr. H. K. Whitford, treasurer.

The first course of lectures was delivered

in two large rooms, situated on the north side of Kinzie street, between La Salle avenue and Wells street. Seven professors comprised the faculty and thirty students were matriculated, of whom nine received diplomas on completion of their studies.

The first faculty consisted of R. A. Gunn, professor of surgery; H. D. Garrison, professor of chemistry; H. K. Whitford, professor of the theory and practice of medicine; J. F. Cook, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; A. L. Clark, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; John Foreman, professor of anatomy; and Hayes C. French, professor of physiology.

During the following year the infant institution secured more commodious quarters at 180 and 182 Washington street, and the formal opening of the incorporated college was held on the evening of October 4, 1869. The members of the faculty at that time were Dr. John Foreman, dean and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. Laban S. Major, *emeritus* professor of the institutes of medicine; Dr. Robert A. Gunn, professor of civil, military and clinical surgery; Dr. H. D. Garrison, professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology; Dr. James F. Cook, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. H. K. Whitford professor of the theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; Dr. John Foreman, professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy.

The year following Anson L. Clark was elected dean, and made professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Milton Jay was called to fill the chair of physiology and pathology, vacated by Hayes C. French. Dr. H. N. Young was professor of anatomy, descriptive and surgical, George C. Christian, LL. B., lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and John E. Hurlbut lecturer on microscopy. During the period preceding the session of 1871, the college prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and had just opened its third year with a large class of matricu-

lants, when, on the 9th of October, 1871, the entire college property was destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

The ruin wrought by the flames, however, was merely material and left undiminished the enthusiasm of the men who had pledged themselves to promote the success of the new college. The trustees began at once to look out for new quarters, and promptly secured the building on State street, just south of Twenty-second street, which had been occupied by the Chicago Medical College, and after an interval of less than a week lectures were resumed.

As soon as the necessary equipments for the various departments could be procured, the trustees purchased a large private residence at 461 Clark street, just beyond the burned district, and fitted it up for the uses of the institution. It was found, however, that this building did not afford adequate accommodations, and accordingly a large double lot at 511 and 513 State street was purchased and a college building of brick and stone built on it. This building was fifty feet front and four stories high and contained two commodious amphitheatres for lectures with a seating capacity for 350 students, together with a chemical and physiological laboratory, a museum and library, all fully equipped for thorough instruction in every department of medicine and surgery. In the rear of the college was erected a hospital with sixty beds. These new quarters were occupied by the college in October, 1874, and the institution entered upon a new era of prosperity.

Dr. A. L. Clark was elected president in 1872, and Dr. Milton Jay was made dean about this time and transferred to the chair of surgery. Dr. Wilson H. Davis was professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine. Dr. Henry Olin occupied the chair of ophthalmology and otology. Dr. H. K. Whitford was professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; Dr. H. D. Garrison was professor

of descriptive and surgical anatomy; Dr. E. F. Buecking, professor of orthopædic surgery; Dr. E. F. Rush, professor of dermatology and venereal diseases; and Dr. E. M. Reading, professor of physiology; Dr. Edgar Reading, professor of electro-therapeutics and diseases of the nervous system. In addition to these there were assistants where it was necessary to make the course of instruction complete, and much was accomplished through their faithful efforts. The management of the college continued without essential change from this time till 1890 when the college at 511 and 513 State street was sold and a new college and hospital erected at the corner of Fulton and Ada streets on the west side. In this connection it will be of interest to make some mention of those men who founded and also those who did so much to build up Bennett Medical College.

Dr. Garrison was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, the parent school of Eclecticism, H. D. Garrison. and had been honored with a professorship in that college, and it was fitting that he should found a school of the same faith. He was not a common man. Besides the culture which a classical education offered, he was distinguished as a lecturer on scientific subjects. His scholarship was profound and his fund of knowledge varied and extensive. For many years he lectured and taught chemistry in the college, and to a thorough knowledge of the science he taught was coupled an ample fund of ready illustration, wit and expression, which blended so happily that his lectures and demonstrations were always highly instructive and at the same time of rich interest. He was one of the first editors of the Chicago Medical Times, a monthly periodical owned and published by the college. His public lectures on popular scientific themes established his reputation as an orator. He resigned the chair of chemistry in Bennett College to accept that of materia medica and pharmacy in the Chicago College of

Pharmacy, and rendered valuable service in building up that institution. He died at his home in Chicago in 1890.

Though Dr. Whitford is a resident of Elgin, Ill., he has been so long identified with Chicago Eclecticism that his name cannot well be left out. Dr. Whitford is now well on in years, but his eye is not dim nor is his natural force abated. He is a most interesting lecturer on medical topics; and having a vein of humor is able to reanimate the dead bones of medicine. His humor is not forced. "This is a remedy," speaking of an emetic, that is apt to make your patient say, "Now, doctor, I don't think I will be able to keep your medicine on my stomach." Dr. Whitford has become wealthy in the practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of Bennett Medical College, and has occupied the chair of practice from the start.

Perhaps no professional man in Chicago was more widely known and respected than Dr. H. W. Olin, ophthalmologist and otologist, to whose memory Bennett College owes a debt of respect which it is difficult to pay. For more than thirty years one of the most famous operators in eye and ear diseases, his success was phenomenal. He was a diligent student and a fluent and instructive lecturer. He had acquired a national reputation and was acknowledged as the leading ophthalmic surgeon of the Eclectic school. He died in Florida in 1890.

Dr. Reading was for many years professor of nervous diseases in Bennett Medical College, and a staunch supporter of the institution. He was a man of varied accomplishments, a popular teacher and a successful financier. He gave his son, Prof. E. M. Reading, a very thorough education as a physician, and he is now one of the most accomplished lecturers in the institution. He died about a year ago.

Dr. Clark stands to-day the acknowledged

head of the Eclectic school in the Northwest. He received a classical education at Lombard University and graduated in 1858. During his collegiate course he earned money to pay expenses by teaching school, a plan well calculated to perfect his scholarship. He attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and graduated with high honors in 1861. He was shortly thereafter commissioned as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and remained in the military service of the government until the close of the war of the rebellion. During a portion of his military service he was employed in hospital work at Memphis, Tenn. At the close of the war he returned to Elgin, where his recognized ability soon secured for him a lucrative practice. Dr. Clark was one of the founders of Bennett College, and from that day to this has given the institution his thought, his care and his self-sacrificing service. He is now professor of surgical gynecology and dean of the faculty. He ranks high as a lecturer and teacher, is a frequent contributor to medical periodicals, and is editor, with Dr. Ellingwood, of the Chicago Medical Times. He is the author of "Clark's Diseases of Women," which has had an extensive sale. He was president of the National Eclectic Medical Association one year, and member of the Illinois State Board of Health since its organization till succeeded by Dr. J. B. McFatrigh last year. He represented Kane county in the State legislature in 1870.

The name of Dr. Jay is so intimately connected with the development of Bennett Medical College, that the history of both are blended for twenty years. He filled the chair of physiology in 1869 and 1870, and was afterwards transferred to that of surgery. About the same time he was elected dean of the faculty, which position he held for twenty years. To his popularity as a lecturer, and his skill

as an operator, may be traced much of the success of the college. He resigned in 1890. As an organizer he was capable, energetic, and far-seeing. As a surgeon his reputation is national. As a member of the college staff he was a thorough instructor in surgical pathology and operative surgery. He has received the highest honors which could be conferred by national and State organizations.

Dr. Davis became a member of the Bennett College faculty in 1874, being called to the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine, which he held for fifteen years. He also assumed the editorship-in-chief of the *Chicago Medical Times* in 1876, and continued at the head of that journal until 1889. Dr. Davis gave special attention to the study of materia medica and therapeutics and became distinguished for his extensive knowledge of these subjects. As a lecturer he achieved an enviable reputation; and was always deservedly popular with the students. He resigned from the faculty and severed his connection with the college in 1889.

We make mention of other physicians who have attained high rank in the profession. Dr. A. L. Willard has long been identified with the eclectic school in Chicago. He is now, and for some years past has been, professor of osteology and dislocations and fractures in Bennett Medical College. Dr. H. S. Tucker is well-known as a surgeon. He attended Wheaton College and later Bennett Medical College, graduating in 1879. He was first demonstrator, then professor of anatomy, later professor of surgery, and now professor of anatomy in his alma mater. Few men have been more successful than Dr. Tucker.

Dr. Finley Ellingwood is a chemist, and has been called in important criminal trials, as an expert in his specialty. He has for many years taught chemistry in Bennett College and elsewhere. For more than five

years he has edited the *Chicago Medical Times*, and from being a very good publication he has made it a very superior medical periodical. He is now professor of Eclectic-therapeutics and renal diseases in Bennett Medical College.

Dr. Oscar O. Baines attended Bennett College and graduated in 1884. He was almost immediately called to fill important positions. He has been professor of anatomy in Bennett Medical College and is now professor of obstetrics in the same. He has for some years been one of the visiting physicians at the Cook County Hospital.

Dr. J. V. Stevens is a practitioner of ripe experience, who has recently come among us. He is professor of diseases of children in Bennett College, and a very able lecturer and efficient teacher.

Dr. E. M. Reading is a scholarly gentleman who commands the admiration and confidence of all who know him. Perhaps Bennett College has no more capable man in its faculty than Professor Reading. He is now professor of diseases of the respiratory, circulatory and nervous systems in the same.

Dr. F. E. Thornton is brim full of enthusiasm, and as a teacher of physiology he imparts much of this spirit to his pupils. He is visiting physician to Cook County Hospital and professor of physiology in Bennett Medical College.

Dr. H. E. Whitford, of Englewood, is a son of Dr. H. K. Whitford, of Elgin, and shows that he belongs to a family of doctors. He is a very popular man, and stands deservedly high among his brethren. He is professor of venereal diseases in Bennett Medical College. Dr. George Laidlaw is especially worthy of note as an author, being a frequent contributor of learned papers to the medical press. He brings to the study of a most difficult subject a master mind. He is professor of microscopy in the same institution.

Dr. W. H. Hipp is an accomplished surgeon, but devotes his time more especially to

diseases of the nose and throat. He is professor of rhinology and laryngology in Bennett Medical College.

Of lady physicians the eclectic school can boast of several who have distinguished themselves. Mrs. Dr. Jessie G. Forrester, having spent several years as a hospital nurse, entered school with a view of entering the medical profession. Having received the degree of M. D., she visited Europe and studied in the hospitals there. Her fine intellectual ability, coupled with this elaborate training, at once commanded confidence, and she now enjoys an exceptionally large practice in this city.

Mrs. Dr. Henrietta K. Morris is a woman of extraordinary gifts as a physician. She naturally takes the front rank, whether before the public or in medical conventions. She commands the respect and admiration of all who know her.

Dr. Eli Wight, well known to many of the leading business men of the city, chose medicine as a profession and studied in Bennett Medical College. He at once commanded the confidence of his professional brethren, and was chosen a member of the first visiting staff of the Cook County Hospital at a time when it was especially necessary to secure the services of the best physicians and most trustworthy men. He was for several years professor of obstetrics in Bennett Medical College.

Dr. H. H. Latimer is a successful physician and a popular man. He is professor of dermatology in Bennett Medical College.

Dr. L. A. Stillman is a graduate of Bennett Medical College, and has succeeded in building up a very lucrative practice. He has felt obliged to refuse professional honors on account of the demands of a large practice on his time. He is visiting physician to Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Arthur Weir Smith is a Pennsylvanian of Scotch-Irish parentage and a staunch advocate of equal rights in the medical profession. He is a graduate of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Ohio. He is secretary of

the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society.

Dr. E. F. Buecking is a product of Chicago schools, and has a very thorough education.

He is a graduate of Bennett E. F. Buecking Medical College and has been in practice eighteen years. He was early chosen as a teacher in his alma mater, has been professor of anatomy and orthopædic surgery, and is now professor of surgery in the same. He has long been known as a skillful surgeon; and while it may not be said that he is the best, it certainly is no exaggeration to say that he is in all respects the equal of any surgeon in the Northwest. He is now visiting surgeon at the Cook County Hospital. Dr. Buecking is a frequent contributor to the medical press and is well known.

Dr. Tascher is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and a very successful practitioner, having accumulated a handsome property as the fruits of his professional work. He was elected professor of anatomy in Bennett College in 1880, and in 1883 professor of diseases of children, and in 1891 professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the same. He has been a visiting member of the staff of the Cook County Hospital for the past five years.

Of the physicians who have distinguished themselves among the adherents of the eclectic school in Chicago, in recent years, we mention Dr. J. B. McFatrigh. He possesses certain distinguishing traits which have proved valuable to the school. He is not a man to be second-best. As a post-graduate student with the late Prof. Henry Olin, he labored unremittingly to acquire knowledge and skill as an ophthalmic surgeon. To this end he repeatedly performed all the ophthalmic operations on the eyes of animals till he had perfected himself in the whole round. It became a matter of remark how deftly he could conduct these most delicate manipula-

* This brief sketch was contributed by Dr. A. W. Smith.

tions. Having so prepared himself, he began to operate on the human eye and demonstrated a superior skill from the start. He became early a member of the Masonic Temple Company, and the success of this great enterprise is not in a small degree owing to his energy. Other enterprises in the financial world, of great magnitude, are intrusted to him. Dr. McFatrigh was appointed a member of the Illinois State Board of Health a year ago, and was one of the first visiting surgeons to represent the eclectics on the Cook County Hospital staff.

Dr. Farnum is a new accession to the Bennett faculty, who appears to have possessed the genius of success from the start. He possesses exceptional qualities as a surgeon, being blessed with the rare gift of what is called the surgical mind. Operative surgery is, as it were, a second nature to him. He is at present professor of orthopædic surgery in Bennett Medical College, and visiting surgeon at the Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Graves is recognized as possessing qualities of a high grade by his professional brethren. In a competitive examination he was chosen as one of the internes at the county hospital; and later made professor of chemistry in Bennett Medical College. He has the unobtrusive manner of a true scholar, and wears his honors with as easy grace as if he was not himself conscious of his elevation.

During the last year the eclectic physicians were among the first to hold a congress under the auspices of the World's Fair Congress. Fair Auxiliary. A year previously Drs. Jay, Davis, Barber, Tucker, Reading, Ellingwood and Stevens, were appointed a World's Fair committee, and a like committee of lady physicians was also appointed, consisting of Drs. Reasener, Whitford, Randolph, Sparrow and Howe. These two bodies went earnestly to work, organizing the leading members of the eclectic school throughout the world in

united effort. Many countries were represented in the congress, which convened on May 20th, in the Art Institute on the Lake Front. During its sessions many able and interesting papers were read, covering in their scope every department of medicine and surgery. The session closed with a feeling that all had been mutually benefited.

The Bennett College of to-day is essentially a new institution and was built some five years ago as a medical school with a view of carrying out certain plans of instruction which are essentially modern. The demand of our times as regards medical education is that instruction should be chiefly clinical, and this school structure is so planned as to have a lecture room, which is also a clinic room, with a hospital immediately adjoining, but separated by thick brick walls, so that patients in the hospital are not affected by noise from the body of students in the college classes. Here, in case of a surgical operation, the patient is prepared in the hospital, brought before the class, the operation performed, while a clinical lecture fully illustrating the case and the operation is at the same time being delivered, the students acting as assistants and in various ways familiarizing themselves with clinical and operative surgery. The institution is located in a quiet neighborhood and in the midst of a large population with abundant material for instruction.

The college also provides free treatment for the worthy poor in order to afford clinical instruction for the students in great variety, believing that while much of a student's knowledge may be had from books, there is no education which can be compared to the clinical experience to be had in this way. In order that the interest of the student may not be perfunctory, the members of the senior class are given charge of patients under the direction of the teacher, and in this way a lively interest is created and the best educational results obtained.

The World's Fair Congress.

The Bennett Free Dispensary.

In the same manner the clinics at the County hospital are made practically to illustrate the management of medical and surgical cases, the student being allowed to see the patient at close range and enabled to observe every detail of symptoms of disease and of surgical operations.

In order to encourage a higher education, a competitive examination of members of the senior class is held each year, and a certain number of the most proficient selected to reside at the hospital as internes. To these is intrusted the surgical and medical treatment of patients thus affording clinical instruction not to be surpassed.

There is published each month, in the Chicago Medical Times, carefully prepared clinical reports of interesting and instructive lectures, cases treated and operations performed in the county hospital, in the Bennett hospital and in the Bennett college, so that the reader who is interested in the work may be entertained and instructed. These reports are, by the courtesy of the editors, being published from month to month in other medical journals, without regard to school, in order that medical knowledge may increase.

The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery is organized at present (1894) as follows:

Board of Trustees.—A. L. Clark, M. D., president; Oscar O. Baines, M. D., secretary; H. K. Whitford, M. D.; E. F. Buecking, M. D.; John Tascher, M. D., treasurer; E. J. Farnum, M. D.; H. S. Tucker, M. D.; A. W. Strong, LL. B.; Eli Wight, M. D.; N. A. Graves, M. D.; J. V. Stevens, M. D.; Judge L. D. Thoman; J. B. McFatrigh, M. D.

Faculty.—Anson L. Clark, A. M., M. D., dean, professor of diseases of women and clinical gynecology; John Tascher, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; E. F. Buecking, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical

surgery; H. K. Whitford, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine; Oscar O. Baines, M. D., professor of obstetrics and surgical pathology; H. S. Tucker, M. D., professor of anatomy and orificial surgery; J. B. McFatrigh, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; E. M. Reading, M. D., professor of the diseases of the respiratory, circulatory and nervous systems; Finley Ellingwood, M. D., professor of electro-therapeutics and renal diseases; E. J. Farnum, M. D., professor of orthopædic surgery and clinical surgery; J. V. Stevens, M. D., professor of diseases of children and clinical medicine; F. E. Thornton, M. D., professor of physiology; A. L. Willard, M. D., professor of osteology, dislocations and fractures; N. A. Graves, M. D., professor of chemistry; H. E. Whitford, M. D., professor of venereal diseases; H. H. Latimer, professor of dermatology; A. W. Strong, LL. B., professor of medical jurisprudence and insanity; George Laidlaw, M. D., professor of histology and microscopy; W. H. Hipp, M. D., professor of rhinology and laryngology.

Assistants and Demonstrators.—Jessie G. Forrester, M. D., assistant in gynecology; A. L. Freund, M. D., minor surgery and life insurance examinations; Julius H. Tascher, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; N. A. Graves, M. D., demonstrator of analytical chemistry.

Eli Wight, M. D., president; Jessie G. Forrester, M. D., vice-president; Arthur Weir Smith, A. M., M. D., secretary; E. J. Farnum, M. D., treasurer; F. Ellingwood, M. D., W. H. Hipp, M. D., John Tascher, M. D., censors.

In the Cook County Eclectic Pathological Society, J. B. McFatrigh, M. D., A. W. Smith, M. D., Eli Wight, M. D., are directors.

The editors of the Chicago *Medical Times* are Anson L. Clark, A. M., M. D., Finley Ellingwood, M. D.

The Eclectic Staff, Cook County Hospital, consists of E. F. Buecking, M. D., E. J. Farnum, M. D., George McFatrigh, M. D.,

Clinics at the Cook County Hospital.

The Hospital Interne.

Published Clinical Reports.

The Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society.

surgeons; L. A. Stillman, M. D., F. E. Thornton, M. D., N. A. Graves, M. D., physicians; John Tascher, M. D., Oscar O. Baines, M. D., gynecologists.

E. J. Farnum, M. D., is secretary of the eclectic post-graduate polyclinic.

An institution under this name was organized in 1885, located at 605 West VanBuren

Physto-Medical Institute
of Chicago.

street. Its faculty consists of thirteen profes-

sors and two lecturers. The officers are: J. E. Roop, M. D., president, and H. P. Nelson, M. D., secretary.

The requirements of the college are made to harmonize with the rules of the Illinois State Board of Health. The number of students in attendance the first year, 1885-86, was 18, of whom 10 graduated; and there appears to have been little or no increase since, of either students or graduates.

In addition to the foregoing list of medical colleges for the instruction of students, two institutions have been established for special instruction to graduates and practitioners only.

These are the post-graduate medical school and hospital of Chicago, and the Chicago polyclinic and hospital. The first is temporarily located at 757-759 West Harrison street, and the second at 174-176 Chicago avenue. In an introductory lecture delivered in the post-graduate medical school of Chicago, Jan. 6, 1891, the circumstances leading to the establishment of this class of medical schools were stated as follows: "At the close of the regular annual college term of the Chicago Medical college, in the spring of 1880, the faculty inaugurated a well-ar-

anged course of instruction of four or six weeks duration, exclusively for the benefit of practitioners or graduates in medicine. The course was largely clinical and practically demonstrative, but included, also, a review of whatever was new in etiology, pathology, and therapeutics. It was attended by thirty-nine practitioners from this and several of the surrounding States, and was annually repeated several years. Its marked success attracted general attention, and speedily led to the institution of similar courses in connection with Rush Medical College, and with several of the leading medical colleges in other cities. This rapid increase in the number of such courses, in different cities, and nearly at the same season of the year, so divided the number of practitioners who could afford to leave their practice, that the number in any one school was too limited to make it profitable to maintain them, which naturally led those teachers, connected with the several schools and hospitals, to unite in forming separate schools for post-graduate instruction, in which short courses to limited classes could be given in nearly all parts of the year, and on all practical subjects of importance."

The officers of the post graduate medical school of Chicago at present are: W. Franklin Coleman, M. D., president; Sanger Brown, M. D., treasurer, and Franklin H. Martin, M. D., secretary. Those of the Chicago Polyclinic are: Truman W. Miller, M. D., president; Wm. T. Belfield, M. D., secretary; John H. Chew, M. D., treasurer, and Moreau R. Brown, M. D., corresponding secretary.

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCH AND DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

By WALTER B. WINES, A. M., LL. B.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE first church building to be erected in Chicago was that of the first Baptist society. This body was organized on October 19, 1833, with nineteen members. One of its prominent founders was Dr. John D. Temple, who was among the first Baptists to arrive in Chicago, he having been preceded by Mrs. Rebecca Heald, wife of Captain Nathan Heald, and Rev. Isaac McCoy. The latter conducted a mission among the Indians at Carey, near Niles, Mich., and preached to the aborigines of Chicago in English, on October 9, 1825. Dr. Temple, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived at the settlement early in July, 1833. At that time Presbyterian services were being conducted at Fort Dearborn, and were attended by Dr. Temple. The latter, however, was anxious to see a church of his own creed established here, and opened correspondence with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, looking to the appointment of a missionary of this faith in Chicago. He also started a subscription list for funds with which to erect a permanent building, heading the same with his own contribution of one hundred dollars. A frame structure was erected within a few weeks, near the corner of Franklin and South Water streets. It was two stories in height, the audience room being on the first floor, while the upper story was devoted to school purposes. Its cost is said to have been about \$900. The edifice

was known as the "Temple Building," and all Protestant denominations were made welcome to use the same as their necessities might dictate.

Meanwhile the correspondence with the Mission society had resulted in the sending to the pioneer settlement from the East, the Rev. Allen B. Freeman, a graduate of Hamilton Theological Seminary. That gentleman arrived, with his wife, on August 16, 1833, and found a building already erected and ready for use. He did not at once enter his own pulpit, having preached the first Sunday to the congregation of Rev. Mr. Porter, who had gone to Blackstone's Grove, twenty-eight miles south of the Fort, to conduct religious services. From that date until his premature death, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Porter preached alternately each month to congregations in some distant village, on which occasion the two congregations united to hear the one remaining at home.

At the date of the organization of the First Baptist society, October 19, 1833, there were twenty-five Baptists in the settlement, fourteen of whom were present, and connected themselves with the new enterprise. The catalogue of those present is as follows: Rev. Allen B. Freeman and Hannah C., his wife, S. T. Jackson, Martin D. Harmon, Peter Moore, Nathaniel Carpenter, John K. Sargent, Peter Warden, Willard Jones, Ebenezer and Betsey Crane, Susanna Rice, Samantha Harmon and Lu-

cinda Jackson. The membership of the church increased during the pastorate of Mr. Freeman to about forty. He was an untiring worker, and besides attending to his ministerial duties in Chicago, found time to organize Baptist churches in many neighboring districts.

He died of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days, in December, 1834, the disease

having been contracted from exposure while absent from Chicago.

on missionary work. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the Presbyterian minister of the place, who was assisted by Rev. Isaac W. Hallam, of the Episcopal church, Rev. John Mitchell, of the Methodist, and Rev. J. E. Ambrose, of one of the country Baptist churches, which had been organized by Mr. Freeman. He was buried in a little burial ground near the north branch on the west side, on what was at that time an open prairie. A modest headboard marked his grave, which was surrounded by a picket fence, built by Samuel S. Lathrop. A memorial tablet in the First Baptist church still perpetuates his memory.

For more than a year after the untimely demise of Mr. Freeman, the Baptists of

Chicago were without any regular pastor, and the membership of

the society dwindled, through death and removal, from thirty-one to twenty. In July, 1835, Rev. Isaac T. Hinton succeeded Mr. Freeman. He was born in England, but had been stationed at Richmond, Va., before coming to Chicago. With his arrival the attendance upon the Baptist services began at once to increase, until the church edifice was crowded to overflowing, while the membership also grew rapidly. Under these circumstances it was decided to put up a new and larger building, and Mr. Hinton was sent East by the congregation, to solicit aid for its construction. He returned with the beggarly sum of \$846.48. The congregation was much disappointed by the apparent failure, yet it stimulated their determination to act for themselves. A lot on Madison

street, near La Salle, was procured, and foundations for a new edifice laid. This site was later considered too remote from the centre of population, and the State set apart (from the canal lands) another, at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. The panic of 1837, however, exerted a depressing influence upon the new enterprise, and the project was temporarily abandoned. A frame structure, which had been used as a temporary workshop, was converted into a church, and with some enlargements from time to time, answered the purpose of the congregation until 1844, when the building scheme was revived, and carried to successful completion.

The new church was erected on the south east corner of Washington and La Salle streets, the present site of the Chamber of Commerce building.

A New Church built.

It was of brick, was fifty-five by eighty feet, with a basement eight feet high, and a steeple rising one hundred and twelve feet. In the tower were a bell and a clock, the latter having a dial on each of the four sides, besides one in the audience room. The cost of the building was \$4,500.

As has been intimated, Mr. Hinton was an exceedingly popular preacher. In many respects his character savored of originality. His forte was the interpretation of prophecy, and in a course of sermons delivered upon this theme he proved to his own satisfaction—if not to that of his hearers—that the end of the world was destined to occur in 1873. The character of his preaching is, perhaps, well illustrated by the following extract from a lecture delivered by Hon. John Wentworth on May 7, 1876. Not only does this extract afford data for estimating the sermons of Rev. Mr. Hinton, but it also shows the sort of preaching which was popular in frontier settlements in early days. Mr. Wentworth said:

“At the close of service one day, Parson Hinton said, he thought Chicago people ought to know more about the devil than they did. Therefore he would take up his



Luther Stone

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history in four lectures: First he would give the origin of the devil; second, state what the devil had done; third, state what the devil is now doing; and fourth, prescribe how to destroy the devil.

"These lectures were the sensation of the next four weeks. The house could not contain the masses that flocked to hear him; and it is a wonder to me that those four lectures have not been preserved. Chicago newspaper enterprise had not then reached its present point. The third evening was one never to be forgotten in this city. Think of one of our most eminent clergymen, with the effective manner of preaching that Mr. Hinton had, undertaking to tell us what the devil is doing in our city to-day. The drift of this discourse was to prove that everybody had a devil; that the devil was in every store, and in every bank, and he did not even except the church. He had the devil down the outside and up the middle of every dance; in the ladies' curls and the gentlemen's whiskers. In fact before he finished he proved conclusively that there were just as many devils in every pew as there were persons in it; and if it were in this, our day, there would not have been swine enough in the stockyards to cast them into. When the people came out of church they would ask each other, 'what is your devil?' And they would stop each other in the streets during the week, and ask, 'what does Parson Hinton say your devil is?' The fourth lecture contained his prescription for destroying the devil. I remember his closing: 'Pray on brethren and friends; pray ever. Fight as well as pray. Pray and fight until the devil is dead.'"

And quoting from another portion of the same lecture of Mr. Wentworth:

"He (Rev. Mr. Hinton) was a man who never seemed so happy as when immersing converted sinners in our frozen river or lake. It was said of his converts that no one of them was ever known to be a backslider. * * * Immersion was no uncommon thing in those days. * * * But recently our Baptist friends have made up their minds

that our lake has enough to do to carry all the sewerage of the city, without washing off the sins of the people. It was also claimed for Mr. Hinton that no couple he married was ever divorced. He was just as careful in marrying as he was in baptizing; he wanted nobody to fall from grace."

Unfortunately the increase in Mr. Hinton's family was altogether out of proportion to the advance in his salary. The denomination was comparatively poor and struggling, and although there was a keen appreciation of the character and services of the pastor, the church found it impossible to pay him a living salary. In consequence he was compelled to seek another field of usefulness, and accepted a call to St. Louis in 1841, preaching his farewell sermon to his Chicago flock on September 26th, of that year.

Rev. C. B. Smith succeeded Mr. Hinton in September, 1842, the pulpit having mean-

while remained vacant. In 1843 a warm controversy arose upon the question of slavery, and a portion of the congregation (thirty-two members), led by the pastor, withdrew. The seceding element secured quarters on La Salle street opposite the city hall square, but later removed to Desplaines street, where they remained until the formation of the Second church, some years subsequently.

Mr. Smith was succeeded in the pastorate of the First church by Rev. E. N. Hamlin, (August, 1843, to July, 1845), who was in turn followed by Rev. Miles Sanford, who accepted a call to a Massachusetts pastorate some two years later.

On August 31, 1847, appeared the first issue of the *Watchman of the Prairies*,* a Chicago weekly Baptist journal, edited by Rev. Luther Stone, who—for a period of about fourteen months—discharged the duties of acting pastor of the First church.

* This paper was the successor of the *Northwestern Baptist*, the official organ of the Northwestern Baptist convention, Rev. C. B. Smith was its editor. It was a semi-monthly and its first issue was dated September 20, 1842.

The succeeding pastors of the First church have been as follows: Rev. Elisha Tucker, D. D., from September, 1848, to March, 1851; Revs. Page, Brown and Balme (as supplies) until October, 1852; Rev. J. C. Burroughs from the date last named until May, 1856; Rev. W. G. Howard, D. D., from May, 1856, to May, 1859; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., from August, 1849, to January, 1879, Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., from May 4, 1879, to May 1, 1881; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D. since March 1, 1882.

Among these eminent men, some deserve more than mere passing mention. Dr. Tucker's pastorate was successful in a remarkable degree, and was terminated by ill health. Dr. Burroughs resigned to enter upon the work of founding the University of Chicago and the Baptist Theological Seminary of this city.

From the old First church, as a beneficent mother, have sprung other societies of the same denomination. Shortly before the resignation of Dr. Burroughs, was organized the Edina Place church* in the south division, its membership being recruited almost wholly from the members of the original body. The Union Park church also owes its origin, in large measure, to members of the parent organization who had taken up their residence in the west division. The North Baptist church was an offshoot in November, 1857, and in April, 1858, members of the first society who had removed to Evanston established a Baptist church in that village. The Indiana avenue Baptist church was an outgrowth of the First and Wabash avenue churches, in 1864. In 1868 a large delegation was sent out by letter from the First church to organize, in the vicinity of the Chicago University, a new congregation to be known as the University Place Baptist church, who have thus far worshiped in the chapel of the Chicago University.

*This organization subsequently became the Wabash Avenue Baptist church.

In 1868 the chamber of commerce offered \$65,000 for the site occupied at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, the building not being desired by the prospective purchasers and remaining the property of the church. The congregation voted to accept this proposition, and in the same action voted to donate the house of worship and a portion of the \$65,000 to the other Baptist churches of the city, which had been organized—in whole or in part—from the membership of the First church. Accordingly a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for the distribution of one-third of the property among the various denominational interests of Chicago. The plan reported by the committee and adopted by the church was as follows:

To such members of the church as should unite with others in forming the Second Baptist Church in the west division of the city, the building and fixtures of the former house of worship, valued at \$10,000	
To the North Baptist Church.....	6,500
“ Union Park “	4,000
“ Wabash Avenue “	3,000
“ Berean “	1,000
“ Olivet (Colored) “	500
	<hr/> \$25,000

About one-half of the cash remaining in the church treasury after these liberal gifts was devoted to the purchase of a site for a new church building for the society's use. The land selected was on Wabash avenue south of Hubbard court, having a frontage of 112 feet and a depth of 165 feet. The estimated cost of the new edifice was \$100,000, which amount was pledged, rich and poor, old and young alike generously contributing. Advances in labor and material swelled the cost to \$175,000 (including furnishing), the difference (\$75,000) representing the church debt at the time of the completion of the building. The dimensions of the church edifice proper were 75 by 108 feet, the auditorium being 70 by 105 feet in the clear and 56 feet in height from the floor to the apex. Its seating

capacity was 1,550. The transverse building, in the rear, was 40 by 112 feet and seated 600 persons in its lecture room, which was so arranged that it might be made a part of the main audience room if occasion required. On the day of dedication—March 18, 1866—\$63,000 was pledged toward the payment of the debt, in response to the pastor's eloquent appeal.

In this house of worship, in May, 1867, were held the anniversary meetings of the various societies connected with the denomination, the attendance exceeding that of any previous year.

The great fire of 1871 laid in ashes the homes of many of the most active and burden-bearing members of the church, and the congregation was consequently more or less scattered. Following this came the financial panic of 1873, in which so many fortunes were wrecked, and this was, in turn, succeeded by the fire of 1874, in which the home of the First Baptist church was completely consumed. For satisfactory reasons it was determined to locate the next church building farther south, and a site was secured at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The new edifice was dedicated in April, 1876, and for adaptation to general church work, is one of the most complete in the city.

During the pastorate of Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D. (who, as has been already been said, preached his first sermon in Chicago on Sunday, May 4, 1879), the church underwent a severe strain. Dr. Lorimer had been called from the Tremont Temple church, of Boston, and under his ministrations the membership of the First church increased from 717 to 1,185, 174 having been received by baptism. Early in 1881, the Michigan Avenue Baptist church was destroyed by fire. Its congregation was so disheartened that the idea of re-building was abandoned. In this emergency, the First church came to the rescue, and a plan was evolved for the formation of a new society to take the property of the Michigan

Avenue church and erect a new house of worship. Dr. Lorimer felt it his duty, in this denominational emergency, to yield to the emphatically expressed desire of the new congregation to become its pastor. Two hundred and fifty of the best known, most active and wealthiest members of his flock followed him to his new field, and there were those who feared that the parent church would be depleted to the point of peril. Some difficulty was encountered in securing a pastor. A call was extended to Rev. Dr.

P. S. Henson, of the Memorial church, in Philadelphia, but was declined. Dr. Henson, however, later re-considered his declination, and assumed the pastorate in March, 1882.

During the years that have since elapsed, the First church has moved steadily forward, with unchecked prosperity. During seven years there were added to the membership 1,089—449 by baptism—and the total membership in March, 1889, was 1,103, which has annually grown. The church debt has been extinguished; a new organ, costing \$7,500, has been purchased; the church property has been renovated, at an expense of \$10,000; and about the same sum has been expended in the establishment of two missions. In addition, individual members of the First church have subscribed nearly \$100,000 toward the endowment of the Chicago University, with a view to raising the fund upon the subscription of which the munificent gift of \$600,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller was contingent.

The liberality of the church has likewise been strikingly displayed in its support of its own city missions. Among these may be enumerated the following: The Shields Mission Sabbath school, on Twenty-fifth street, near Wentworth avenue; the Bremer avenue school, organized in City Missions. 1860, and afterward removed to the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets; the Ward's Rolling Mills mission, organized in 1866, and which later became an independent Baptist church; the Raymond

mission, on Poplar avenue near Thirty-first street; and the Wabash avenue mission, at the corner of that thoroughfare and Thirty-eighth street.

In October, 1883, about seven months after Dr. Henson entered upon his pastoral work in Chicago, there was celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the church. As this was also the semi-centennial of the establishment of the denomination in this city, it constituted an event of no little importance. The attendance was large, and enthusiasm was almost unbounded.

The following is an outline of the program:

Wednesday evening, October 17th, Historical paper by Leander Stone, the clerk of the church, and addresses by Hon. John Wentworth, Cyrus Bentley, and others.

Thursday evening, October 18th, interdenominational services, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. J. H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian church, Dr. H. M. Scudder, of the Plymouth Congregational church, Dr. R. M. Hatfield, of the First Methodist church, Bishop C. E. Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal church, and Dr. Wm. M. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist church, the exercises concluding with a poem by Prof. Wm. C. Richards.

Friday evening, October 19th, ex-pastoral service, participated in by Revs. E. H. Hamlin, J. C. Burroughs, W. W. Everts and G. C. Lorimer, and by Rev. William M. Haight, who read a sketch of the life of Rev. Allen B. Freeman, the church's first pastor.

Sunday, October 21st, there was a reunion prayer meeting at ten a. m., in which there were many tender reminiscences, by old members of the church. At eleven, a. m., there was a memorial discourse by Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, and an address by the pastor.

At three, p. m., there was a children's service, at which there were addresses by Cyrus Bentley, B. F. Jacobs, G. A. Marsh, the pastor, and others.

At 7:30 p. m., there was a praise meeting, participated in by Rev. Lewis Raymond, Rev.

E. H. Hamlin, Dr. Galusha Anderson, Prof. F. O. Marsh, Dr. F. B. Ives, Mr. B. F. Jacobs, and others.

On Monday evening, October 22nd, Central Music Hall was densely crowded at the semi-centennial celebration of the Baptist denomination of Chicago and vicinity. Rev. C. Perren, pastor of the Western Avenue church, the senior Baptist pastor in the city, presided. Addresses were made by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central church, Rev. William M. Lawrence, of the Second church, Rev. Galusha Anderson, of the University of Chicago, Rev. P. S. Henson, of the First church, Rev. Duncan MacGregor, of the Ashland Avenue church, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, of the Immanuel church, and Rev. W. W. Everts.

The Second Baptist society of Chicago was organized on April 5, 1864, and occupied the old house of worship of the First church, which had been moved from the corner of Washington and La Salle streets to the southwest corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. The congregation still occupies the original edifice, which has, however, been enlarged and remodeled. During the thirty years of its existence the church (which is probably the largest, wealthiest and most influential among the Baptist congregations in the west division) has had but five pastors, whose names and pastorates are as follows: From 1864 to 1876, Rev. Drs. E. J. and T. W. Goodspeed; from 1876 to 1878, Dr. Galusha Anderson; from 1878 to 1880, Dr. John Peddie; since 1880, Dr. Wm. M. Lawrence. The congregation numbers some 2,000 persons, and the actual church membership is in the neighborhood of 1,560. The church supports a flourishing mission, established in 1879, at the corner of Noble and Ohio streets, the average attendance upon its services being 250. The church Sunday school is one of the largest and best organized in the city, the enrollment considerably exceeding 1,200. The general benevolent work of the church is far reaching, though not ostentatious in its methods. Several societies—some organ-



UNITED CHURCH, INDIANAN, DEARBORN AVE.



FIRST UNITARIAN



ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH, DEARBORN AVE.



IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, DEARBORN AVE.

BAPTIST AND UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

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ized for practical charity and others for aims more distinctly spiritual — are connected with the parish, namely, the Pastor's Aid Society, the Baptist Young People's Union, the Women's Mission Circle and the Baptist Boys' Brigade. An Industrial School also forms a feature of the church work.

The early history of this church is replete with interest. Its organization was the result of the union of the members of the old "Tabernacle Baptist" with some of the parishioners of the "First." On a preceding page reference has been made to the disruption of the old First church on the then burning issue of slavery. The controversy began during the pastorate of Mr. Hinton, who was wont to conduct union meetings for prayer, at which earnest supplications were offered for the negro slaves in the southern States. No sooner was this known than the line of demarcation between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery parties in the congregation was sharply drawn. On one occasion, Mr. Hinton read a notice for a prayer meeting "for the oppressed." A member of the congregation learned that the original writing contained the words "for the slaves." This discovery aroused very bitter feeling and led to the adoption of a resolution at a congregational meeting inhibiting the reading from the pulpit of political notices "under any guise whatever." This action at first seemed to render a dissolution of the congregation inevitable, but later a temporary compromise was effected. The pro-slavery faction was the wealthier, the abolitionists the more numerous. For some months feeling ran high, and at a regular meeting, held on August 8, 1843, thirty-four members of the original congregation were granted letters of dismissal, at their own request, and at once proceeded to form the Tabernacle Baptist church. Some twenty-five joined the ranks of the dissidents on August 14th following.

On the same date the First church by resolution approved the formation of a second congregation of this creed, and the new church sprang into existence, full-fledged.

Rev. Charles B. Smith was unanimously chosen pastor, and the first trustees were Samuel Jackson, Vincent H. Freeman, H. G. Wells and Benjamin Briggs. Reference has been already made to the selection of a site on the west side of La Salle street, opposite the present Chamber of Commerce building. The "Tabernacle" was received into full fellowship on Tuesday, October 3, 1843.

The hostility of the church towards secret societies in these early days was as pronounced and outspoken as towards slavery. With regard to the latter, the congregation adopted on May 17, 1844, a resolution of the following tenor:

"That slavery is a great sin in the sight of God, and we will not invite to our communion or pulpit those who advocate or justify, from civil policy or the Bible, the principles or practice of slavery."

Thirteen days afterward the members declared that "Secret societies retarded the best interests of humanity and conflicted with moral and civil laws; that their rites and ceremonies were solemn mockeries; and that they were hindrances to growth in grace." In accord with this deliverance, one member of the church, who contumaciously refused to renounce Odd Fellowship, was expelled.

The church building was burned on June 26, 1851, but steps were promptly taken toward the erection of a new church 44x72 feet, on Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington streets, at a cost of a little less than \$6,000. The new building was dedicated early in 1853. The church property was subsequently sold. During 1864 an amalgamation of the Tabernacle congregation with fifty members of the First church was effected, and the history of the new parish, which was known as the Second Baptist church, has been given above. The pastors of the Tabernacle church, besides Rev. Mr. Smith, were Revs. Ambrose (who filled the pulpit during an interregnum), Caleb Blood, William H. Rice, Lewis Ray-

mond, A. Kenyon, I. E. Kenney, H. K. Green, and Nathaniel Colver, D. D.

The Memorial church owes its origin to the natural desire of the Baptists in that section of the present city, which was then well toward the southeast, to form an ecclesiastical organization of their own denominational faith. The congregation was formed on December 6, 1868. Not until two years later did it find itself financially strong enough to erect a building. The site of the first structure was on Thirty-fifth street, near Rhodes avenue. In 1882 the congregation moved its original building to Oakwood boulevard, between Cottage Grove and Langley avenues, when it was enlarged, remodeled and refurnished at a very considerable outlay. The successive pastors have been—Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith, from 1868 to April, 1869; Dr. William Hayne, from 1869 to November 12, 1870; Dr. J. B. Jackson (and other clergymen, as supplies), from 1870 to 1873; Rev. A. J. Froet, from 1873 to 1875; Dr. J. B. Jackson, from 1875 to 1877; Dr. Alfred Owen, from 1877 to 1879; Dr. J. T. Burhoe, from 1879 to 1883; Dr. W. E. Wood, from 1884 to 1886; Rev. V. D. Burro from 1888 to 1891; and Dr. L. N. Crandall, the present pastor, since the last mentioned date. The roll of church membership embraces about four hundred names, and the average attendance is slightly in excess of that number. At 5127 State street the church conducts a mission. It was founded in 1891, and extends its beneficent influence to the suffering poor in that locality. The average attendance upon the mission service is about two hundred. The Young Peoples' Union stimulates church work among the younger members of the congregation, and some four hundred children attend the Sunday school.

The Western Avenue is one of the foremost Baptist churches in the west division of Chicago. It is earnest, progressive, and "active in every good word and work." It was organized on January 23, 1870, and at first occu-

pied a frame structure at the northwest corner of Western and Warren avenues. During the summer of 1886 this building was enlarged and remodeled, and the frame exterior surrounded by brick walls. During the twenty-three years of its existence only three pastors have ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation; namely—Rev. John Gordon, D.D., Rev. John J. Irving, and Rev. Christopher Perren, Ph.D. Dr. Perren's pastorate began June 17, 1877, and to his assiduous care during nearly seventeen years—under the blessing of God—the church owes much of its present prosperity. The church membership (1893) is 680, and the average attendance upon divine service on Sabbath is somewhat over four hundred. The Sunday school in this church occupies its true position,—that of a training school for effective Christian work,—and some five hundred children and young people there receive training in fundamental Christian doctrine as well as in denominational tenets. Interest in church and general charitable work is stimulated and fostered by various organizations of a practical character, such as the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Mission Circle, the Young People's Baptist Union, and the Young Men's League. The Western Avenue church, in connection with Grace Baptist, has recently organized a mission on Sacramento street, which bids fair before long to become self-sustaining.

The average congregation of the First Englewood Baptist church is between 1,500 and 2,000, the Rev. Myron W. Haynes, D.D., the present pastor, being a pulpit orator of sufficient power to fill the large audience chamber. The society was organized less than a year after the great fire, and in 1873 the first church edifice was erected on Englewood avenue. The growth of the congregation necessitated the building of a new church in 1890, which was located upon an eligible site, at the intersection of Englewood and Stewart avenues. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Ellis (1873-74); following him came Rev.

Memorial Baptist Church.

First Englewood Baptist Church.

Western Avenue Baptist Church.

John Donnelly (1874-77), Rev. C. H. Kimball (1877-78), Rev. C. B. Roberts (1879-82), Rev. W. P. Elsdon (1882-88), and the present incumbent, Dr. Haynes. The active church members (1893) number 950, and the Sunday school enrollment is over 700. In 1891 the church took charge of a mission at 5720 Wentworth avenue, which under its fostering care, has been signally blessed. The average attendance upon the mission is 190.

The Hyde Park Baptist church dates its history from 1874, in which year the society was organized and Rev. E. E. Bayliss was called to the pastorate, which he accepted. The following year a church building was erected on Madison avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, and here the congregation has continued to worship until the present time. In 1876, Mr. Bayliss was followed by Rev. James Goodman, who ministered to the spiritual necessities of the people until 1878. The succeeding pastors have been as follows: Rev. J. B. Jackson, 1878 to 1883; Rev. W. C. Carr, 1883 to 1886; Rev. T. W. Powell, 1886 to 1891; and since the last mentioned date Rev. J. R. Gow. The church membership is 240, and the average congregation 200. The numerical attendance upon the Sunday school is about 125. The charitable and other practical church work is conducted upon a system which presents some unique features, being organized by committees connected with two departments, known as the Women's and Young People's departments.

The LaSalle Avenue church was organized in 1884, a temporary chapel being erected that year for the use of what was then a small congregation, on LaSalle avenue, between Goethe and Division streets. Three years later (1887) a permanent house of worship was built on the same site. The first pastor was Rev. T. B. Thames, who was succeeded by Rev. H. O. Rowlands, D. D., the present incumbent of the pulpit. The present edifice is a handsome structure with a front of grayish stone, square hewn. The interior decoration is

simple, yet attractive. The church membership on December 31, 1893, was 478, and the average congregation between four and five hundred. The attendance upon the Sunday school approximates 275. Connected with the church are the following societies: The Woman's Mission Circle, Dorcas Society and the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, which latter organization has cared for many poor families during the past winter (1893-4).

The Belden Avenue Baptist church (situated on the corner of Belden avenue and North Halsted street) was organized in 1887, and during the following year the building at present used as a house of worship was erected. Shortly after the formation of the church Rev. H. H. Barbour was called to the pastorate, and has filled the office down to the present time (1893). Under his watchful and devoted care, the church has grown alike in membership and influence. The names of some three hundred baptized communicants are entered upon the roll, and some two hundred children and adults receive instruction each Sabbath in the Sunday school. Two societies—the Ladies' Aid and the Baptist Workers—hold up the hands of the pastor in the prosecution of charitable and other church work.

The building is of gray stone, square hewed, and presents an ornate exterior. On the north there is an addition, used for the Sunday school. A quadrangular steeple, surmounted by a spire, rises from the southwest corner. The auditorium is rectangular in form, and presents an appearance at once simple yet impressive. Opera chairs take the place of pews, and rise in successive tiers. A gallery runs all around the chamber, and numerous windows admit a flood of light.

In 1886 the Baptists residing at Fernwood, then a suburb of Chicago but now included within the corporate limits of the city, resolved upon the formation of a religious society formed of members of their own denomination. While not strong numerically, they were earnest of

Hyde Park
Baptist Church

Belden Avenue
Baptist Church.

La Salle Avenue
Baptist Church.

Fernwood
Baptist Church.

purpose, and an organization was effected on September 25th, of that year. Not until 1890, however, was a church edifice erected. It is located at the corner of Murray and 101st streets, and while not large is of attractive appearance. For two years the congregation was without any settled pastor, but in October, 1888, Rev. W. A. Waldo assumed the duties of the sacred office, and has remained in pastoral charge until the present time. The membership numbers seventy-six and the average congregation is about one hundred and fifty, the attendance upon the Sunday school being about one hundred and ten. Connected with the church, as auxiliaries to its general work, are the Ladies' Aid Society, the Baptist Young People's Union, the Juniors, and the Boy's Brigade.

Other churches of the Baptist denomination in Chicago (1893) are as follows:

Auburn Park, pastor, Rev. William Pearce; Bethany, pastor, Rev. T. D. Ware; Bethesda (colored), pastor, Rev. S. C. Goosley; Centennial, pastor, Rev. Alonzo K. Parker, D. D.; Central, pastor, Rev. C. L. Kirk; Elsdon, Rev. T. W. Booth, pastor; Englewood (Swedish), pastor, Rev. J. C. Forsell; Evangel, Rev. Charles Henry, pastor; First German, pastor, Rev. J. L. Meier; First Swedish, pastor, Rev. A. Hjelm; Fourth, Rev. J. Wolfenden, pastor; Humboldt Park, pastor, Rev. W. H. Parker; Immanuel, Rev. O. P. Gifford, pastor; Irving Park, Rev. Joseph Rowley, pastor; Lake View, pastor, Rev. Charles Braithwaite; Lake View Swedish, Rev. N. Eck, pastor; Langley avenue, pastor, Rev. H. O. Rowlands, D. D.; Maplewood, Fullerton avenue; Messiah, Rev. O. B. Sarber, pastor; Normal Park, pastor, Rev. W. B. Matteson; North Ashland avenue, pastor, Rev. W. C. Mallory, D. D.; Olivet (colored), pastor, Rev. J. F. Thomas; Providence (colored), pastor, Rev. J. E. Jackson, B. A.; Pullman Swedish, Rev. E. J. Nordlander, pastor; Salem Swedish, pastor, Rev. M. A. Fridlund; Scandinavian Bethel, pastor, Rev. J. A. Fridell; Scandinavian Pilgrim; Second German, Rev. John Fellman, pastor;

Second Swedish, pastor, Rev. John Engstrand; South Chicago, pastor, Rev. A. C. Kelly; South Chicago Swedish, Rev. August Jenberg, superintendent; Third German, Rev. J. Scholz, pastor; Woodlawn Park, pastor, Rev. W. C. Learned.

There are also the following Baptist missions, which are sustained, in part, by the older and wealthier congregations of this denomination:

Bohemian, Rev. John Kejr, missionary; First German, Rev. G. Kuhlen, pastor; Galilee, L. K. Gillson, superintendent; Hope, Ogden avenue, Raymond, Sacramento avenue, Wabansia avenue German, and the Wabash avenue.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first religious services held upon or near the site of what is now Chicago were conducted by missionaries of the Catholic church, whose aim was the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. Of Father Jacques Marquette, whose gentleness and self-sacrifice equaled his integrity and intrepidity, one of his biographers relates that after returning from his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi in 1673, he "took up his residence and pursued the vocation of a missionary among the *Miamis in the neighborhood of Chicago*." It is not evident, however, that he ever celebrated mass or preached within the limits which constitute the present boundaries of the city. After the death of Marquette in May, 1675, the care of the Illinois mission devolved upon Father Claude Allonez, who, accompanied by Indian guides and native converts, appears to have landed upon the banks of Chicago river in the spring of 1676.

Upon disembarking, this intrepid missionary was greeted by a savage chief, who held in one hand the "calumet" and in the other a burning brand. Aboriginal symbolism thus reached its climax—the alternative being tendered between the pledge of peace and the gauntlet of war. The chief, whose name, unfortunately, has not come down to



P. A. Fichman
Abp. Chicago

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us, earnestly urged the Father to return with him to his village, giving as his reason that the missionary "bore the gospel and prayer," and that if he lost the opportunity of hearing it, he would assuredly be punished by defeat in battle. This reference to the gospel and prayer would seem to indicate that the natives then living in this vicinity were not totally ignorant, even at that early date, of some of the doctrines and practices of Christianity.

It cannot be told with certainty who followed Father Allonez in his work among these Indians. It is known that Father Claudius Dablon, superior general of Jesuit Missions, who founded Sault Ste. Marie, accompanied Allonez as far as the Wisconsin river, but there is no evidence that he came farther. In 1679, Father Louis Hennepin, in company with La Salle, sailed along the western shores of Lake Michigan, but if he ever visited the site of the present city of Chicago no record of the fact has been preserved. Twenty-three years after the visit of Father Allonez, (1699), a party of explorers under the leadership of M. de Montigny visited the spot on their way to the Mississippi.

Accompanying them was the eminent Father Francis Buisson de St. Cosmé. The latter, in a report of his journey made to his ecclesiastical superior, describes a visit which he paid, in company with other members of the party, to the Jesuit fathers Pinet and Bineteau. He says that they were most cordially welcomed by these clergymen, whose house was "built on the banks of the small lake, having the lake on one side and a fine, large prairie on the other." He describes the Indian village as being "of over one hundred and fifty cabins," and adds, "one league on the river there is another village almost as large. They are both of the Miamis. Rev. Father Pinet makes it his ordinary residence, except in the winter, when the Indians all go hunting, and which he goes and spends at the Illinois." If

Father Pinet made this locality "his customary residence," it is probable that he had been in this section a period long enough to establish a custom, but St. Cosme is silent upon this point, which is one of no small interest. It is alleged, however, that De la Durantaye fortified the mouth of the Chicago river in 1685, and that Father Allonez revisited the scene of his earlier labors at that time. If this allegation be authentic, it would seem probable that the original denizens of this locality were not long without religious instruction during the latter quarter of the seventeenth century. There is evidence that Rev. Fathers de la Ribourde, Membre, Gravier and La Source passed by or near the mouth of the Chicago river during this period, but how long they halted, or whether they ministered to the spiritual wants of the Indians is not known.

After Fathers Pinet and Bineteau, the next missionary to visit the site of the future metropolis of the West appears to have been Rev. Stephen D. Badin, the first Catholic priest who received holy orders in the United States. Father Badin was ordained in Baltimore, in 1796, and three years later made a tour through the western country, and, passing through this locality, tarried for a time at the trading post. He probably never made this point his home, but that he returned in 1822 is shown by an authentic record of the baptism, in that year, of Alexander Beaubien. As far as is known, this was the first administration of this sacrament to any white person within the neighborhood of Fort Dearborn.

The Catholics, Presbyterians and Baptists, each and all owned houses of worship, of modest proportions, in Chicago as early as 1833. The Catholic church was organized in May, the Presbyterian in June, and the Baptist in October. Immigration constantly added to the Catholic population, and in April, 1833, a petition was addressed to the Right Reverend Bishop of St. Louis—

to which diocese the Chicago mission was attached—praying for the appointment of a local pastor. This document set forth that there were about one hundred Catholics in the settlement, that there was an open field in which to sow the seed of Catholic faith,

Catholic Population. that "other sects" were aggressive, and that the support of a pastor could be readily assured. The petition was signed by thirty-eight men, who, with their families (most of them being bachelors), represented one hundred and twenty-two souls. Among the signers were the Beaubiens (Jean Baptiste and Mark), who claimed to be the heads of families numbering fourteen and twelve, respectively, Joseph and Alexis Laframboise, Billy Caldwell, Alexander Robinson, Matthias Smith, Dexter Assgood, John S. C. Hogan, and others well known in the early days, when Chicago had scarcely reached the period of parturition.

The Right Reverend Joseph Rosatti, then Bishop of St. Louis, received the communication on April 16, 1833, and on the following day, by an episcopal letter, commissioned John Mary Irenæus St. Cyr, the first priest to assume pastoral charge of a permanent congregation in what was then little more than an inchoate village.

St. Cyr's First Mass. The date of this commission, under the ecclesiastical regulations of the Catholic church, is the date from which should be reckoned the establishment of the church in Chicago, although St. Cyr did not reach the settlement until May 1, and celebrated his first mass in Chicago on May 5. The Holy Sacrifice was offered that day in a cabin, twelve feet square, built of logs and owned by Mark Beaubien, on Lake street, near Market.

Sketch of St. Cyr. Father St. Cyr himself deserves more than a passing notice. Born in France (at Lyons), on November 2, 1803, he left his native country at the age of twenty-eight years. He had been made conscious of his vocation early in life, and had studied theology in the French schools.

He was made a subdeacon at St. Louis, on August 1, 1831, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Rosatti, on April 6, 1833. The two years intervening St. Cyr had devoted largely to the mastery of English.

Seventeen days after his first mass in Chicago (*i. e.*, on May 22, 1833) he administered the sacrament of baptism to George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Beaubien.

First Church Erected. Naturally one of his earliest aims was the erection of a permanent church edifice. At the outset he hoped to secure the site of the log cabin in which he had first celebrated mass. Col. J. B. Beaubien offered the lot to Father St. Cyr for two hundred dollars, but the congregation was too poor to raise even this moderate sum.*

Father St. Cyr, acting under what he conceived to be disinterested advice, next secured an option on a canal lot, near the corner of Lake and State streets. The poverty of his congregation once more check-mated his plans, and Dexter Graves bought the lot for \$10,000. Meanwhile, a rude structure had been put up, the dimensions of which were twenty-five by thirty-five feet, and the cost four hundred dollars. The building was of that primitive description which was in harmony, not only with its surroundings, but also with the times. The walls were void of plaster; rough, unpainted benches took the place of pews; pine tables served as altars, and the worshipers knelt upon floors bare and rough. It was dedicated in October, 1833, and its erection awakened no feeling of bigotry. John Wright, a deacon in the First Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Jeremiah Porter was pastor, personally aided in raising the frame; Indians cleaned and decorated the humble building in preparation for the first mass, at the celebration of which were present half-breeds, French Canadians, native Americans and aborigines.

* One year afterward Dr. William B. Egan bought the same lot for three hundred dollars, and in 1836 Tertius Wadsworth, of Hartford, Conn., paid \$6,000 for the same property.

Later a coat of paint was applied to the exterior, and a small, low belfry built at one end. In it swung the first bell which ever summoned worshippers to divine service in Chicago. It was not much larger than those used on locomotives, was far from melodious, and was not of the slightest utility for purposes of sounding an alarm.

The devoted Father St. Cyr was succeeded by a clergyman of a vastly different character—Father O'Meara. The latter is said to have been of

Father O'Meara's
Pastorate.

intemperate habits, a trait which rather endeared him to the Irish laborers on the canal, with whom, it was asserted by Hon. J. S. Buckingham, an English member of Parliament who visited Chicago, in 1840, "he drank whiskey freely." Father O'Meara secured, in some way, the vesting in himself of the title to all the real property owned by the congregation, and fancying that he could not be dislodged, virtually defied his ecclesiastical superiors. He was ultimately convinced, however, that it would be best for him to transfer the title to the church property and leave Chicago without delay. Father St. Cyr, alluding to him in a letter to Henry H. Hurlbut, dated February 8, 1875, says: "I was succeeded, for the English speaking congregation, by Father O'Meara, who proved to be a notorious scoundrel. May God preserve Chicago from such a priest!"

Father O'Meara determined—notwithstanding the earnest protest of a number of his parishioners—to remove the church building from Lake and State streets to the southwest corner of Madison street and Michigan avenue. After being removed it was enlarged, but was soon again put upon rollers and transported one block east to Wabash avenue and Madison street. The recalcitrant members of the congregation declined to follow O'Meara's lead and rented a room on the upper floor of a building, owned by Mr. Charles Chapman, at the intersection of Randolph street and Wells (now Fifth avenue). Among the

dissidents were Augustine D. Taylor.* A. M. Talley, Samuel Parry and John Davlin. Father Maurice de St. Palais assumed the pastorate of the new charge, and after the departure of Father O'Meara, became pastor of the reunited congregation.

Father St. Palais saw that a new church building had become a necessity, and on

Christmas day, 1843, he celebrated mass in a new brick church at the same location—Wabash avenue and Madison street. This structure was 55 by 112 feet and rested on a solid stone foundation. Nearly two years elapsed before its consecration, which ceremony was conducted by the Right Reverend Bishop William Quarter, D. D., on December 5, 1845. A bell costing \$185 was donated to the church by Mr. Felix Inglesby, a wealthy merchant of New York.

The name of this prelate awakens many pleasing memories in the breasts of early Chicago settlers, Protestant as well as

Catholic. Born in Ireland in Bishop Quarter. 1806, and a scion of most respectable stock, his early training was the especial care of a devout and devoted mother.

His first classical instruction was received at a Presbyterian academy and he later entered Maynooth college, where his grave, staid demeanor gained for him the sobriquet of 'the little bishop.' Actuated by a desire to propagate the faith in a new country, he came to America in 1822, landing at Quebec. On September of the same year he entered the theological seminary of St. Mary's college, at Emmetsburg, Maryland. After duly receiving minor orders he was made a priest, and became assistant pastor of St. Peter's parish, New York, and was subsequently given charge of St. Mary's in that city. He was elevated to the bishopric, and consecrated by Archbishop Hughes, at St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, in the spring of 1844.

*Augustine Taylor's brother, Austin, personally hauled the lumber used in the erection of the original St. Mary's church.

Bishop Quarter left New York with poignant regret. Chicago was a missionary see, and an accession of ecclesiastical dignity scarcely compensated for the physical and social privations inseparable from the discharge of episcopal duties in a new diocese. He found in Chicago one struggling Catholic congregation, heavily burdened with debt. With the assistance of his brother (Very Reverend Walter J. Quarter, V.G.), he discharged this indebtedness—nearly five thousand dollars—from his own private means. He found but twenty priests in Illinois, only two of them, Fathers de St. Palais and Fischer, being stationed in Chicago; at the assembling of the first diocesan synod, two years later, thirty-two clergymen were in attendance and nine were detained at home by sickness. Three priests were ordained by him (among them the Rev. Jeremiah Kinsella) during the first years of his episcopate, Fathers de St. Palais and Fischer having been peremptorily recalled by the Bishop of Vincennes. Father St. Cyr had removed to St. Louis in 1837, but from the latter part of October, 1836, Bishop Quarter had been assisted by Rev. Leander Schaffer, who ministered to the German-speaking Catholics.

As soon as the cathedral was completed, Bishop Quarter commenced the erection of a college and female seminary. A charter was granted for the University of St. Mary's of the Lake in December, 1844, and the buildings were ready for occupancy in June, 1845. This institution (the first established in Chicago for the imparting of a higher education) was appropriately opened on July 4th of the same year.

The nucleus of the college was formed as early as June, 1844, a portion of the church building being devoted to the hearing of classes. At first there were but two professors—Revs. Jeremiah A. Kinsella and B. R. McGorsk, whose duties as educators were limited to the instruction of six students. Among the early students of this institution were General James A. Mulligan and Rev. Dr.

John McMullen, afterwards Bishop of Davenport. In 1846 the faculty consisted of nine members, and the catalogue showed forty students in the humanities and fifteen in theology. Owing to a disagreement, in 1852, between Bishop O'Regan and three of the professors—Revs. Kinsella, Hoey and Clowry—the gentlemen named resigned their positions and left Chicago. The university remained in existence, under successive managements and with varying fortunes, until 1868, when the project was abandoned and the buildings thenceforward occupied by St Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

The building for the female seminary having been completed, the next step on the part of the Bishop was to secure a corps of competent teachers. Accordingly he applied to Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, for the sending to Chicago of a deputation of Sisters of Mercy. His request was favorably considered, and on September 23, 1846, five members of the order, with Sister Mary Francis Ward as superioress, reached this city in charge of the vicar general, Very Reverend Walter J. Quarter. The best accommodation which the bishop was able to place at their disposal was his own house, which he vacated for their use. It was a small, one story, frame building, with contracted, low-ceiled rooms, and the prelate was not without apprehensions as to how his guests might regard such a shelter. Poor as it was, however, it was almost palatial in comparison with the mean little residence in which he took up his own abode.

Bishop Quarter was also the originator of the Chicago Hibernian Benevolent Emigrant Society. The object of this organization was to extend a welcome to the immigrant, aid him in his necessities, protect him against the wiles of conscienceless schemers, and surround him with influences which might quicken and foster his religious faith. The organization proved beneficial not only to the Catholic church, but also to the community at large, inasmuch

Sisters of
Mercy.

University of
St. Mary's.

Benevolent Emi-
grant Society.

as its tendency was to Americanize recent additions to the infant city from foreign lands.

The passage of the act making the Catholic Bishop of Chicago and his legal successors a "corporation sole" was secured largely through the efforts of Bishop Quarter. The power granted by the statute was to hold real and other property in trust for religious purposes. The bishop was probably impelled to this course in some degree by his knowledge of the decidedly peculiar tactics (financial and otherwise) of Father O'Meara. The life of Bishop Quarter was a visible exemplification of self-sacrifice, hallowed by a spirit of Christian devotion. Like Bishop Myriel Bienvenu, with whom the genius of Victor Hugo has made the reading world acquainted, he recognized duty as his first obligation and self-abnegation as his rarest privilege. His devotion to his creed was paralleled by his love of mankind.

His last sermon, preached at high mass on Passion Sunday, related to the apostolicity of the church whose advancement had been as dear to him as had been the elevation and advancement of humanity at large. He entered into eternal rest on April 11, 1848, having fallen into a comatose state some hours after singing vespers and giving the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on the preceding evening. It was fitting that this servant of God should have died without pain. Appreciating the gravity of the sins which were known to himself better than to the general public, his last conscious utterance was "God have mercy upon my poor soul." Poor soul! the tribunal of his own conscience was harsher in its judgment than the consensus of opinion of his fellow men. His body, which had been attenuated through years of self-sacrifice, was embalmed by Professor John E. McGin, of the University, and his remains, at his own request, were interred in the cathedral which he had himself dedicated, at

a spot near the altar where he had so often offered the Holy Sacrifice.

Bishop Quarter's successor in the episcopate of Chicago was the Right Reverend James Oliver Van de Velde, a Jesuit of profound learning and eminently scholastic taste. Executive administration proved burdensome to him. His duties were distasteful, and in 1853 he was transferred to the see of Natchez, where he had larger opportunities for study and reflection. It was during the episcopate of this prelate that the corner stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, at the corner of State and Superior streets was laid.

Following this learned ecclesiastic came Right Reverend Anthony O'Regan, who assumed charge of the diocese on the date of his consecration as Bishop of Chicago, which occurred on July 25, 1854. Two years earlier the see of Quincy had been established, and Bishop (then Father) O'Regan had been made its administrator, the arduous duties of which position he still continued to discharge until the erection of the see of Alton in 1857. His conduct of affairs in this diocese was regarded by his clergy as savoring of arbitrariness, and he not infrequently found himself engaged in controversy with his ecclesiastical subordinates, as well as with prominent laymen. Fathers Kinsella, Clowry and Breen withdrew from the diocese; and the parishioners of St. Louis (French) church had a long contest with him, which lasted until the Bishop sought peace by resignation. He was assigned to a see in Ireland, and died at London in 1865.

The next Bishop of Chicago was the Right Reverend James Duggan, but between the date of his installation (1859) and the resignation of Bishop O'Regan, the affairs of the diocese were cared for by administrators. The first of these was the Rev. Matthew Dillon, a Chicago priest, who was much beloved by his brother clergymen. The second was the Right Rev-

Bishop Quarter's Work and Death.

Bishop Van de Velde.

Bishop O'Regan.

Death of Bishop Quarter.

Diocesan Administrators.

erend Clement J. Smythe, Bishop of Dubuque. The future Bishop Duggan, then pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at St. Louis, also filled this post for a few years, commencing with 1853.

Besides those clergymen already mentioned as having been connected with St. Mary's in early days were the following: Fathers de Pontevieux, Quequew and Lawrence Hoey, in 1844; Fathers McElhearn and Fitzgerald from 1852 to 1854; Fathers Dillon, Hurley, Fitzgibbon and Carrol, in 1854 and 1855; Fathers Sherry, McGann and McGuire, in 1855; Fathers Waldron, Tierman and Bolger, in 1856; and Fathers Butler and Thomas Burke, in 1857.*

From the time when Father St. Cyr assumed the rectorate of St. Mary's until the accession of Bishop Duggan to the see of Chicago, the growth of the Catholic church in this diocese was steady, even extraordinary. Some of the prominent parishes organized during those years were St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, St. Joseph's, and the Holy Name, in 1846; St. Louis, in 1850; St. Michael's (an outgrowth of St. Joseph's), in 1852; and St. Francis d'Assisium, in 1853. Sketches of the founding and growth of these parishes are given on succeeding pages, as are also brief sketches of parishes formed in later years. Charitable and educational institutions had been founded in various sections of the city before the accession of Bishop Duggan to episcopal control of the diocese, and the propagation and extension of Catholicity had received a strong impulse.

Right Reverend James Duggan was consecrated on May 3, 1857, his first episcopal post being that of co-adjutor to the Most Reverend Archbishop of St. Louis. He became bishop of this diocese in 1859. He was a man of devoted piety, a scholar of profound learning and a *virtuoso* in art, being endowed, at the same time, with a natural amiability of temperament which endeared him to all with whom

he came into contact—clergy and laity, Protestant and Catholic alike. He brought to his new field of labor a carefully collected library of volumes devoted to *belles lettres*, the classics and the fine arts, to which, after reaching Chicago, he made large and choice additions. His advent gave a needed stimulus to the liberal arts at a time when the worship of Mammon was virtually the chief religious rite which engrossed the attention of the rapidly growing city. He was cordially received and his first appointments gave eminent satisfaction. He nominated as vicar-general Rev. Dennis Dunne; as secretary, Rev. Thaddeus J. Butler; as chancellor, Rev. John McMullen.

Bishop Duggan gave great encouragement to religious orders, notably to the Jesuits, the Benedictines, the Franciscans and the Redemptorists. He had scarcely assumed charge of his new diocese before he invited the ladies of the Sacred Heart to establish in Chicago an institution to be devoted to the higher education of females. Reference to the introduction of the male orders will be made under the captions of particular churches, but the founding of the academy of the Sacred Heart deserves detailed mention. The *religious*, under charge of Madame Galloway, reached the city in 1859. After a brief stay on Wabash avenue, the sisterhood opened a school at the corner of Rush and Illinois streets, and later moved to their own convent and academy on West Taylor street.

Bishop Duggan was conspicuously loyal to the National Government throughout the war of the Rebellion. While not forgetting what was due to his sacred office, he personally encouraged enlistments, and lent his individual efforts to the collection of funds to aid the families of those who were fighting under the country's flag, or who had lost life, limb or liberty upon southern battle-fields. He was an orator of more than ordinary eloquence, as was demonstrated by his panegyric upon senator Stephen A. Douglas, upon the occa-

Growth of
Catholicity.

accession of Bishop Duggan to
the see of Chicago, the growth

Religious
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Duggan.

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Loyalty of
Bishop Duggan.

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not forgetting what was due

* Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. I.

sion when all that was mortal of that great statesman was reverently laid to rest.

For ten years Bishop Duggan filled the episcopal chair in this diocese, making three visits to Rome during that period, and being cordially welcomed home on each return. An unsuspected mental disease began to manifest itself during the latter years of his term of ecclesiastical office. His treatment of his clergy savored of harshness, and several of his most widely respected priests felt compelled to lay their grievances before the Holy See, which, while nominally sustaining the bishop, directed him to reinstate certain of the clergy whom he had adjudged guilty of contumacy and insubordination. He was removed in 1869, but when his true mental condition was learned all feelings of rancor evanesced, those who had felt themselves aggrieved preferring to cherish only the memory of the lovable disposition which he had early manifested and his constant zeal for the propagation and advancement of Catholic theology in Chicago.

The removal of Bishop Duggan necessitated the appointment of a diocesan administrator, for which post Father Halligan. Father T. J. Halligan was selected. He had already served in this capacity during Bishop Duggan's visits to Europe. He was unpopular, and it was believed by many of the clergy that he was, to some extent, responsible for diocesan disagreements. The period of his jurisdiction was short. The strong hand of episcopal authority was a recognized necessity. The choice for the successor to Bishop Duggan fell upon Rev. Thomas Foley, a native American, who, on February 27, 1870, was consecrated Bishop in the cathedral at Baltimore, at the age of forty-seven. He had previously been vicar-general and administrator of that metropolitan see.

Bishop Foley at once proceeded to take charge of the affairs of the diocese to whose control he had been appointed as administrator, his installation taking place in March, 1870. His first

sermon was delivered before a mixed audience of Catholics and Protestants, and by its local references attracted no little attention. He chose for his text the salutation of Christ to His Apostles after His resurrection—"Peace be unto you." In the course of his remarks the bishop uttered the keynote of his career as a citizen of Chicago. He said—"this city has already attracted the attention, not only of the people of this country, but also of foreign lands; and is destined to be, if not the first, at least the second in the land. * * * * While I live and am able to labor, whatever I can give shall be freely, cheerfully and entirely given to Chicago."*

Bishop Foley's career as prelate was marked by both conservatism and a never-sleeping watchfulness. As a young man he had undergone severe privations as a missionary priest, and later he had learned how to exercise executive authority as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's, in Washington, and afterward as secretary to Most Rev. Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore. He early summoned to his assistance Rev. John McMullen, D.D., whom he made vicar-general. The latter had graduated from St. Mary's in 1853, and completed his theological studies at Rome, where he received the degree of D. D. He returned to Chicago, and after a brief connection with St. Mary's cathedral was assigned to the parish of St. Louis, becoming president of the reorganized St. Mary's University in 1863.†

With Dr. McMullen, self-sacrifice was an inspiration—almost an instinct. He had scarcely assumed the duties attaching to the pastorate of the cathedral when the holocaust of 1871

* Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. II.

† Dr. McMullen was later elevated to the bishopric by Pope Leo XIII, and assigned to the see of Dubuque. He was consecrated in the Chicago cathedral on July 25, 1881, and received a royal welcome at Davenport the following month. He died on July 4, 1883, and a striking commentary on his life is afforded by the fact that on the day of his funeral the bells of every Protestant church tolled in harmony with those upon the cathedral in token of the universal sorrow felt in consequence of his demise. His memory is still held in reverence by all who had had the privilege of knowing him.

consumed the structure which was in itself the monument of Catholic devotion and liberality. With the approbation of Bishop Foley, Dr. McMullen started on a collecting tour in the East and in Canada, which proved eminently successful. The fatherhood of God, exemplified by the supremacy of one ecclesiastical head, is the basis of Catholic Christianity. The brotherhood of man is a logical sequence, and nowhere does this idea find a more perfect development than in the ecclesiastical body whose charities recognize distinctions of neither race, creed nor locality.

With the funds collected by Dr. McMullen and those subscribed by Catholics of the diocese, the cathedral was rebuilt Rebuilding of the Cathedral. at a greater cost, the new edifice being more beautiful than that which had preceded it. Commodious buildings for the purposes of parochial schools were also erected, adjacent to the church. As the church was thus apparently entering upon an era of yet greater prosperity, however, Chicago was filled with mourning because of Bishop Foley's death, which occurred on February 19, 1879. The legislature of Illinois, which was in session at that time, unanimously adopted resolutions "recognizing the fact that the Catholic citizens of the State had lost * * * a prelate whose sanctity, piety and true Christian charity had made him beloved by men of all denominations," and closing with an expression of sympathy for the bishop's family.

The growth of the church in Chicago had been so rapid that Chicago was raised to the rank of a metropolitan see, Right Archbishop Feehan. Reverend Patrick A. Feehan (then Bishop of Nashville) being made the first Archbishop.* His arrival in the city was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. He found that his new field of ecclesiastical labor embraced the eighteen northern counties of Illinois, in which were one hundred and sixty parishes and one hundred

and eighty priests; while as metropolitan he was in charge of the entire State, which then embraced two other dioceses—those of Quincy and Belleville.*

Archbishop Feehan's administration has been marked by both earnestness and conservatism, and he himself has been honored in many ways by the Holy See and by his brother prelates in this country. He found the churches of Chicago suffering from the effects of the great fire, not only in their corporate capacities but also through the impoverishment of individual parishioners, many of whom had been well-nigh reduced to beggary. Nevertheless the work of rehabilitation was urged forward as rapidly as charity and prudence dictated. Old churches were rebuilt or restored (often with more than their former beauty), new parishes were organized as the formation of the same was demanded by altered conditions, and homes for the aged and the orphans, hospitals for the sick, shelters for unprotected young women, refuges for the fallen, asylums for the helpless and abandoned offspring of shame, industrial schools for the children of the poor—all these have attested not only the development of the church but the fervor of its charity and the sagacious administration of diocesan affairs by the ecclesiastical head.

The officers of the archdiocese at present (1894) are as follows: vicar general, Very Reverend M. J. Dowling; chancellor and secretary, Rev. P. G. Muldoon.

The early history of St. Mary's, the first Catholic parish of Chicago, has been given, St. Mary's Church. with a necessary condensation of detail, in those preceding paragraphs which relate to the formation and early growth of this diocese. Its church was the first cathedral, and while in comparison with the architectural pile of to-day, it was little more than a temporary shed; it has always been the focus around

* A biography of Archbishop Feehan may be found elsewhere in this volume.

* Later the province of Illinois was redistricted and four dioceses established—those of Chicago, Springfield, Quincy and Belleville—the territorial limits of the Chicago diocese being somewhat abridged in consequence of the growth of the Catholic population and the number of parishes requiring episcopal visitation.

which have centered the most tender memories of those Catholics who were among Chicago's early citizens. In the list of its pastors may be found the names of some of those devoted clergymen to whose earnest zeal and self-sacrificing devotion Catholicism in the Northwest is indebted in no small degree for its extraordinary advancement. Besides Fathers St. Cyr and St. Palais, Bishop Quarter and others who have been already named, the list of pastors embraces the names of Rev. Drs. T. J. Butler, John McMullen and Thomas Burke, and of Fathers Matthew Dillon, F. McKeon, T. McGivern, J. Macken, Thomas J. Halligan, Edward W. Gavin, Patrick T. Butler (afterward chancellor of the diocese), John L. Fanning, M. M. McDermott, C. H. Gavin, D. D., H. M. McShane, and Thomas L. Keating. At the time of the great fire the entire church property, including the house of worship, the bishop's residence and the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, which adjoined the church, were burned. In fact, everything of a perishable nature was destroyed with the exception of the parish records. In 1873 Bishop Foley purchased the house of worship of Plymouth (Congregational) church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Mass was first celebrated here on October 6th of that year, the Sunday nearest to the anniversary of the great fire. St. Mary's was then used as a pro-cathedral until the rebuilding of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, in 1876.

The pastors of St. Mary's since the fire have been Revs. Patrick M. Noonan, Joseph P. Roles and E. A. Murphy. Among the assistant priests have been Fathers W. J. Madden, Edward J. Dunne, Maurice F. Burke, Dennis Hayes, Ambrose Goulet, Jr., James Sullivan, Arthur P. Loneragan, J. C. Gillan and P. Dwyer.

The strides of commerce have invaded this venerable parish, and the character of the congregation has undergone great changes. Immediately after the great fire the number of parishioners was very large

and included some of the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens of Chicago. The resident population of the parish, however, has been gradually reduced for the cause above indicated, although the attendance upon the church service is still great, being composed largely of strangers in the city and guests at the down-town hotels.

In 1881 a parish for colored Catholics was formed, who attended mass in the basement of St. Mary's, Father Loneragan, St. Monica's Church. at that time assistant parish priest, ministering to their spiritual necessities. The collection of a building fund was soon undertaken, the colored congregation being anxious to have a church of its own. In 1890 Archbishop Feehan called into the diocese Rev. August Tolton, from Quincy, Illinois, and assigned him to the charge of St. Monica's, Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, being the titular saint of the new parish. Father Tolton enjoys the distinction of being the first native-born colored American ordained to the priest-hood. He was born a slave in Missouri, and freed by the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. His theological education was received at the American College at Rome. He is an earnest worker, and in 1893 had the gratification of seeing a new church building for his parishioners sufficiently advanced to permit a portion of the same to be dedicated and occupied. It is located at 2251 Indiana avenue, and Father Tolton cherishes great hope that the twelve years of effort and sacrifice on the part of the colored Catholics of the city are destined to bear abundant fruit.

The first Catholic church erected in Chicago, after St. Mary's, was St. Patrick's, St. Patrick's Church. which parish was organized in 1846, and at first included the entire west side. The vicar-general, the Very Reverend Walter J. Quarter, was placed in charge. Augustine D. Taylor put up the first church building, a modest frame structure, on Desplaines, between Washington and Randolph streets. The edifice was enlarged the following August, and in 1850

the present site, at the northwest corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, was purchased. The same year Bishop Van de Velde bought a house, in which a parochial school was opened under the care of Patrick Dillon, who afterward became president of the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana. The new church (although not finished) was sufficiently advanced for the celebration of the first mass within its walls in the summer of 1856, by Very Rev. Dennis Dunne, V. G. Vicar General Dunne had succeeded Rev. P. J. McLaughlin, who died of cholera in 1854, and who had followed the Very Rev. Father Quarter. His assistants, after September 11, 1854, when his pastorate began, were Revs. Michael Donohue, Patrick Terry, Edward O'Neil, Michael Downey, Edward Kenney, P. Gaffney, Michael P. Lyons, John Magan, Andrew Eustace, G. Prendergast, P. F. Glennow, F. Keenan, J. Brennan, S. O'Sullivan, P. M. Flannagan, Stephen M. A. Barrett and P. Maloney.

Father Dunne was a man of zeal, devotion, integrity, resolution and courage. His life was open, and so void of blame as to win panegyrics from his theological opponents. He was made vicar general in 1855, and removed by Bishop O'Regan three years later. Perhaps his sturdy independence had something to do with his removal. In the eye of Bishop O'Regan, independence was a cardinal sin. In the dark days of 1862 he endeared himself to the citizens of the Northwest by his unswerving loyalty and by personally raising a regiment of Irish Catholics (the 90th Illinois) to serve during the war of the rebellion. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Rome in 1865, but his career was terminated by death on December 23, 1868. His funeral took place four days later, the church societies and the 90th regiment participating in the obsequies.

Fathers Joseph H. Doyle and Thomas O'Gara succeeded him, followed by Rev. P. J. Conway, who, in 1881, was made vicar general. During Father Conway's pastorate important changes

in the building were made. Before the great fire there was no basement. Father Conway caused the raising of the structure, and the building, underneath it, of a much-needed stone basement, the cost of the alterations approximating \$20,000.

Father Conway was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. Patrick Terry, a man of high attainments, not only in theology but also in literature and science. He had previously (between September, 1850, and June, 1852) been assistant pastor of St. Patrick's. His generosity often led him to the verge of imprudence, but the trait which was almost a mark of weakness endeared him not only to his own parishioners, but also to his non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Bishop Foley, soon after being invested with episcopal authority, made him a dean; and he was thereafter known all over Chicago as "Dean Terry." He died in 1884, mourned not only by his congregation, but by the community at large. His body laid in state at the church of St. Patrick for two days, when it was placed in its final resting place, followed by a concourse of parishioners, many of whom felt as though they had sustained a personal loss. Dean Terry was succeeded by Rev. Thomas F. Galligan, who has endeared himself to his congregation in many ways by his administration of parish affairs, both spiritual and temporal. At present (1893), St. Patrick's is one of the wealthiest Catholic parishes on the west side in the point of its real estate holdings, as well as in the personal fortune of many of its individual members. The present church is a substantial edifice of brick, with two steeples, capable of seating between 1,200 and 1,500. Stone steps lead from the sidewalk to a basement chapel, which is utilized for congregational and other meetings, and for general parish purposes. Father Galligan is the spiritual director of the general conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the central head to which all the diocesan conferences of that noble organization owe allegiance.

In 1875, during the pastorate of Father

Conway, a large brick school-house, for boys, was erected at a cost of \$24,000, and one year later, at about the same outlay, a female academy. The boys' school is under charge of the Christian Brothers; the academy under that of the Sisters of Charity, who succeeded the Sisters of Loretto in 1871, who had followed the Sisters of Mercy ten years before.

St. Joseph's was the first German Catholic church on the north side, the parish being organized in 1846. The first church (a frame structure 65x35 feet in dimensions) was erected at the northeast corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street. Its seating capacity was six hundred, and its cost between \$850 and \$900. A low steeple surmounted the front gable of the building, and in this hung a rather unmelodious bell, which was a source of no little pride to the congregation. The first pastor was Rev. John Jung, who celebrated mass on alternate Sundays at St. Joseph's and St. Peter's. Father Jung's pastorate terminated in 1848, his successor being Father Anthony Kopp, who remained about seven years. Between September, 1856, and June 15, 1861, the parish was in charge of eight different clergymen, the duration of their respective pastorates varying from four months to a year. Their names were as follows: Revs. John Baptiste Mager (assisted by Rev. E. B. Kilroy), Andrew Tusch, Bernard J. Force (assisted by Rev. J. Hoeffinger), H. Schnyder, N. H. Gillespie, Peter Hartlaub, Father Storr and Rev. Charles Schafooth. Under Father Kopp's administration the congregation had steadily grown, but the subsequent frequent changes of pastors proved not at all beneficial, and while the number of parishioners did not sensibly decline, neither did it perceptibly increase. The Benedictine fathers took charge of the parish in June, 1861, and have so continued ever since. A Sunday and a day school were organized by Father Jung, the latter being conducted in a one-story building, twenty by thirty feet, erected for that purpose upon a lot adjoining

the church. The teachers, in order, were Messrs. Weinmann, Schmidt, Niehoff and Ketter. When the Benedictines assumed control, Mr. Ketter was succeeded by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The first pastor under the administration of the order of St. Benedict was Rev. Louis M. Fink—afterward Bishop of Leavenworth—who remained in charge until May 30, 1868. He was assisted by Rev. M. Corbinian, who had accompanied him to Chicago in 1861. In 1862 was commenced the erection of a new church, at the corner of Cass street and Chicago avenue. A portion of the edifice was used for public service toward the close of the year, but the building was not wholly completed until 1865, the dedication occurring on March 19th of that year. It had a seating capacity of one thousand and cost \$60,000. Father Fink's successor was Rev. Leander Schnerr, who continued in the pastorate until 1873. The congregation, in the fire of 1871, lost all the buildings connected with the parish, the loss being estimated at \$100,000. A small frame building was at once erected on the former site at a cost of \$6,000, and this was used until the new church, at the corner of Market and Hill streets, was completed. Its corner stone was laid in October, 1876, and the dedication took place on October 6, 1878. It is of brick, in the early Gothic style, surmounted by an octangular spire springing from a quadrangular tower. Its cost was about \$40,000. A four story brick school house was erected in 1874 and a fine parochial residence in 1882. The lower floor of the school building is used as a chapel, in which masses are said on week days and on Sundays during the winter months. The second and third stories are used as school rooms and the fourth contains a large hall, which is utilized for giving entertainments and holding society meetings. Father Schnerr's successors in the pastorate have been Revs. Merinard Jeggle, M. Corbinian, Giles Cristoph, Suitbert Demarteau, Bernardine Dolweck and C. Engelbrecht. The congregation embraces more than six hun-

dred families, and among the parishioners are some of the oldest, most widely known and most highly respected of the German citizens of Chicago. The principal societies connected with the church are those of St. Joseph, St. Benedict (a benevolent organization), St. John's (for young men), St. Aloysius (for the boys of the parish), St. Benedict's Court of the Independent Order of Catholic Foresters, the Society of the Holy Rosary (for married women), and two sodalities of the B. V. Mary (for young women and girls).

St Peter's was one of the first two churches erected in Chicago for the use of German Catholics. Its twin sister was St. Joseph's, also built by German-speaking parishioners. About thirty families constituted the original congregation. Father John Jung was the first rector, and it was under his pastorate that a lot on Franklin street, between Washington and Randolph, was purchased as a site for the inchoate church. The frontage of the lot on Washington street was eighty feet, its depth being one hundred and eighty. The first structure (which cost not more than \$900) was of boards, one story high, and had seating capacity for about seven hundred persons. Father John Jung was the first priest in charge of St. Peter's, the clergyman alternating between St. Peter's and St. Joseph's, both congregations being poor and struggling. The parishioners, however, resolved to build a rectory and a school house on the land already purchased. This they accomplished largely through the personal exertions and wise management of Father Jung. The immediate successors to the latter, in the chronological order of their respective pastorates, were Rev. S. Hermann Liermann, Antonius Volker, James Bernard Weikamp, G. H. Plathe, C. Schilling, G. H. Oslangerberg and Hermann Liermann, who returned on January 6, 1857, and remained three years. The pastorates of these incumbents covered more than a quarter of a century. While Father Plathe was priest-

in-charge, the buildings were removed to the southwest corner of Clark and Polk streets, the first mass after removal of the church being celebrated on Christmas day, 1853. At that time the locality around the corner of Clark and Polk streets was little better than a morass. During the succeeding decade the district became more settled and a large brick church (the same edifice used to-day) was erected in 1863. A parochial school was early established and has since greatly flourished. In 1875 the parish was placed under the charge of the Fathers of the Order of St. Francis.

Father Lierman was succeeded, in 1860, by Rev. J. B. Mager, who was followed in November, 1864, by Rev. Peter Fischer, who continued in charge of the parish until after the conflagration of 1871. Many improvements to the church property were made during Father Fischer's pastorate. A new brick building, on the same site, was erected at a cost (without furnishing) of \$45,000. A school house costing \$7,000 was commenced in 1864, and a residence for the clergy one year later. The cost of the latter, with some additions to the church building, was about \$12,000. An organ was purchased in 1868. The same edifice is used at the present time, having escaped destruction in the great fire.

That memorable disaster, however, necessitated the removal of a large number of the parishioners farther south, and in 1873 Father Fischer was directed by Bishop Foley to organize a new parish and erect a new church at the corner of Hanover and McGregor streets, to be known as St. Anthony's of Padua.

The first Franciscans (who came, at the request of Bishop Foley, from the monastery at Tentopolis, Effingham county, Illinois), to assume pastoral charge of St. Peter's, were Fathers Liborius Schaefermeyer, Maternus Mallman and Eusebius Muller. Later pastors have been Revs. Augustinus Henseler, Kilianus Schloesser, Nemesius Rohde, Anselm Duetz, Eustace Niemoeller, Augustin Mc-



CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

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The church of St. Francis d'Assisium was established in 1853, the new parish including some fifty families. The first pastor was Rev. James Bernard Weikamp, who was at one time the parish priest of St. Peter's. The first church building was put up at the intersection of Clinton and Mather streets. Like most of the buildings in Chicago at that time it was a frame structure. It contained seats for some 400 persons, and cost about \$2,000. In 1857 Father Weikamp was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Ostlanberg (also an ex-pastor of St. Peter's), who was followed, a year later, by Rev. Ignatz Schmirch. Rev. Ferdinand Kavelage became pastor on July 19, 1858. At that time there were some one hundred families in the congregation. By 1883 (Father Kavelage still being pastor), the number of families had grown to nearly eight hundred. Long before this date, however, the edifice was found to be too small, and the location was regarded as undesirable. In 1867 the old building was sold to St. Paul's Catholic congregation, and a larger, more substantial church was built at the southeast corner of West Twelfth street and Newberry avenue. Its dimensions were 66x166 feet, with walls rising to the height of about fifty feet. A steeple 190 feet high was erected in 1875, from which sounds a chime of three bells. The cost of the church was \$65,000, and of the organ \$5,000. The parochial school house stands on the southwest corner, opposite the church. Its corner stone was laid in 1881, and in 1884 it was ready for occupancy. It is of brick, three stories high, contains sixteen rooms (besides a large hall), 70x130 feet in size, and cost \$50,000. Various flourishing societies are connected with the parish, prominent among which are the following: charitable—St. Francis', St. John's and St. Elizabeth's associations; devotional—St. Stanislaus' Young Men's Society, St. Stanislaus' boys' Society, St. Mary's Sodality, for married women, St. George's

Knights, St. Rose's and St. Agnes' Sodalities for young women, the Altar Boys' Sodality, and the Society of the Holy Child (for school children).

As early as 1846 the first two professors of St. Mary's of the Lake—Fathers Kinsella and Clowry—were accustomed to celebrate mass in public for a rather small number of worshipers in a small room fitted up for that purpose in the old college building. This was the origin of the church of the Holy Name of Jesus. Rev. Jeremiah A. Kinsella was rector of the college, and in 1848 he began the erection of a modest church building in one corner of the university grounds, at the intersection of Rush and Superior streets. The Holy Sacrifice was offered here for the first time on Sunday, November 18, 1849. A considerable number of Catholics were influenced to take up their residence on the north side in consequence, and by 1851 the congregation had so grown that a plain little church was erected under Father Kinsella's supervision at the corner of State and Superior streets. One year later it was found necessary to make an addition to this structure, and in 1853 Bishop Van de Velde authorized the building of a large brick church at the same corner, which he used as the cathedral. The corner stone was laid by the bishop on the afternoon of August 3d of that year, a sermon being preached by the Right Reverend Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh. Fourteen Chicago priests participated in the ceremonies. The edifice was ready for occupancy on December 25, 1854. The walls were of Milwaukee brick, and the style of architecture was Gothic. Its dimensions were 190x84, and it was crowned by a steeple two hundred and forty-five feet high. Light was admitted through windows representing scenes in sacred history. Its cost was \$100,000, and the Catholics of the diocese were justly proud of it. The Very Reverend Kinsella, assisted by Fathers William Clowry and John Breen were in charge of the parish until January, 1855, when

Cathedral of the
Holy Name.

Bishop O'Regan—whose episcopal relations with the clergy and laity of his diocese appear to have been particularly inharmonious—called for their resignation. The affection of the congregation for the pastor and his assistants could ill-brook this act, which the members regarded as arbitrary and unjustifiable. At a meeting of the parishioners held on the evening of Wednesday, January 17, 1855, resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the removed clergymen, pledging additional funds for the completion of the cathedral, if the bishop's action was rescinded, acknowledging, with deep respect, the supreme ecclesiastical authority of the church and bowing, for the time, to the decision of their immediate prelate, yet praying an appeal to the Holy See. It was further resolved to appoint a committee of eight to draft a statement of their grievances and prepare the appeal to Rome. This committee consisted of Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Patrick Connelly, John Murphy, Edward D. Colgan, Edward Kelly, James Duffy, Patrick McAlpin and John Prindiville. The result of the appeal was not altogether satisfactory, and Rev. Matthew Dillon, (administrator of the diocese after the resignation of Bishop O'Regan) became pastor in 1857. The succeeding pastors, down to the year of the great fire were, Very Rev. Dennis Dunne, Rev. J. P. Roles, Rev. T. Quigley* and Rev. Dr. John McMullen, the last named clergyman having been the able and trusted vicar general of Bishop Foley, who made him diocesan administrator upon his death bed. Among the assistant priests of the cathedral—some of whom subsequently attained greater prominence in this diocese—were Revs. John H. Grogan, T. F. McGivern, Father Walsh, P. M. Flanagan, P. O'Neill and Joseph H. Doyle, who was priest-in-charge for a short time in 1870, prior to the appointment of Dr. McMullen.

During the episcopate of Bishop Foley the magnificent cathedral was reduced to ashes

*Father Quigley was administrator of the diocese after Bishop Duggan's infirmities rendered his removal a necessity.

by the pitiless flame which laid Chicago waste in October, 1871, the loss to the parish being estimated at \$300,000.

The cornerstone of a new cathedral, Gothic in architecture and cruciform in shape, was laid on Sunday, July 19, 1874, and the completed structure dedicated on Sunday, November 17, 1876, by Right Reverend Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis. The walls were of stone, rock-faced, and the interior was rarely beautiful. Its most striking feature was the high altar, constructed of various kinds of marble—Italian, Tennessee, Irish green-and-black, Vermont and African yellow. The tabernacle, of pure white marble, is enclosed and mounted with solid gold, and crowned by richly carved pinnacles. In 1881 a handsome, stone clergy-house was built on Superior street, adjacent to the cathedral, at a cost of \$75,000. Handsome as was the cathedral, however, the pious zeal of the parishioners, like that of the royal psalmist, David, was not satisfied, and in 1891 extensive repairs and alterations were undertaken, which were carried on without interruption for two years. On Christmas day, 1893, they had been completed, and the sacred edifice was formally re-opened to the congregation, who felt themselves abundantly repaid for their many sacrifices by the magnificence and beauty of their virtually new temple. The outlay had approached a quarter of a million dollars, and Chicago can now boast of a cathedral which, in grandeur, surpasses any in America, with the possible exception of St. Patrick's, in New York. The ceremonies of the re-opening were imposing in the extreme. Pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Feehan and a sermon preached by Bishop Hennessey. The fine church choir was aided in rendering the music of the mass by a carefully trained choir of selected voices and supported by a fine orchestra.

Dr. McMullen's pastorate terminated in 1881. His successor was Very Reverend Patrick J. Conway, vicar general of the diocese, who was followed by Rev. M. J.

Fitzsimmons. The number of assistant priests is five.

The early history of the French Catholics of Chicago was marked by many vicissitudes.

A considerable colony of them had gathered here as early as 1848. In that year Rev. Isidore A. Lebel, a French priest, arrived in Chicago. At that time his co-religionists of his own race were worshipping in the old St. Mary's church, which, after the erection of St. Mary's cathedral by Bishop Quarter, had been used as a convent. Father Lebel at once applied to Bishop Van de Velde for permission to raise funds for the building of a new church, for which purpose a lot was leased from Captain Bigelow, on Clark, between Adams and Jackson streets. A frame church, twenty-five feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, was erected here. P. F. Rofinot subscribed \$2,000 for this purpose, which was two-thirds of the entire estimated cost. St. Louis' parish was organized in 1850, but the church building was not completed until two years later. The interior, while it would be regarded to-day as severely plain, was then regarded as artistically ornate. The walls were papered, and an organ was built into the structure by Mr. Helinkamp. Father Lebel, on all sides, was conceded to have accomplished a great work, but the arbitrary policy enforced by Bishop O'Regan resulted in his dismissal from the diocese shortly before January 1, 1857.*

In October, 1857, the pastorate of St. Louis devolved upon Father Le Meister, who, warned by the experience of his predecessor, declared that under no circumstances whatever would he have anything to do with the administration of the financial affairs of the parish, which was accordingly placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of Daniel Franchere, Toussaint Menard, Narcisse Lebeau, J. B. Valiquette and P. F. Rofinot. The last-named gentleman served

as chairman, and managed the finances of the parish with unswerving fidelity, and with the same sound judgment and assiduous care which he devoted to his own business. Early in 1858, Bishop O'Regan objected to the church standing upon leased ground. A decidedly bitter controversy then arose between the diocesan prelate and some of the prominent parishioners of St. Louis. The latter were ready to consent to the removal of the church, but demurred to the location fixed upon by Bishop O'Regan. His lordship was willing to waive this point, but insisted that the title to the site should be vested in himself as a "corporation sole." The congregation had appointed a committee consisting of Father Le Meister, Mr. Poncelet, the Belgian consul, Dr. Henrotin, Dr. Roger and P. F. Rofinot, who had selected a different site from that chosen by the bishop and had entered into an agreement to pay one-fourth cash and the balance in three years. Of course the title could not pass until the last payment had been made, and this fact gave the bishop a powerful leverage. A stormy conference between O'Regan and Rofinot was held. The latter sought to invoke the aid of the civil courts, but was advised that his chances of redress were small. The bishop lost no time. He had bought two lots on Sherman street, north of Polk, and thither the church building was moved, and on the first Sunday in May, by Bishop O'Regan's instructions, the structure was elevated on timbers to a height of four feet above the sidewalk. The doors were closed against the parishioners, who had paid for the use of their pews, until the following November. Father Le Meister being a man of pre-eminently peaceful disposition, and having been silenced by his bishop, had turned over to Mr. Rofinot his subscription book, together with all the money collected, and left Chicago early in the controversy. Rev. Dr. McMullen became pastor in October, 1859, but being elevated to the vicar generalship in 1860 by Bishop Foley, his pastorate thereupon terminated. His successors, with

* It is due to Father Lebel to say that after leaving Chicago he went at once to Detroit, where he was promptly assigned, by the bishop of that diocese, to the pastorate of the church at Kalamazoo, a most desirable charge, remaining there as parish priest until 1878, when he died among parishioners by whom he was cordially beloved and deeply revered.

the dates of their appointment, were as follows: Rev. Joseph P. Roles, 1860; Rev. John Mackin, 1861; Rev. J. H. Grogan, 1862; Rev. A. Broderick, 1864; Rev. Patrick Conway, 1865; Rev. Patrick Noonan, 1866. Father Noonan remained in charge until the building was consumed in the great fire of October, 1871. Before this time there had been a large admixture of Irish Catholics in the congregation; and between the latter and the French there had not existed the utmost harmony. Partly in consequence of this lack of *entente cordiale* the parish of Notre Dame de Chicago was created for the French early in 1864, and on March 5, 1865, Bishop Duggan dedicated a new church for this congregation at the northwest corner of Halsted and Congress streets.

The parish of St. Michael's was created, with the approbation of Bishop Van de Velde, in 1852. The German Catholics in the north division, early in that year, found their church accommodations too narrow to accommodate their needs. Mr. Michael Diversey generously offered to donate for the erection of a new German church a lot 130x87½ feet in size, at the northwest corner of North avenue and Church street, afterward Hudson avenue. On June 20, 1852, at a meeting of those favoring the project (which had been called by Father Anthony Kopp, pastor of St. Joseph's and vicar general of the diocese for the German-speaking Catholics) contributions for the erection of a building were solicited. Seven hundred and fifty dollars were collected, all but twenty dollars of which was expended in putting up a frame building, 40x60 feet, on the lot donated. A belfry and small bell surmounted the structure. The church was dedicated October 17, 1852, by Father Kopp, and six years later an addition was built at the north end. Some eight years afterward a brick church was erected at the corner of Eugenie and Hurlbut streets, the congregation having grown to eight hundred. Other land had been purchased meanwhile, on which had

been erected a rectory and school house. When the new church was completed the old one was devoted to school purposes and was so used until destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Father Kopp acted as temporary pastor for a few months until the appointment of Rev. August Kroemer, in November. Rev. Eusebuis Kaiser was in charge from May 15, 1853, to September 29, 1854, his successor being Rev. Joseph Zoegel, who left, under a cloud, in November, 1858. For the next four months Father Anthony Saeger was pastor, being relieved at his own request. Rev. Alois Hatala succeeded him, but, in consequence of difficulties with his parishioners his pastorate did not last longer than nine months. A considerable interregnum supervened, until, in February, 1860, the parish was placed in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. The first priest of this order to become pastor was the Rev. Joseph Muller, whose assistants were Fathers Jacobs and Roesch. The latter became pastor in 1863, with Fathers Schaeffer and Hahn as assistant priests. Rev. Peter Zimmer followed him in 1866, assisted by Revs. Stisebergen, Kuhn and Wissel, and later by Father Rosenbauer, Oberle and Majerus. By 1870 the congregation of St. Michael's had outgrown its old building, and a large brick church—200x80 feet—was erected at the southeast corner of Hurlbut and Eugenie (then Linden) streets. A tower, surmounted by a low steeple, containing a chime of bells, added to its architectural effect. This edifice, on which some \$200,000 was expended, had not been long completed before the fire of October, 1871, consumed its steeple, the bells falling to the ground, and very nearly ruined its ornate interior. The walls, however, had been sufficiently well constructed to withstand the assault of the red-tongued demon, and remained standing. Father Zimmer continued rector until 1873, his assistants during the last two years of his pastorate being, besides Father Majerus, already mentioned, Revs. Hobzers, Van Emstede, Hahn and Victor.

Immediately after the fire a temporary frame building was put up on the southern end of the church lot, which was used until the rebuilding and repairing of the old church were completed, in 1873, at an outlay of \$40,000. Ten years afterward an additional sum of \$11,000 was expended upon interior refitting and decoration. The church having been furnished, the temporary structure was used for school purposes until 1882, when it was sold and removed. One year before (1881) a large school house, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred pupils, had been erected at the corner of North and Hudson avenues, at a cost of \$50,000. This school is under the care of the Brothers of Mary and the Sisters of Notre Dame. The clergy-house was partly rebuilt in 1872 and completed in 1876.

Not only is St. Michael's one of the most flourishing parishes in the city, embracing some two thousand families, but the church building is one of the handsomest and most imposing. The total value of the church property considerably exceeds \$300,000. Among the societies connected with the parish are the following: St. Michael's, St. Matthias, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Alphonsus, Knights of St. George, the Casino, St. Mary's Sanctuary Society and the Confraternity of the Holy Family.

In 1857 a few Catholic families resided in the neighborhood of the unpretentious convent of the Sisters of Mercy, St. James' Church. located at the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The spiritual wants of the community of the religious and of these few families were cared for by Rev. Thomas F. Kelly, who celebrated mass in the wash room of the convent. In 1858 it was resolved to erect a church building, and a frame structure was commenced on Prairie avenue near Twenty-ninth street. Prominent among the early lay promoters of Catholicism in this section of the city, who took an active part in the building of the first St. James church, were William Donahue, Robert Whalen, John Dorney and

Timothy Flannigan. The first named gentleman in particular gave liberally of time, materials and money and personally superintended the erection of the church which cost about \$3,000. Father Kelly, who also had pastoral care of the infant church of St. Bridget, continued in the pastorate until made chaplain of the Ninetieth Illinois volunteers, a regiment which was raised largely through the personal efforts of Bishop Duggan. Fathers Carrigan and Peter O'Dowd took charge of the parish during the years of his service "at the front." Upon Father Kelly's return he resumed his pastoral duties, which he discharged with fidelity until his death, which occurred in 1865. Father O'Dowd succeeded him, but died in 1866. Immediately following him came Revs. P. J. R. Murphy and P. J. Conway, the latter being transferred to St. Patrick's church in 1871. During Father Conway's pastorate, the church was enlarged and a pastor's residence built. After his assignment to his new field, Rev. Patrick W. Riordan was assigned to St. James' parish by Bishop Foley. Father Riordan was a man of profound piety and ripe attainments as a scholar and a theologian. His early studies had been begun in the old St. Mary's university, and later prosecuted at Notre Dame, Indiana, the college of the Propaganda, at Rome, the college of the Holy Ghost, at Paris, and the American college at Louvain, Belgium. From the last-named institution he graduated in 1866, returning to Chicago in the autumn of that year. Bishop Duggan seated him in the chair of dogmatic theology and church history connected with St. Mary's, which he filled until the doors of that institution were closed to students in 1868. After having successfully administered the affairs—both spiritual and temporal—of parishes at Woodstock and Joliet, he was, as has been said, installed at St. James'. For twelve years he continued to endear himself to his parishioners by his faithful devotion to their interests, to the laymen of the diocese by his able enuncia-

tion and defense of Catholic truth, and to his fellow-citizens generally by his public spirit and broad humanitarianism. In 1883 Pope Leo XIII made him coadjutor to the venerable Archbishop Alemany, of the see of San Francisco. It was with poignant sorrow that the congregation of St. James—while rejoicing at the honor conferred upon him—witnessed the sundering of relations which had been sanctified by faithful service and mutual affection.* During the pastorate of Father (now Archbishop) Riordan, the present magnificent church of St. James, on Wabash avenue, at the corner of Thirtieth street, was erected. The necessary funds were raised by the parishioners, wholly through subscriptions and collections, the pastor setting his face firmly against “fairs,” “picnics” and “bazaars” as agencies for obtaining money. When completed the church was one of the costliest and most ornate in the city. An extensive series of improvements and alterations was undertaken in 1890 and completed the following year, the outlay involved being very heavy. The result, however, was an interior of rare magnificence and beauty. The clergy of the parish at present (1894) are Rev. Hugh McGuire, pastor, with S. P. McDonnell, B. Swanson and H. G. Van Pelt, assistant priests.

The Church of the Holy Family is under the care of the Society of Jesus. Prior to 1857 the followers of Loyola Church of the Holy Family. had no clerical representative in this city. Early in that year, however, Bishop O'Regan invited Father Arnold Damen, S. J., of the diocese of Missouri, to take charge of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, then in process of building and nearly finished. Father Damen, after carefully looking over the field subsequent to his arrival, decided to decline the bishop's proposition and to venture upon the erection

of a new church in a locality which at that time was unquestionably missionary ground. This determination was in direct opposition to the advice of Bishop O'Regan, but that prelate offered no active opposition. Father Damen's choice fell upon the west side, which fact having been learned, he received offers of an eligible site near the present Union Park, with funds to aid in the erection of a building. But he preferred to go into the then sparsely inhabited district south of Van Buren street, and purchased property fronting on May street and occupying the entire block between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Perhaps he foresaw that this location was destined to be the centre of a dense population, and had in mind the familiar lines:

“Bernardus, valles, montes Benedictus amabat,
Oppida, Franciscus; magnas Ignatius urbes.”

He secured the title to the land in the spring of 1857, and a large, temporary wooden chapel on Eleventh street was opened on the fourth of the succeeding July. At the same time the building of a permanent house of worship had not been overlooked. The corner stone of a magnificent church on Twelfth street, between Blue Island avenue and May street, was laid, Father Damen being seemingly indifferent to the fact that 1857 was a year of financial panic. To collect the funds needed among Chicago Catholics would have proved an impossibility, and contributions were obtained from other American cities and from foreign countries. In 1860, the grand church was dedicated by Bishop Duggan, ten bishops and thirty priests occupying seats in the sanctuary. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Lafevre, of Detroit, Very Rev. Vicar General Dunne and Dr. Butler taking part in the ceremony. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, preached in English, and Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, in German. The music was that of Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

The edifice was plain Gothic in style, with a pointed spire, containing three bells and a

*In 1885 Archbishop Alemany closed a long career of usefulness, which had not been void of heroism, by resigning his archepiscopal function. Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan was, under ecclesiastical law, his immediate successor, and was invested with the pallium in September of that year.

clock with four dials. Two galleries ran across the rear wall, the upper one being for the choir and organ. The seating capacity on the ground floor was two thousand. The altars and statuary were especially handsome, and in 1865 a new high altar was presented by Mr. Anthony Bucher, of Chicago. An organ costing \$25,000, built by Mitchell, of Montreal, was formally opened on October 21, 1870, the funds for its purchase having been raised by the renowned pulpit orator and missionary, Rev. Cornelius F. Smarius, through lectures and personal solicitation. This magnificent house of worship passed, almost uninjured, through the great conflagration, and yet stands, in its imposing beauty, one of the chief architectural ornaments of the west side.

The Jesuit fathers have been long recognized as the champions of Catholic parochial education. Their attitude in this regard has been not only defined but aggressive. Its parallel is to be found only in the position of the Lutheran clergy. Their belief has been—from the beginning—that education, unless based upon religion, was apt to prove more dangerous than helpful to its recipient. It is not, therefore, a cause for surprise that the institution of the first Jesuit parish in Chicago should have been followed by the erection of a school-house. The growth of the parish necessitated the building of a residence, in 1862, for the clergy and other members of the order, and in 1864 a large school-house was built a few blocks east of the church, intended for the boys of the parish. The fittings were in harmony with those of the best schools in Chicago at the period of the city's history, and the attendance was large from the date of its opening. Since that time the Jesuit fathers in charge of the parish have established five educational institutions. Not only have the parish schools been enlarged and multiplied, but an institution for higher education—St. Ignatius' College—was opened in September, 1870.

The Chicago branch of the society founded by Loyola has furnished to the priesthood of this city and the Northwest some of its brightest ornaments and to the Catholic pulpit many orators whose eloquence has rendered them famous throughout the entire country. It would be difficult to speak extravagantly of the zeal, devotion, executive ability and effective oratory of Father Damen, the pioneer missionary of the Jesuit order in Chicago. When he purchased the site whereon now stands the grand edifice, which will ever form his monument, all that portion of the city was virtually unredeemed prairie. At present (1894) there are connected with the parish of the Holy Family church more than thirty thousand souls. He is a man of profound learning; a controversialist keen, yet fair and courteous; and a speaker whose power to reach and captivate the masses always fills, to overflowing, any auditorium in which it is known that he will speak. In 1892 his congregation celebrated his golden jubilee.

Father Cornelius J. Smarius was another of the eminent men who have served as pastor of this parish. He was a remarkably brilliant pulpit orator, and a volume of his lectures published under the title "Points of Controversy" passed through several editions. The last ten years of his life were spent in the conducting of missions. While thus engaged he frequently preached three times daily for weeks in succession during nine months of the year, the remaining three months being devoted to the holding of retreats for the clergy and various religious communities in different dioceses. He was a man of commanding presence, weighing over three hundred pounds and well proportioned, but even his robust constitution gave way under the violence of such a strain as this, and he died March 1, 1870, in Chicago, at the early age of forty-seven. Two days later he was buried at Calvary cemetery, his funeral sermon being preached by Rev. F. P. Garesche, S. J., of Milwaukee.

The arduous zeal of the Jesuit fathers for the advancement of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the parish has been unflagging, a striking evidence of which is afforded by the number of massive buildings erected through their efforts and under their wise guidance in the immediate vicinity of the parish. Besides those already enumerated may be mentioned the Sodality building, for the meeting of the various parish societies and guilds, erected in 1879, immediately in the rear of the church, at a cost of \$40,000, which contains, besides halls for entertainments and rooms for gatherings, a reading room and two libraries, the latter containing some four thousand volumes. St. Joseph's Home, an industrial school and temporary refuge for homeless girls, situated at the corner of May and Eleventh streets, was commenced in 1876, and finally completed in 1885, after an expenditure of \$16,000. St. Joseph's school, at the intersection of West Thirteenth and Loomis streets, furnishes instruction to four thousand pupils. The Holy Family school occupies a four story brick building, on Morgan street, south of Twelfth. It accommodates 1,650 pupils and cost \$60,000. The convent school for girls, on West Taylor street, is in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The building cost \$30,000 and the preceptors instruct one thousand children. Other schools connected with the parish are the St. Aloysius, on Maxwell street, built at a cost of \$40,000 and accommodating one thousand; the Guardian Angel, on Forquer, east of Halsted street; St. Joseph's, on West Thirteenth street, a primary school; and the convent of St. Aloysius, also on Maxwell street.

St. Columbkille's is one of the early Catholic parishes of Chicago. It was organized in 1858, and its first church building erected the following year. The first pastor was Father Ward, who died within a year after the dedication of the first house of worship, which was at Paulina and Indiana (then Owen) streets, in the northwestern section of the

city. Rev. Ward was succeeded by Father Kenney, who died in December, 1861. The present church edifice was built upon the same site, at a cost of \$150,000, in 1871. It is of great size and the style of architecture is Romanesque. The walls are of yellow stone, placed in alternate layers of smooth and rough-hewn blocks. The main entrance is on the south, and the facade is flanked by two massive quadrangular steeples. The vastness of the interior is grandly impressive. The high altar is of dark wood, richly carved and gilded, and the stations of the cross are represented by wood carvings decorated in colors. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas Burke. Besides a Sunday school numbering 1,000 there are connected with the parish various benevolent and devotional societies, prominent among which are the following: St. Columbkille's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, the Sacred Heart Society, the Promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart, the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Young Men's Association, and St. Columbkille's Temperance Cadets.

The parish of St. John's was organized in 1859, with the consent of Bishop Duggan, by Rev. John Waldron, who had been ordained at St. John's Church. Mary's on September 22, 1855, and had been previously connected with the church of St. Louis. The first church edifice was of frame, located at the corner of Clark and (old) Eighteenth streets, with a seating capacity of about 300, and at an approximate cost of \$3,500. It was dedicated on October 30th of that year, by Bishop Duggan, assisted by Revs. Higgenbotham, Dillon, Damen, Dunne and Waldron. This was enlarged in 1864 and again in 1866, when its pews could accommodate nearly or quite 1,500. In 1868 Father Waldron was granted an assistant—Rev. T. Leydon—and from 1870 to 1873 Father P. H. McGuire acted in that capacity. Father Waldron was conspicuous not only for piety but also for public spirit, it being, in no small degree, due to his efforts

St. Columbkille's
Church.

that the Rock Island and the Lake Shore railroads were compelled to vacate Clark street between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets, in 1876. On October 7, 1877, the corner stone of a new and larger church was laid, and four years later (lacking five days) the congregation entered into occupancy of its new home. The cost of the new building (ignoring the value of the site) was \$130,000. The interior was deeply impressive as originally constructed, and has been rendered more ornate by later contributions of the parishioners. The building of the Western Indiana railroad, reference to which is made in another chapter, cut the parish in two, and resulted in the enforced withdrawal of more than 200 families, some of whom took up their residence in other sections of the city. Nevertheless, the zeal which induced the founding of the church and the devotion which had led to its development were not gone, and St. John's is today one of the leading Catholic parishes in Chicago. Its parochial schools are among the largest and best equipped in the city. The present school house was erected in 1869, at an outlay of \$75,000, and has been considerably enlarged and greatly improved. The boys' department is under charge of the Christian Brothers, while the girls receive instruction from the Sisters of Mercy. In 1884 the congregation celebrated with deep affection the twenty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of Father Waldron's pastorate.

St. Jarlath's, although by no means the largest, is one of the most prominent Catholic parishes in the west division of the city. Its limits embrace an area of desirable residence property, and within them are embraced comparatively few of the very poor. In respect of intelligence and wealth, the congregation of St. Jarlath's compares favorably with any of the same size—Catholic or Protestant—on the "West Side." It was organized in 1869, the first pastor being Rev. Father Grogan, who was succeeded (in 1872)

by Rev. Thomas F. Cashman. The original site selected was at the southeast corner of Jackson street and Hermitage avenue, and the first church building (a temporary frame structure) was erected there. Later, in 1869, another building was put up on Hermitage avenue, about half way between Jackson and VanBuren streets. It was two stories in height, the lower floor being used for a parochial school and the upper as a church. During the early years of Father Cashman's pastorate the congregation grew rapidly, and the inadequacy of this building to its wants was keenly felt, alike by priest and people. In 1884 the corner-stone of a new stone church (65x150 feet), fronting on Jackson street, was laid and solemnly blessed by Archbishop Feehan. The completion of the new church was accomplished largely through the personal efforts of the devoted pastor. Father Cashman, from the outset, discouraged (and still discourtenances) the resort to church fairs, picnics, etc., etc., as a means of raising funds for parish or general benevolent purposes. The liberality of the congregation, thus incited and stimulated, sufficed for the erection of the new temple, which is one of the most handsome (for its size) in Chicago. It was dedicated on October 24, 1886, the solemn ritual of the Latin church being performed by Archbishop Feehan, with every circumstance which added to its impressive grandeur.

The territorial limits of the parish were somewhat abridged by the organization of St. Malachy's, yet its numerical growth has been steady, although gradual. At present (1894) it embraces some six hundred families, about 3,000 souls.

Father Cashman, while an able pulpit orator and a controversialist of rare power, is a man of broad humanitarian views. He is thoroughly imbued with the "enthusiasm of humanity" as far as that rather ambiguous term recognizes the universal brotherhood, resting upon a common Fatherhood. Acting upon this conviction, he has organized St.

Jarlath's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, which society, as an almoner, recognizes no distinction of race or creed. Black or white, Jew or Christian, Catholic or Protestant, every man cast in the image of his Maker, has an indubitable claim upon the loving sympathy which St. Vincent de Paul inculcated upon his followers. Supplementary to this, Father Cashman has organized the St. Jarlath's Aid Society, a confraternity of the women of the parish, who, through intuition, guided by piety, are often able to reach and alleviate cases of want where men's harsher judgment fails. Other societies connected with St. Jarlath's, whose character is more purely devotional, are the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Children of Mary and the St. Aloysius Society. The two latter are, respectively, for the girls and boys of the congregation, their aim being religious education and the development of a spirit of piety through a monthly approach to the Holy Eucharist.

A model parochial school is connected with the parish. A new school house, fitted with all modern improvements, was erected in 1892, where some 450 children receive both secular and religious education, under the instruction of the Sisters of St. Dominic; who occupy a well-arranged house upon the church property.

When the old church building ceased to be used as a house of worship, it was devoted to general parish purposes. An organization of the young men of the parish was perfected soon after the erection of the new church by Father T. J. O'Connor, one of the assistant priests. Father O'Connor proved himself an enthusiast in this direction. With the cordial support of his immediate superior, Father Cashman, he has built up the "Young Men's Lyceum," a society which aims to provide for the young men of the parish many of the conveniences of a club. A fairly equipped gymnasium has been located in the former church audience room, which is now provided with a stage and dressing-rooms for the giving of musical and

other entertainments. Billiard rooms and a place for holding meetings are also provided. A small but reasonably well selected library has been donated by individual members of the parish, and all innocent recreations are encouraged within the building except card-playing. The members resolutely prohibited this because of the inherent danger of its associations. The gymnasium is open two evenings of the week, under proper supervision, to the young ladies and the boys of the parish, respectively.

Father Cashman was quick to feel the suffering of the poor during the period of distress which began in the autumn of 1893. Through his efforts a fund was raised for the temporary accommodation and sustenance of a section of the vast migratory army of the unemployed. The old church was converted into a barracks, where were housed, night after night, a force sufficient to tax its utmost capacity—sometimes reaching up into the hundreds. Father Cashman was financially supported by the generous co-operation of his people. In connection with this lodging house and refectory, efforts were put forth—and with no little success—to secure work for those who were most deserving, according to their capacity. Here also, the pastor received the hearty support of his congregation.

A peculiar feature of the Sunday evening services at St. Jarlath's church is the congregational singing. This was introduced by Father Cashman in 1892, and has proved an unqualified success. One evening each week is devoted to instruction of the congregation in vocal music; and the "singing school," held in the general assembly room of the parochial school building, is attended alike by those whose silvered hair is "a crown of glory" and by the young, whose fresh voices are here trained to the worship of Almighty God.

The limits of St. Jarlath's parish include the Cook County Hospital, and the calls upon the pastor and his assistants to attend the sick and injured at that institution are

numerous and peremptory, constituting a severe tax upon their time, health and Christian fortitude. Rev. Father Cox has been especially assigned to this onerous task, and his grave, kindly face is well known in the wards, where he has so often administered the last sacraments to the dying and imparted new hope—both for this world and that which is to come—to the convalescent.

The rapid growth of population in the west division of the city during the decade between 1880 and 1890, no less than the extension of manufacturing industries in that direction, rendered necessary the multiplication of Catholic parishes in that section. St. Malachy, parish was organized in June, 1882, being carved out of the parish of St. Jarlath, and on July 3rd a temporary wooden structure was erected in seven hours by the combined efforts of the parishoners themselves, who worked with that unflagging zeal which is awakened only by devotion. Over this hastily constructed building (familiarily known to the members of the congregation as "the ark") the stars and stripes floated on the morning of the following day—July 4th. In August, 1883, work was commenced on a permanent edifice, which was roofed over by the next Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1883, and completed and dedicated on December 21, 1884. It is a handsome stone structure, 125 by 64 feet in dimensions, of the mediaeval English style of architecture, and stands on the southeast corner of Western avenue and Walnut street. The congregation numbers some four thousand souls. Rev. Thomas Pope Hodnett has been the pastor since the formation of the parish, having as assistants at various times, Revs. Mackin, McGrath, Flood, Hitchcock, Woulfe, Brooks and Lutrell. On a lot adjoining the church, on Western avenue, stands the parochial school house, also of stone, where Sunday school is also held, the average attendance upon the latter being six hundred. Connected with the church are various organizations of a benevolent and

religious character, as follows: a conference of the St. Vincent de Paul society, a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, the Society of the Sacred Heart, a Young Ladies' Sodality, an Altar and Rosary Society, and two societies for children, known as St. Agnes' Sodality and St. Stanislaus Society.

The parish of St. Elizabeth was formed in 1881. The first church occupied by the congregation was on Dearborn street, near Root street. By 1884, this was found poorly adapted to the requirements of the parishioners, and a new building was erected at the corner of State and Forty-first streets, that year. Eight years later (1892) the congregation of St. Elizabeth had so grown in numbers and wealth, that it was determined to build a new church, which should be at once more ample in its accomodations and more ornate in its architecture. Accordingly a site was purchased one block east, at the corner of Forty-first street and Wabash avenue, and a larger and handsomer house of worship erected thereon. The old church was then converted into a parochial school-house. The parish is made up of about 850 families, and a floating population of some 300 people. Ever since its organization it has been under the pastoral care of Rev. D. J. Riordan, a brother of the Most Reverend Dr. Riordan, the eminent Archbishop of California. The Sunday school connected with the church is small, not more than 100 children being in attendance. It is intended only for children who do not attend the parochial school. The latter receive religious instruction at that institution. A conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is located in the parish and does effective charitable work among the poor.

Other Catholic parishes in Chicago, with the names of their pastors (1893), were as follows:

All Saints', Rev. E. J. Dunne; Chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, Rev. D. S. Mahoney; Notre Dame de Chicago, Rev. A. L. Ber-

St. Malachy's
Church.

St. Elizabeth's
Church.

geron; Our Lady of Good Counsel (Bohemian), Rev. J. F. Jedlicka; Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Rev. P. O'Brien; Our Lady of Sorrows, Rev. Hugh Crevier, O. S.; The Annunciation B. V. M., Rev. O'Gara McShane; The Assumption B. V. M. (Italian), Rev. Sostheneous Moretti, O. S.; The Blessed Sacrament, Rev. J. M. Dunne; The Holy Angels, Rev. Dennis A. Tighe; The Holy Cross, Rev. D. Hishen; The Holy Rosary, Rev. P. J. Tinan; The Immaculate Conception, Rev. P. T. Butler; The Nativity, Rev. Joseph M. Cartam; The Sacred Heart, Rev. Michael J. Corbett, S. J.; The Visitation, Rev. D. F. McGuire; Holy Trinity, Rev. D. M. Thiele; Immaculate Conception (German), Rev. P. L. Biermann; Immaculate Conception (Polish), Rev. S. M. Pyplatz; St. Adelbert's (Polish), Rev. J. Rudziejewski; St. Agnes, Rev. J. Hemlock; St. Aloysius (German), Rev. A. J. Thiele; St. Alphonsus (German); Rev. J. H. Schagemann; St. Ann's, Rev. P. M. Flannagan; St. Anthony of Padua (German), Rev. Peter Fischer; St. Augustine's, (German), Rev. S. Forstman; St. Bernard's, Rev. Bernard P. Murray; St. Boniface (German), Rev. Clement Venn; St. Brendan's, Rev. M. T. Mackin; St. Bridget's Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling, V. G.; St. Casimir's (Polish), Rev. F. X. Kroll; St. Cecilia's, Rev. E. A. Kelly; St. Charles Borromeo, Rev. Patrick D. Gill; St. Francis de Sales, Rev. F. M. Bay; St. Francis Xavier, Rev. E. Goldschmidt; St. Gabriel's, Rev. M. I. Dorney; St. George's, Rev. J. Dittmars; St. Hedwig's (Polish), Rev. Joseph Barzinski; St. John's, Very Rev. Thaddeus J. Butler, D. D., R. D.; St. John Nepomucene's (Bohemian), Rev. Francis Bobal; St. Joseph's (French), Rev. J. C. Lasage; St. Joseph's (Polish), Rev. V. Zaleski; St. Josaphat's (Polish), Rev. J. Lange; St. Kevin's Rev. Timothy O'Sullivan; St. Lawrence, Rev. S. Maloney; St. Leo's, Wright avenue, Rev. P. A. L. Egan; St. Louis's, Pullman, Rev. T. Quimet; St. Martin's (German), Rev. J. Schaefer; St. Mary's (German), Riverdale, attended from St. Joseph's; St. Mary's of

Perpetual Help (Polish), Rev. S. Nawocki; St. Mathias, Rev. M. E. Erz; St. Mauritius, Rev. J. M. Genuit; St. Michael's (German), Rev. F. Luette, C. SS. R.; St. Nicolas (German), Rev. Theodore Bonifas; St. Patrick's, South Chicago, Rev. M. Van de Laar; St. Paul's (German), Rev. Geo. Heldman; SS. Peter and Paul, South Chicago, Rev. Geo. Rathz; St. Philip's, Rev. P. J. McDonnel; St. Pius', Rev. F. S. Henneberry; St. Procopius' (Bohemian), Rev. Nepomuck Jaeger, O. S. B.; St. Rose of Lima, Rev. Dennis Hayes; St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Superior Very Rev. Simon Chas. Kobrzynski, C. R., Rector, Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C. R.; St. Stephen's, Rev. Dominic Egan; St. Sylvester's, Rev. P. J. Agnew; St. Teresa's (German), Rev. Mathias W. Barth; St. Thomas', Rev. J. J. Carroll; St. Viateur's, Very Rev. C. Fournier, P. S. V.; St. Vincent de Paul's, Rev. E. Smith; St. Vitus, attended from St. Procopius, by Rev. Valentine Kohlbeck, O. S. B.; St. Wenceslaus (Bohemian), Rev. Joseph Molitor.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This denomination began its existence in Chicago with a membership of seven persons, as follows: M. H. Baldwin and wife, Dr. L. S. Major, John Saunders and wife, and Mrs. and Miss Dickey. An organization was effected as early as 1850, but there was no regular preacher until 1852, when Rev. L. Cooley assumed the pastorate. The place of meeting for religious worship was in a room situated in the third story of J. H. Reed's drug store at No. 148 Lake street. These quarters were occupied for nearly twelve months, when the society removed to the Gleason's school house, on Jefferson street, near Monroe. Becoming dissatisfied with the latter location, it sought and obtained permission to use the United States Court room in the Saloon Building.

Mr. Cooley was succeeded by Elder Baldwin, who was followed by Rev. Charles D. Egan, a brother of Dr. William B. Egan.

The early history of the denomination in Chicago was marked by numerous dissensions. The first of these occurred under the pastorate of Mr. Egan, who, for some reason or other, became so cordially disliked by certain members of his flock that he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. This action on his part was a blow to the society, which had scarcely obtained a firm foothold in the city. Only a few members of the congregation remained steadfast in their denominational faith. Among those were H. H. Honoré and wife, B. L. Honoré and wife, and Dr. L. S. Major.

Mr. H. H. Honoré was not idle in this emergency. He was fully determined that the church should have a pastor. For a time temporary supplies filled the pulpit, among them being the Revs. John O'Kane, Love H. Jamison, S. K. Hoshouer, J. D. Benedict, Curtis J. Smith and Alexander Campbell. As a result of Mr. Honoré's exertions, a call was extended to Rev. M. N. Lord, who began his labors in December, 1857, and closed his pastorate in June, 1860.

Mr. Lord proved "worthy of his hire." Not only did he build up the congregation, but during the period of his ministration a new church edifice was erected on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and what was then known as Rucker street, subsequently called Center avenue. In securing funds for the erection of this building, Mr. Lord was efficiently aided by Rev. Allen Robbins, of Ohio, who visited Chicago, and through whose agency numerous subscriptions were obtained.

The new church was a frame structure, one story in height, and thirty-six by thirty-eight and one-half feet in size, there being a small tower, in which was no bell. After the contract for its erection had been let, no time was lost in its completion, it having been commenced on May 28, 1858, and dedicated on July 4th of the same year. Rev. D. M. Henderson conducted the dedicatory services. Dr. L. S. Major and H. H. Honoré, being the moneyed men of the con-

gregation, contributed most of the funds necessary for the building of the church.

Succeeding the Rev. Mr. Henderson were the following pastors: N. S. Bastian, from July, 1861, to June, 1862; W. F. Black, from 1862 to 1865; John S. Sweeney, from 1865 to 1866 and B. H. Smith from 1866 to 1867.

In 1866, Dr. Major and Mr. Honoré bought for the congregation an edifice which had been previously occupied by the St. James Episcopal congregation and the building on Monroe street was sold to the Episcopalians, who removed it across the river, locating it on Market, between Harrison and Twelfth streets, and christening it St. Stephen's.

In 1867, Mr. Smith was succeeded by Mr. D. P. Henderson, who had once before sustained the same relation to the congregation.

The selection of a site on the north side did not prove satisfactory to the members of the congregation, a majority of whom were residents of the south division. In consequence there sprang up a feeling of discontent, and once more Dr. Major and Mr. Honoré came to the rescue. In 1868, these gentlemen bought, for the use of the church of their denomination, a building which had been previously occupied by St. Luke's Episcopal congregation, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street. The history of this building is somewhat peculiar. It was originally constructed for the use of the Universalists, by whom it was sold to the Olivet Presbyterian society, from whom the title passed to Mr. Cole, who, with other ardent workers in the Episcopal church, bought it with a view of establishing St. Luke's mission.

The dedicatory services were conducted by the pastor, Mr. Henderson, who preached in the morning and evening of the first Sunday. A fire brand was thrown, however, on this day by the preferment of a request by a portion of the congregation to Rev. John S. Sweeney to occupy the pulpit at an afternoon service. This action gave great offence to Mr. Henderson, whose feelings in reference

thereto prompted his resignation, which was as promptly accepted, and he was succeeded by Mr. Sweeney

A part of the congregation sympathized with the former pastor, and the church was rent in twain. Those who followed Mr. Henderson, headed by E. B. Stevens, purchased a site for a new building at the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Stevens advanced the money wherewith to pay for the lot, and also furnished the greater part of the cash necessary for the construction of the edifice subsequently erected thereon.

The subsequent history of the denomination, for some years, is a story of heartburning and dissensions. The nomenclature of the two congregations, who were—in a certain sense—rivals, was dictated by the simple question of locality. The seceders called themselves the Indiana avenue church, while those who adhered to the clerical charge of Mr. Sweeney adopted the title of the Wabash avenue church. Between the two congregations there was no *entente cordiale*. Changes of pastors occurred as follows: In the Indiana avenue church, Mr. Burgess succeeded Mr. Henderson in 1870; and in the Wabash avenue church, Mr. Sweeney gave way to Mr. Errett in 1869.

The two congregations continued to pursue their own separate courses until the fire of October, 1871. In this common misfortune previous dissensions were forgotten, and a union of the conflicting elements was effected. The first question to be passed upon was the selection of a pastor. A portion of the members were disposed to extend a call to the Rev. Isaac Errett, while an influential section favored Rev. O. A. Burgess. Mr. Errett declined to take part in the controversy, preferring that his brother in the ministry, Mr. Burgess, should be chosen pastor. The latter remained in this office until 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Howe, who in turn was followed by Rev. Isaac Errett, in 1874.

In this year another source of dissension arose, springing out of the debt of the Indiana avenue church, which had been mortgaged for \$20,000, at ten per cent. per annum. Mr. Stevens had paid, personally, two years' interest, amounting to \$4,000. He was naturally anxious to be reimbursed, and suggested that, as the congregation was occupying the church property on which he was paying interest, it might be as well to adopt some plan of compromise. Through the exertions of Mr. Stevens a foreclosure was avoided, and the mortgage renewed at seven per cent. interest. The same lack of harmony continued to mark the church's history down to 1878, when fifty members seceded and formed the South Side church, which occupied premises at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street.

In 1882 the two congregations again united. Following is the list of pastors of each during this period of division: South Side—Revs. W. D. Owens, Parsons, and J. W. Allen; First Church—G. W. Sweeney and O. A. Burgess. At the consolidation, Rev. Henry Schell Lobinger became the pastor, and the corporate title of the organization became the Central Church. The present pastor is the Rev. W. F. Black.

This religious society was organized Aug. 25, 1872, and services were at first held in Grow's Hall, at 517 West Madison street. It owed its origin to the denominational sympathies of many residents of the west side, and was one of the first churches of this creed formed in that populous section of the city. Eight years later (1880) the church's increase in numbers and wealth warranted the erection of a new edifice, on Oakley avenue, near Jackson boulevard. The first pastor was Rev. George G. Mullins, who occupied the pulpit from 1872 to 1874. Following him came Revs. Knowles Shaw (1875 and '76), A. J. White (1877-'78), Charles H. Caton (1879-'80), D. J. Halmes (1881-'82), M. N. Lord (1883-'86), C. A. Shirley (1887-'89), John Carnduff

(1890-'93). The present church membership (1893) numbers about 125, all of whom take an active interest in church work. The average attendance upon the Sunday-school is about 140. The Ladies' Aid Society is a valuable auxiliary to the church's practical work.

Other churches of this denomination in this city are: Christian Church (colored), 2719 Dearborn street, pastor, Rev. Alexander Campbell; North Side, corner of Lincoln and Sheffield avenues, pastor, W. F. Black; West Side, 303 and 305 Western avenue, Rev. John W. Allen, pastor. Rev. Dr. Allen has been for ten years the pastor of the Western Avenue Church. Under his devoted care the growth of the parish has been phenomenal and a costly new building is (in 1894) in process of erection and approaching completion.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The disciples of Emanuel Swedenborg, in Chicago, may be said to be comparatively few in number, yet this sect contains many men of sincere piety, broad culture and large wealth. Probably the first professor of this faith to arrive in this city was J. Young Scammon, who took up his residence here in 1835. Indeed, it may be questioned whether Mr. Scammon was not the first Swedenborgian to settle in Northern Illinois. He was an ardent believer, and immediately upon his arrival began to conduct services on each Sunday morning in his own office. History has not preserved the record of those who attended these services, but the doctrine of Swedenborg warranted any member of the universal church in regarding himself as a separate church entity. The creed—perhaps because of its abstruseness—does not appear, at first, to have made rapid progress, Mr. Scammon's first convert having been made in 1836. He was a young merchant by the name of Vincent S. Lovell, and he afterwards participated in Mr. Scammon's Sunday morning service. In 1837, Mr. Scammon married

Miss Mary Ann H. Dearborn, of Bath, Me., who was of the same faith as himself. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Scammon resided at the City Hotel, and here, on Sunday mornings, they were joined in their private parlor by Mr. Lovell, when the three united in worship. These services were afterwards conducted at Mr. Scammon's house on Clark street, and later in his office in the Saloon Building, at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets. By small degrees the number of those in attendance increased, and the common council room was used as a place of meeting, and later a large room in the upper story of the city hall, and subsequently, as the membership increased, services were held in the Saloon Hall itself.

On July 6, 1839, the Illinois Association was formed at Canton, Fulton county, which organization controls the general body of the church in this city. The call for the convening of this body was issued June 3, 1839, and read as follows:

"To the Receivers of the Heavenly Doctrine of the New Jerusalem in the State of Illinois:

"Dear Brethern:—Believing that the time has come for the Receivers of the Heavenly Doctrine in this State to take more decided measures to co-operate with the Divine Providence in disseminating the doctrines of the new dispensation, we respectfully invite you to assemble at Canton, Fulton county, on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th days of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

"The object of the meeting is to bring our scattered energies together by forming acquaintance with each other, and thereby extending the social sphere of the Church, and to take such steps as may be deemed essential, in our isolated condition, to enable us to come more fully into order.

"It is earnestly desired that every receiver who can conveniently attend will not fail to be present, and such as cannot be present will communicate to the meeting by letter on the following subjects:

"The residence of the receiver; the number of New Church books in possession; the number of receivers and readers in the vicinity; the names of persons to whom commun-

ications may be addressed; the disposition to contribute toward obtaining a New Church minister to visit and preach at the various places where there are receivers in this State; and such other information as may be deemed of interest to the Church.

"J. Young Scammon,
"Jonas Rawalt,
"John F. Randolph."

John F. Randolph, of Fulton county, was chosen president and Mr. Scammon, secretary. On the Sunday morning following a permanent organization was effected by the election of Mr. Randolph as president, Caleb North, of Peoria county, secretary, and Jonas Rawalt, treasurer. One of the prominent features of the gathering was an address by Mr. Scammon setting forth the doctrine of the New Jerusalem church. No meeting was held in the following year, owing to the fact that no minister could be present.

The Central Convention sent Rev. Lemuel C. Belding, of Pennsylvania, as a missionary to Illinois in 1841. He organized a small society at Canton, which was probably the second ever formed in this State. Another meeting of the Illinois association was held in 1842, when Rev. T. O. Prescott—sometimes known as O. Prescott Miller—preached. In 1842, an invitation was extended by the association to Rev. John Randolph Hibbard to become its general minister. He visited Illinois and was afterward made superintendent of the association, a position which he filled until 1879. It is largely due to his efforts that the church in this State grew up.

In 1843, the "Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem" was organized and legally incorporated as a religious body. The membership at first consisted only of Mr. and Mrs. Scammon and Mr. Lovell, but the object of the organization was to secure the benefits of a State law providing that such religious societies in any town on the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal might receive from the canal lands, as a donation, a lot upon which to erect a church building. Owing to the fact that this privilege did not extend beyond the close of the year, the incorpora-

tion was effected on September 2d. Mr. Scammon succeeded in securing a desirable site, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, its dimensions being seventy-six by one hundred and seventy-one feet. On the day of the organization, the society adopted for its platform the three essentials of the church, as contained in number 259 of Swedenborg's treatise on the Divine Providence, as follows: 1. The acknowledgement of the Divinity of the Lord. 2. The acknowledgement of the Sanctity of the Word. 3. The life which is called Charity. The three members above mentioned signed these articles of faith. Religious services continued to be held in the Saloon Building, the congregation gradually increasing.

The next annual meeting was held on March 23, 1847, when the following additional members of the society were received into fellowship upon their subscribing to the articles of faith: William E. Jones, Joseph K. C. Forrest, John E. Wheeler, John Sears, Jr., Franklin Scammon, Thomas L. Forrest, George R. Bills and Prof. James V. Z. Blaney. J. Young Scammon and Vincent S. Lovell were elected the first trustees. At another meeting of the congregation, held February 25, 1849, the number of trustees were increased and a new election held, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen: J. Young Scammon, William E. Jones, George R. Bills, James V. Z. Blaney, John Sears, Jr., John E. Wheeler and Hugh G. Clark. The executive committee consisted of Messrs. Scammon, Jones and Bills. Thomas L. Forrest was made secretary and Franklin Scammon treasurer. The congregation not having any regular pastor, Joseph K. C. Forrest was chosen leader and he conducted religious services in the Saloon Building for several months. Lectures were irregularly delivered by Rev. George Field.

By February, 1849, the membership of the society had increased to twenty-one, and Rev. Mr. Hibbard was invited to visit Chicago for the purpose of consecrating the organization as a church. The ceremony of

consecration took place at the residence of Mr. Scammon, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, on February 25, 1849. Following the religious service, a vote was taken authorizing the executive committee to invite Rev. Mr. Hibbard to become pastor of the society and to make such provisions for his support as might be necessary. The committee, acting on this resolution, extended a call to Mr. Hibbard, at a salary of \$800, which was accepted, and on January 1, 1850, that gentleman, together with his wife, united with the society.

At the same meeting at which it was voted to extend a call to Mr. Hibbard the trustees were authorized to lease lands which had been obtained from the State for a period not exceeding five years. The leases were accordingly made out to various individuals, who proceeded to erect buildings thereupon. In 1851 the society abandoned the Saloon Building as a place of worship and rented rooms in a building erected by Harrison Newhall, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. Mr. Hibbard proved a satisfactory pastor, and under his ministrations the Sunday congregations steadily increased. In January, 1852, the treasurer reported that the society was out of debt and had a small balance in the treasury. Three years later a school house was purchased, located on the north side of Adams street, between Wabash avenue and State street, and the congregation assembled there for worship. This structure having been destroyed by fire in the winter of 1857-8, the society purchased an old church belonging to the Second Presbyterian congregation and removed the edifice to a lot on Harrison street, between Wabash avenue and State street. Here the congregation continued to hold services until 1861-2 when a commodious stone building was erected at the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street at a cost of \$18,000. It was Norman Gothic in architecture and was ornamented by a tower which rose to a height of 175 feet. Its dimensions were 50 by 70 feet, and it was conveniently arranged, the basement being

adapted to the holding of social meetings and containing a pastor's study, library room and janitor's residence. This church was consumed by the fire of 1871, the loss to the society by that conflagration being \$15,000.

During that year Mr. Hibbard's health failed and he was given leave of absence to visit Europe. His assistant, Rev. Calvin Noble, assumed the duties of the position during his absence. When he returned the society divided, a portion of the members forming a new organization with Mr. Noble as pastor, while the remainder continued under the care of Mr. Hibbard. Mr. Noble resigned after a few years and the society which had employed him dissolved.

The new church Temple is located at the corner of Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, the pastor being (1893) Rev. L. P. Mercer.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Although the settlers from New England in northern Illinois brought with them their congregational creed and formed numerous church organizations under the polity of that denomination, Congregationalism did not take root in Chicago until 1851. The circumstances leading to the organization of the first church of that sect in this city were peculiar and are full of interest.

The Third Presbyterian church was organized on July 1, 1847, its membership being largely composed of those who were inclined to sympathize with the tenets of the New School Presbyterians and Congregationalists rather than with the Old School section of the Presbyterian denomination. Most of the members were of New England origin and their detestation of slavery constituted a part of their religious belief. At that period a large and influential section of the Presbyterian church was anxious to obtain from the General Assembly an outspoken denunciation of slaveholding and slaveholders. Those who identified themselves with this movement regarded the practice of

holding human beings in bondage as a sin so grievous as to demand the excision of the offenders from communion with Christian bodies. Another section of the church favored a conservative policy, and at a meeting of the General Assembly, held at Detroit in 1850, a deliverance was made upon this question of a character so non-committal as to give no little offence to the anti-slavery element in the church. This feeling was especially strong and outspoken in the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago. The first mutterings of what was to be a coming storm were heard at numerous

meetings of the congregation held during the early months of 1850. A call had been issued for the assembling of a "Christian Anti-Slavery Convention" at Cincinnati in April of that year. Philo Carpenter, who had taken a prominent part in the organization of the Third church, was chosen delegate to that body, and at the meeting at which he was elected resolutions were adopted, couched in vigorous language, declaring "that when the judicatories and boards of our church refuse to apply the laws of Christ's house to those who hold their fellow-beings in bondage; when their action recognizes those as in good standing who voluntarily hold and treat men as property; when such organizations tend rather to prolong than to destroy the existence of slavery;—in such circumstances it is the duty of those who support these organizations immediately to reform them, and if efforts to reform have proved hopeless, duty to Christ, the Divine Reformer, requires that Christians should cease to co-operate with those measures which tend to sustain rather than remove a system, the principles and practices of which are in direct hostility to that gospel which we are required to love and propagate in the world."

The Cincinnati convention was held as proposed, Mr. Carpenter being present as a delegate. At that meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the friends of pure Christianity ought to separate themselves from all slave-holding churches, and from all churches, ecclesiastical bodies and missionary organizations that are not fully divorced from the sin of slave-holding; and we, who may still be in connection with such bodies, pledge ourselves that we will, by the aid of Divine grace, conform our action in accordance with this resolution and come out from among them, unless such bodies shall speedily separate themselves from all support of, or fellowship with, slave-holding."

The sympathy of a majority of the congregation was with the resolution as given above, and throughout the remainder of the year the question of the propriety of dissolving all connection with the General Assembly was discussed at church meetings and at almost every informal gathering of members. At a meeting of the Session, held in July, resolutions were introduced which were acted upon by that body in August following, looking to the withdrawal of the Third Church from the Presbyterian communion. They were voted down, however, much to the dissatisfaction of the minority. The pastor, while himself a decided opponent of slavery, regarded the proposed action as "not scriptural and unwise." In November, 1850, a call was issued, signed by many members of the church, together with the pastor, Rev. L. H. Loss, and by members of Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the northern part of the State for a convention to be held at Peoria, on November 21, with the view of uniting the New School Presbyterians and the Congregationalists in an organization whose territorial limits should include the entire State of Illinois. The feeling which underlay this proposed movement was shown in the fourth article of the call, which read as follows:

"But above all, it will deliver those of us who are Presbyterians from our ecclesiastical connection with slave-holders, through the General Assembly, and enable us to withdraw Christian fellowship from them without

incurring the charge of violating ecclesiastical constitution by so doing."

The convention was barren of all result except a free interchange of ideas and sentiments, and in December following the pastor called a meeting of the congregation at his home, to confer upon the line of action to be adopted. A discussion took place, at the end of which it was shown that a large majority of those present were in favor of severing all connections with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and of forming connection with some ecclesiastical body which regarded the holding of slaves as being in itself a sin. The minority of the congregation, headed by their pastor, while cherishing no sympathy with slavery, doubted the expediency of any such action.

Mr. Loss, the pastor, as has been said, was a pronounced abolitionist, yet his loyalty to the creed which he had espoused prevented his acting with the malcontents.

To detail all the various gradations by which the Third Presbyterian church was rent in twain would be to weary the reader by a virtual repetition of the history already given. The difference between the two factions was irreconcilable, and the vacillating attitude of the pastor was not of a character to restore confidence. The outcome of what had nearly approached a schism was a disintegration of the church.

The Presbytery was not slow in assuming the judicial functions with which it was vested under the constitution of the denomination, and the recalcitrant members—who, by the way, constituted the majority of the congregation—were duly disciplined. The result was a division of the church, the expelled members, seventeen in number, with Philo Carpenter at their head, determining to found a society which should have no affiliation with slavery or with those who believed that the "Divine Institution" had its origin in the curse pronounced upon Ham and his descendants. The minority succeeded in invoking upon the heads of the majority the fulmination of ecclesiastical anathemas by

the Presbytery. In addition to those expelled there were twenty-five who had signed a paper disapproved by the Presbytery, but who were allowed to withdraw from the church in the regular way, for the reason that they had taken no part in the church meetings which the ecclesiastical court characterized as "disorderly and disorganizing." The withdrawals comprised forty-two out of a total membership scarcely exceeding sixty. The minority was left in possession of the church property, with the exception of a "lean-to," which had been erected by Mr. Carpenter, and which, not having been paid for, remained still under his own control. The seceders were without pastor, yet they held religious services in this frame addition to the old church building until the movement had so far grown in strength and importance that it was considered possible to organize a new society, which should be ecclesiastically associated with the Congregational denomination.

About the middle of April, 1851, it was determined to organize a society, in regular

form, to be known as the *Organization of the First Church.*

First Congregational Church of Chicago, this action having been taken at a meeting of the congregation held about that time. On the fifth of the following month negotiations were commenced for the purchase of a lot, to be used as a site, at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and it was decided to complete the organization on May 22nd. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and articles of faith, and on the day appointed a council convened, pursuant to a call duly issued, for the purpose indicated. The members of this ecclesiastical body were as follows: Rev. William B. Dodge, of Milburn; Rev. B. F. Parson and L. Fundy, of Waukegan; Rev. N. C. Clark and H. Brooks, of Elgin; Rev. Alanson Alvord and L. H. Hatch, of Downer's Grove; Rev. Lucian Farnham, of Newark; Rev. Daniel H. Miller and W. J. Strong, of Aurora; and Rev. George S. F. Savage and Alonzo Harvey, of St. Charles.

Rev. William B. Dodge was chosen moderator, Rev. B. F. Parsons, scribe, and Rev. Timothy Lyman, from the Denmark Association, Iowa, was invited to a seat as member of the council. The usual preliminary inquiries were made. The articles of faith prepared by the committee were examined and approved. The credentials of applicants to membership by letter were also inspected and declared satisfactory, and the Christian character of those who had no credentials was investigated and found to be all that could be desired. This step having been taken, the organization was effected without further delay. The membership at first consisted of forty-eight, that being the number of those who assented to the articles of faith and were received into covenant. On the evening of the same day, religious services were held, one of the features of which was the singing of a hymn composed by B. F. Worrell, the second stanza of which ran as follows:

“ Though by men we are rejected—
Set beyond the church on earth,
Should we mourn or be dejected
If we be of heavenly birth?”

The roll of members who thus first planted in Chicago the seed of a faith which was destined afterward to prove so potent an influence in the moral development of the city was as follows:

Received without letter:—Philo Carpenter, William H. Worrell, Mrs. Mary E. Morris, Mrs. Ann T. Carpenter, John Davis, Miss Lydia Clifford, Trumbull Kent, D. E. Davis, H. B. Mills, John Sheriffs, Mrs. M. E. Davis, Walter Lull, Benjamin F. Worrell, J. H. Morris, Henry G. McArthur—fifteen. Received on credentials:—George B. Sloat, Amos Holbrook, Mrs. Isabella Warrington, Mrs. M. Mack, Elisha Clark, Mrs. Cornelia A. Clark, Hannah Bragg, Mrs. Harriet Bristol, Samuel Aiken, Mrs. S. Aiken, Cornelia Sloat, Mrs. Sophronia Crowford, Mrs. Jane Mason, Mrs. Ella Holbrook, Leverett H.

Holbrook, Mrs. Susan A. Holbrook, Mrs. Sophia Holbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth Ready, Mrs. Emeline Kent, Mrs. Elvira P. Belden, Mrs. Esther E. Graffrey, Mrs. Mary Andrews, William Rawson, Mrs. S. Rawson, Mrs. M. T. Worrell, Mrs. E. Croner, Mrs. Julia A. Ensworth, Mrs. Sarah Lull, Abby S. Dyer, Caroline Mason, Joseph F. Lawrence, Mrs. Susan Lawrence, Caroline Mills—thirty-three.

Philo Carpenter and Elisha Clark were elected the first deacons on June 4th. Eleven additional members were received in July, six in November and six in December, making the total membership of the church on January 1st, seventy-one.

Until June, 1852, the church was without any regular pastor, and depended for preaching upon supplies. Among

Pastors of First Congregational Church. the names of those who occupied the pulpit during those thirteen months were the following: Revs. Jonathan Blanchard, Julian M. Sturtevant, J. E. Roy, Epaphras Goodman, Owen Lovejoy and J. M. Davis. Calls were extended to the Revs. J. M. Davis and Owen Lovejoy, but were declined. On June 1, 1852, an invitation was extended to Rev. J. M. Williams to assume the pastorate for six months and was accepted. He was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Nichols, and he in turn by Rev. G. W. Perkins, who was called to become permanent pastor in June, 1854. Mr. Perkins preached his first sermon on the third Sunday in September, and was regularly installed on January 8, 1855. He continued to fill his position with satisfaction to the congregation until his sudden death, which occurred November 13, 1856. He was followed by Rev. Dr. William W. Patton (from 1857 to 1867), and later (in 1868) by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., who is the present pastor. The membership has grown under Dr. Goodwin's pastorate to 1,302, although some three hundred of these may be reckoned as absentees. The weekly attendance upon Divine service varies from six hundred to one thousand.

Three church buildings have been erected and occupied by the First Church. The first (1852), on West Washington street, near Union, the second (in 1879), and the third (a rebuilding,) in 1873. The present church is located at the intersection of Washington and Ann streets. It is a stately structure of yellow stone, hewed square, with sandstone trimmings, facing on the boulevard, with three portals. The interior is simple, but beautiful. In the nave are six immense stained windows, reaching from the floor to the roof, while the transept is lighted by two windows finished like rosettes.

The First Church has been the parent of many of the congregations of this denomination throughout the city. Started as missions, they have developed into independent parishes, many of them being among the most prominent in Chicago.

Sunday school work is not neglected, the enrollment in the Sabbath school being large and the average attendance about four hundred.

Individual members of the congregation have been prominently identified with charitable work in various outside organizations, but distinctive church work, both spiritual and benevolent, is carried on through various organizations, chief of which are the following: the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, the Christian Endeavor Societies and a Chinese Sunday school.

The New England Congregational Church, one of the most influential societies of that communion in Chicago, has a history extending over forty years. Its

New England Congregational Church. organization was effected on June 15, 1853, about two years after the formation of the First church, the circumstances leading up to which have been detailed above. The same year (1853) the congregation erected a building at the corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets. For twenty-four years this structure sufficed for the people's needs, but the steady growth of the society lead to the building of a new house

of worship, which was consumed in the conflagration of 1871. A new site was purchased at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, and a new (the third) church building was dedicated on January 2, 1876, its erection having occupied nearly two years. The style of architecture is Gothic, with a commodious chapel on the northeast. The main entrance, which is on the western facade, is surmounted by an arch, flanked by granite columns, above being a rosette. Light is admitted to the audience room through three rosettes and numerous windows of richly stained glass. The ceiling of the auditorium is supported by rafters of dark wood, and a magnificent organ, costing \$7,000, is against the eastern wall. A baptismal font of antique fourteenth century design, brought from the old Scrosby church in England, is one of the features of the church's interior. The following table gives the names of the pastors of the church from the date of its organization down to the present time, with the dates of their pastorates.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook, 1853 to January 1856; Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., April 15, 1857, to April, 1859; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., September 27, 1859, to December 18, 1861; Rev. Starr N. Nichols, October 1, 1862, to May, 1865; Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D. D., November, 1865, to July 22, 1868; Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D. D., October 27, 1869, to August 17, 1877; Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., June 17, 1878, to December, 1888; Rev. James Gibron Johnson, D. D., since March, 1891.

The active membership of the church at present (1893) is about four hundred and twenty-five, and the average congregation about four hundred. Five years ago (December 12, 1888), the church established a mission at No. 388 Sedgwick street. It has gradually grown until it numbers one hundred and twelve professed members, and sustains a Sunday school where about five hundred children are taught the truths of religion. The numerical attendance upon the church Sunday school proper is about

two hundred. Connected with the church are a Ladies' Aid Society, a Ladies' Missionary Society, a Young Ladies' Guild, a Young Men's Union, and a branch of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Like many other of Chicago's prominent institutions, both religious and secular, the

Union Park
Congregational. Union Park Congregational Church had its origin in a small beginning. Its nucleus was the mission Sunday-school established in June, 1858, by the First Congregational Church on West Washington street, near Wood street, for the use of which there was erected, in the autumn of the same year, a cheap, frame structure, planned with a view to its being ultimately used as a house of worship. The directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, always in touch with any practical Christian work, early perceived the possibilities of the enterprise, and in 1859 undertook the removal of the building (a contract having been entered into with the trustees of the First church) to the corner of Ashland avenue (then Reuben street) and West Washington street. After its removal the structure was remodeled at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, it being stipulated in the contract above referred to that the title to the property should pass to the first congregational church established in that locality, which was, at that time but sparsely settled. Possession was surrendered to the Seminary in October, 1859, and the following January (1860) the professors of that institution began holding regular Sabbath services there. Rev. Drs. Joseph Haven, Franklin W. Fisk and Samuel C. Bartlett cared for the spiritual wants of a straggling congregation for nearly seven years. Meanwhile, on April 18, 1860, at a meeting held for the discussion of the project of forming a church, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for that end, including the calling of a council. This committee submitted its report at a meeting held May 7, when there was adopted a Confession of Faith and a covenant, together with a resolution recogniz-

ing "Punchard on Congregationalism" as a standard of discipline. The council convened in the Seminary chapel on May 22, 1860, all the Congregational churches of the city being represented by clerical and lay delegates. Rev. Jeremiah Porter officiated as moderator and Rev. J. H. Dill as scribe. The church was duly admitted into fellowship, nineteen members entering into covenant. In August, 1866, Rev. Charles D. Helmer accepted a call to the pastorate. He began his labors in October of the same year, and was regularly installed the following December. Prior to this (in 1865) the church building had been moved across the street, somewhat enlarged and anchored on the opposite corner of Ashland avenue and Washington street. By 1867, another enlargement was found necessary, but in 1869 (on the night of February 24th) it was burned to the ground. On August 7th, 1869, was laid the corner stone of the present magnificent structure, which was dedicated November 12, 1871. Its cost, in round numbers, was some \$200,000. The growth of the church membership has been extraordinary. On the date of Mr. Helmer's installation it was 172; when he left it was 600. Rev. David N. Vanderveer succeeded Mr. Helmer on June 6, 1876, resigning on August 31, 1878. During his pastorate 145 were admitted, but deaths and dismissions reduced the roll to 643. Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., the present pastor, was called on February 21, 1879, and entered upon his duties two months later. To-day the roll of members embraces 1,275 names, and the average congregation approximates 2,000.

The Union Park Church supports two missions, the Oakley branch, on West Indiana street, near Oakley avenue, organized in 1877, and the Porter Memorial Branch, on Paulina, between Polk and Taylor streets, established in 1883. The first named is under the pastoral care of Rev. George W. James, and has a membership of 278, with a Sunday school numbering 354, and an industrial school conducted by ladies of the church. Rev. George L. Smith is pastor of

the Porter Memorial Branch. The membership numbers 246, while the Sunday school enrollment is 411. An industrial school is also connected with this mission.

The Sunday school of the church proper has an attendance of 921. If to this number be added that of the two mission schools above mentioned, it may be seen that the total number of pupils approaches 1,700. The "home" Sabbath School is unquestionably one of the best equipped in the city. Professor George H. Rockwood is its superintendent, assisted by a staff of fourteen officers and 111 teachers (including reserves). A special feature of the school is its music, the vocal chorus being supported by a piano, cornet, flute, three violins and a violin cello, while the primary department singing is accompanied by a cabinet organ. Connected with the school is an employment committee, which aims to bring together those members of the congregation needing clerical or manual assistance, and such of the attendants upon the Sabbath school as are seeking situations.

Connected with the church are several societies for benevolent and general work, as well as of a more distinctively spiritual character, as follows: The Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, the Mission Band, the Christian Endeavor Society and the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor. As a gauge of the active benevolence of the Union Park church, it may be mentioned that during 1893 subscriptions and collections aggregated \$33,886, of which \$3,462 were devoted to city missions and kindred purposes, and \$9,121 to miscellaneous charities. Expenditures on account of the "home" church for the same period aggregated \$13,559.43.

The Leavitt Street Congregational Church, situate at the corner of West Adams and Leavitt streets, is one of the most influential religious bodies in the west division of the city. Its organization was effected on November

21, 1868, and its first edifice occupied on January 10, 1869. It stood upon the site occupied by the present structure and sufficed for the needs of the congregation for nineteen years. Rev. Moses Smith was installed as pastor in 1869 and remained in spiritual charge of the infant church for four years. Following him came Revs. Albert Bushnell (1873-1876), George H. Peeke (1876-1883), William Culbertson (1883-1885), and Theodore P. Prudden, D.D. since the last mentioned date. During the pastorate of Dr. Prudden, the need of a more commodious building was keenly felt, and the present handsome structure was erected. It was dedicated March 4, 1888. During the same year a mission was opened at the corner of Sacramento avenue and Fillmore street. At the present time (1893) the roll of members of the home church contains four hundred and ninety-one names, the average congregation being four hundred and fifty. The Sunday school is large and thoroughly equipped, the numerical attendance reaching seven hundred and forty-four. Several societies constitute efficient auxiliaries in benevolent and other church work, namely: the Ladies' Aid Society, the Young Woman's Guild, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Boys' Brigade.

The North Congregational Church (of Englewood) was formed in 1888, with Rev. Dwight L. Rood as pastor.

The North Congregational Church The congregation first worshipped in a hall at No. 5758 Wentworth avenue, but erected a building of its own in 1889, at the corner of LaSalle and Fifty-ninth streets. During this year Rev. Charles Reynolds succeeded Mr. Rood in the pastorate, the duties of which office he has continued to perform until the present time (1893). The congregation numbers some three hundred, and the active church membership is one hundred and fifty-two. A flourishing Sunday school has an average attendance of two-hundred and forty. The societies devoted to benevolent and general

work are: The Ladies' Aid Society, the Young Ladies' Guild, the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and the senior and junior Societies of Christian Endeavor.

This church, whose history dates from 1878, is located at the corner of Harvard Pilgrim Congrega- avenue and Sixty-fourth tional Church. street. The congregation erected the present house of worship in 1882. Rev. E. T. Williams was the first pastor, serving from 1878 to 1885, when he resigned, his successor being Rev. Clayton Wells. The present pastor, Rev. Albert L. Smalley, followed him in 1890. The membership of the church is four hundred and fifty, and of the Sunday school three hundred and forty-one. Two circles of the King's Daughters aid in the charitable work of the parish. The church, in 1891, founded the Mayflower Mission, at 4362 Wentworth avenue, which has flourished greatly and exerted a powerful influence for good.

The Forty-Seventh Street Chapel, which stood on the north side of the street, between Drexel Boulevard and Ellis South Congrega- tional Church. avenue, was dedicated June 2, 1872, Rev. C. D. Helmer, then pastor of the Union Park Church, preaching the sermon. His text was Matthew 12:6. This was the beginning of the history of the Forty-Seventh Street Church, the name having been adopted and the articles of faith of the late Memorial Church, at a meeting held the evening of June 12. At this time it was voted to have services Sunday morning and Sunday evening, to observe Wednesday evening as an evening for prayer and conference, and to set aside the first Wednesday evening of each month as a concert of prayer for Foreign Missions. It was also agreed that a collection should be taken every month for some one of the benevolent objects supported by the Congregational churches of our country.

Prof. James T. Hyde, of the Theological Seminary, was engaged as stated supply. Samuel Brookes, J. G. Fisher, J. B. T. Marsh and O. A. Bogue were chosen dea-

cons, to serve one, two, three and four years, respectively. Of these four Mr. Bogue is the only survivor. Mr. Bogue was made treasurer also. Messrs. D. V. Par- rington, O. A. Bogue, and W. E. Hale were appointed trustees of the ecclesiastical society. Articles of agreement between the church and society were voted, which may be found on page 53 of the old record book.

Early in 1873 the Church began to look for a pastor, and finally, in July of this year, invited Rev. E. F. Williams, then pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Chicago, to its pulpit. The invitation was accepted, and his work in the new field, began October 19. The church, this very month, interested itself in the Forrestville Sunday-school, and has continued its relations with that school till the present time. For two or three years, evening services were held in the Forrestville school-house, and with excellent results.

The panic of 1873, and the consequent setback to the development of the Kenwood region, together with the disbanding of the Oakland Congregational Church, in 1878, led the members of the Forty-seventh street church to feel that better service could be done for the Master if the chapel were moved to some point in the vicinity of Oakland. The location chosen was the corner on which the present stone edifice now stands. Here the chapel remained until it was removed to the rear of the lot to make way for the foundations of the new house; and here the church worshipped till the new house was ready for occupation. By vote of the society in 1887 the chapel, with certain restrictions, was transferred to the Forrestville Sunday-school Association, and in the autumn of 1888 the building was moved to the corner of Champlain avenue and Forty-sixth street, where it is hoped it will permanently remain. The first service in the chapel after its removal northward was held February 19, 1879. The present church building was dedicated February 19, 1888. The name South Congregational Church was

taken at a meeting held in the chapel in February, 1879. The articles of faith and the officers of the Forty-Seventh street church were retained.

Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., succeeded Dr. Williams as pastor on October 15, 1891. On January, 1894, the membership was 510, and the average congregation between 500 and 600. The numerical attendance upon the Sunday-school being about 400. Connected with the church are the following organizations: Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Young Ladies' Missionary Society and the Mission Band.

Plymouth Congregational Church, whose membership includes much of the wealth and intellectual culture of the south division of the city, and which, in its corporate capacity, has done such effective work for the cause of practical Christianity, is the outgrowth of the union of the original "Plymouth" and the "South" Congregational churches. A brief sketch of the individual history of these two societies is necessary to enable the reader to comprehend the growth of one of Chicago's leading churches, the influence of whose pulpit is felt not only in the city, but throughout the entire West.

The original "Plymouth" was organized by an ecclesiastical (denominational) council, at which twenty-five churches were represented, and which was convened on December 1, 1852. Rev. J. Gridley acted as moderator, and Revs. H. D. Kitchell and L. Benedict as scribes. The order of exercises at the organization were as follows: Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. G. S. F. Savage; introductory prayer, by Rev. L. Farnham; sermon, by Rev. Bascom; reading minutes of the council, by the scribe; reading the articles of faith, etc., by the moderator; consecrating prayer, by Rev. W. B. Dodge; fellowship of the churches, by Rev. L. S. Hobart; benediction, by acting pastor, Rev. J. M. Davis.

The first services of the newly organized church were held in Warner's Hall, on Randolph street, and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Davis. The congregation's first permanent house of worship was erected on the northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, and was dedicated on the last Sabbath in January, 1853.

The first regular pastor was Rev. N. H. Eggleston, who was installed on the evening of Sunday, March 12, 1854. Mr. Eggleston's pastorate was, at his own request, terminated by the action of a council held two months later.

The following autumn (1855) the church building was moved to the corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, where the congregation worshipped until the erection of a new edifice in the fall of 1864.

Following Mr. Eggleston as pastor came Rev. J. E. Roy, who was called from Broomfield, Illinois, in November, 1855, and installed in July, 1856. Four years later he accepted an appointment as district secretary for the Northwest of the American Missionary Association, and Rev. J. L. Corning supplied the pulpit for several weeks. Later he accepted a call to the pastorate, but soon resigned on account of ill health. Until April 7, 1862, services were conducted by the professors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, but on the date mentioned a call was extended to Rev. J. B. Shipherd, who acted as pastor from June of that year until March, 1864. Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., succeeded Mr. Shepherd, beginning his pastorate on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 24, 1864.

The church was temporarily accommodated with a place of worship in Smith & Nixon's Hall, at the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets, meeting there for the first time December 25, 1864, and occupying it for this purpose until May 28, 1865. Arrangements were then made for the use of the basement of the First Unitarian church, near the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, until the completion of the basement of the new church edifice erected

by the society at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court. The cornerstone of this building was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies, July 18, 1865.

The parlors and lecture room of the new church were completed April 15, 1866, and services held therein on that date; Rev. Dr. Kitchell officiating and preaching the dedicatory sermon. At this time, the minister having received a call to the presidency of Middlebury College, Vermont, tendered his resignation as acting pastor, which was reluctantly accepted by the church, to take effect July 1, 1866.

During the pastorate of Rev. Louis E. Matson, who succeeded Dr. Kitchell, the new church building, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, was dedicated, October 17, 1867. Its dimensions were 84x120 feet, its furnishings were simple but rich, and its cost exceeded \$100,000. Mr. Matson delivered the dedicatory sermon, but within four weeks his failing health compelled his retirement from active ministerial work, and his death soon followed.

In November, 1868, Rev. William A. Bartlett, formerly of the First Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to the pastorate. He took full possession of the pulpit on January 14, 1869. Under his ministration the church prospered greatly, both spiritually and temporally. Its revenues increased and additions were made to its membership at each communion service. In the spring of 1871, an organ of great capacity and variety, built by Erben, of New York, was purchased, costing, with its chime of bells, \$10,000. Mr. Bartlett continued to act as pastor until after the union of the Plymouth and South churches.

The South Church had its membership largely recruited from the officers and employes of the American Car Company, a corporation whose history has been given in antecedent pages. The force of the company was largely composed of God-fearing men and women from New England, whose de-

nominal bias was scarcely less strong than their faith.

Prominent among the pioneers of this enterprise were Mr. J. H. Lyman, the superintendent, and Mr. Timothy Dwight, the president of the company. Several leading men of the Congregational order in the city ably seconded the movement, Deacon Johnston donating \$300. A house of worship was erected during the summer of 1853, upon a lot offered for this purpose by the proprietors of the car company, situated on the northeast corner of Calumet avenue and Rio Grande street, now Twenty-sixth street.

While the building was in progress, religious services were regularly held upon the Sabbath, under the ministration of Rev. E. F. Dickinson, in a school house, then standing upon the point of land near the intersection of Cottage Grove and Calumet avenues, where a flourishing Sabbath school had been already gathered under the supervision of Mr. W. R. Clapperton. Weekly prayer meetings were also established at the same time, itinerating from house to house.

The labors of Mr. Dickinson with this people commenced in the early part of March, 1853, and were continued for about eighteen months, during which period the new house was dedicated, and the church organization fully completed.

The dedication took place August 21, 1853, a notice of which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune, of August 23, which is here preserved for the sake of the interesting incidents which it contains:

“DEDICATION.—The new house of worship erected near the American Car Company's Works in this city, for the use of a Congregational church and society, was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. E. E. Dickinson conducted the introductory exercises. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, from the 100th Psalm. Subject: ‘The Benefit to Society of Public Worship.’ Dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. M. Williams.

"This is a very neat edifice, built upon the general model of the Plymouth Church in this city; the dimensions are thirty-six by sixty feet, and it contains sixty slips, besides those for the use of the choir.

"The whole expense, including furnishing, will be about \$2,500. * * * Besides the donation of the lot Mr. Lyman, the superintendent of the works, also generously presented a melodeon. The seats are to be free. There is also adjoining, on the same lot, a small building designed for a school house and conference room. Rev. E. F. Dickinson will preach there regularly at 10 o'clock every Sabbath morning for the present.

"A good audience was in attendance on the occasion of the dedication. This is the third Congregational church edifice that has been opened in this city within the last six months, and there is another on the north side which will be completed next month. The First Congregational Church on the west side is also preparing to build a fine house, at an expense of about \$15,000."

A council convened at the church on Sabbath evening, November 20, 1853, and proceeded to the formal recognition of the church, consisting of fourteen members, which number was increased to nineteen at the first communion season. The following are their names: Rev. Edmund F. Dickinson, Mrs. Harriet N. Dickinson, Hanson E. Dickinson, Mrs. Julia A. Dickinson, Jessie R. Langdon, Mrs. Artemisia Langdon, Mrs. Candace L. Langdon, Caleb F. Gates, Mrs. Mary E. Gates, Mrs. Mabel K. Gates, Charles Clapp, Mrs. Laura Clapp, Joseph Harper, Mrs. Jane Harper, Mrs. Mary Putney, Samuel Truax, Mrs. Agnes M. Ballentine, Mrs. Harriet Chamberlain and Miss Mary Jane Haynes.

Mr. Dickinson was succeeded by Rev. Edward E. Wells, of Bloomingdale, Illinois, who acted as stated supply, with earnest zeal, untiring labor and great acceptability, until death summoned him to another and higher sphere of usefulness on July 18, 1855.

Meanwhile, the infant church found its

pecuniary resources crippled through the failure of the American Car Company, many of whose pledges of assistance had not yet been fulfilled, and the burden of debt threatened the dissolution of the society.

Following Mr. Wells came Rev. Cornelius S. Cady, who acted as pastor for about a year, his engagement commencing in October, 1855. For several months after Mr. Cady's resignation the congregation had no regular preaching, occasional services being conducted by Revs. H. L. Hammond and E. Goodwin of Chicago. But on June 21, 1857, Rev. William T. Bartle was inducted into the pastorate, which he filled until April 24, 1859. The panic of 1857 still further embarrassed the people, and the pastor, with a view to averting threatened bankruptcy, advocated a change in the form of church government, and it was only through great effort that the original organization was preserved. About a dozen members, who sympathized with Mr. Bartle, withdrew from the church when he retired, and organized a new society in the neighborhood.

Rev. James H. Dill succeeded Mr. Bartle. He was called from Spencerport, N. Y., and began his labors on May 29, 1859. After three years' service he resigned, to enter the army as a chaplain (January 14, 1863).

It was in a great measure owing to the persistent efforts of Mr. Dill, as well as his individual contributions for this object, and to the generosity of deacons C. G. Hammond and Philo Carpenter, of this city, that the church debt of about \$1,200 was liquidated.

Rev. William B. Wright, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was invited to succeed Mr. Dill, and October 5, 1862, first responded to a call to visit the South church with a view to permanent settlement. His stated labors with the society date from November 2 thereafter. His ordination took place on December 2 following, and, after an engagement of a year, the church and society unanimously requested him to become the settled pastor, but he was never installed.

While Mr. Wright ministered here, the debt of the society was canceled, the house of worship enlarged and thoroughly refurnished, a new church lot purchased, the church visited by a precious season of revival, and thirty-nine added by letter and twenty-seven by profession. After five years of loving, sympathizing work, the pastor's strength began to fail, and at his own request his labors terminated July 7, 1867, and in the succeeding fall he became the pastor of Berkeley street church, Boston.

On December 2, 1867, a call was extended to Rev. Charles M. Tyler, of Natick, Mass., which he accepted, entering upon his duties Sunday, January 19, 1868, and on February 6, 1868, the first installation exercises in the South Congregational church were held.

During the summer of 1869 a commodious place of worship was erected, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, costing, with the furniture, \$26,800. It was used for the first time August 29, 1869, and dedicated September 12, 1869, with appropriate religious services, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. William A. Bartlett.

On May 15, 1872, an overture was received from Plymouth Congregational church, setting forth their need of moving south of Twenty-second street, the majority of their members having already removed to that vicinity, and desiring a union of the two churches. After careful consideration of the leadings of Providence, this union was warmly advocated by both pastors, who generously offered to resign their positions, and on July 1, 1872, the South Congregational church was consolidated with the Plymouth church, under the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

As Rev. Mr. Tyler insisted upon withdrawing, the sum of \$5,000 was cordially presented him by the united churches. The total number of the members of the church had been 325, of whom 161 (52 males and 109 females), the existing membership, were

merged in the new church by the act of consolidation.

The history of the two churches had been similar, their age nearly equal, each had passed through financial difficulties, and had developed into active bodies with commodious places of worship. On July 7, 1872, the united church celebrated the Lord's Supper in the house previously occupied by the South Congregational church, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. In a few months the elegant stone structure on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, built by Plymouth Church and occupied but five years, was sold for \$112,000, the organ being reserved.

The next spring an eligible piece of property was purchased on Michigan avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, upon which the society began the erection of a very large house of worship, in June, 1874.

The new church was dedicated with impressive ceremonies July 4, 1875. Rev. William A. Bartlett tendered his resignation as pastor August 20, 1876, and the same was accepted with great reluctance.

Rev. Charles Hall Everest, of the Puritan Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to the pastorate January 3, 1877, which call was accepted, and Mr. Everest was installed as pastor December 4, 1877. He conducted a successful pastorate till January, 29, 1882, when he resigned and removed to the Corner Congregational church, of Meriden, Conn. During the time of his labors in the church, 211 were added to the membership. After the purchase of the property on Michigan avenue and the erection of the new church, it was found necessary to place a mortgage of \$60,000 upon the property. The pastor, Mr. Everest, with remarkable zeal and perseverance, undertook the labor of securing subscriptions to pay off this debt, which was fully accomplished by his faithful efforts, and with hearts filled with gratitude the church was declared to be entirely free of debt; and it has remained so to this day,

owning, free and clear, a valuable property. On the 18th of October, 1882, Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was invited to become pastor. The call was accepted, and Dr. Scudder commenced his labors on the 19th day of November, 1882, his installation taking place on the 12th of December following. The church enjoyed a season of unexampled prosperity during the entire period of his pastorate. Large numbers were attracted to the congregation by the able and scholarly expositions of Divine truths from the pulpit. The gallery of the church edifice was enlarged; and 432 new members were received into the communion of the church. With deep regret to all, the failing health of the pastor inclined him to tender his resignation, which was offered on the 29th of December, 1886, and took effect on the 6th of March, 1887.

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus was next called, in March, 1887, from the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, in Baltimore, Md., to assume the duties of pastor. He entered upon his labors on the 29th of May, 1887, and was installed on the 27th of June of the same year.

Rev. D. C. Milner is pastor of Armour Mission; also assistant pastor of Plymouth Church.

During the pastorate of Dr. Gunsaulus Plymouth Church has grown in numbers and in wealth, while its influence has been annually extended. This prosperity may be attributed in part to the magnificent pulpit oratory which crowds the audience room every Sunday, but is due in no mean degree to the spirit of practical, vital religion which the pastor has infused into his flock. Dr. Gunsaulus combines the fervor of Methodism, the clear-cut argumentativeness of Presbyterianism, and the broad liberality which hails and tests every new school of thought, scientific as well as religious. He was made the first president of the Armour Institute, and has already given ample proof of his peculiar qualifications for such a post.

The present membership is nearly 1,100, and the average attendance 1,800 to 2,000.

Connected with the church are the following societies: The Ladies' Aid, the Young Ladies' (called the Nike Club), the Young Men's (called the Plymouth Club), the Young People's Christian Endeavor, the Junior Christian Endeavor, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

A mission with an average attendance of 500 is supported, being located on Armour avenue and Thirty-third street, and having been established in 1885. The numerical attendance upon the Sunday school is some 1,150 to 1,500.

Other Congregational churches, with their pastors (1893), are mentioned in the following list: Ashland Avenue, Rev. J. H. Walbrath, pastor; Auburn Park, Rev. A. W. Ackerman, pastor; Bethany, Rev. Wilson Denny, pastor; Bethlehem Chapel, Rev. E. A. Adams, pastor; Bowmanville, Rev. A. L. Morse, pastor; Bridgeport Swedish; Brighton; California avenue; Central, Rev. A. I. Gaylord, pastor; Central Park; Church of the Redeemer, Rev. C. L. Morgan, pastor; Covenant, Rev. W. E. Brooks, pastor; Cragin, Rev. G. S. Rollins, pastor; Douglas Park, Rev. Wm. J. Cady, pastor; Duncan Avenue, Rev. G. B. Grannis, pastor; Englewood North, Rev. Charles Reynolds, pastor; Englewood Trinity, Rev. J. S. Rood, pastor; Ewing street, Rev. E. H. Libby; Fiftieth street, Rev. W. C. Stoudenmore; First Scandinavian, Rev. C. T. Dyrness, pastor; Forestville, Rev. Mr. Sheppard, pastor; Grace, Rev. J. Warner, pastor; Green street, Rev. B. F. Paul, pastor; Hermosa, Rev. G. S. Rollins, pastor; Humboldt Park, Rev. W. K. Bloom, pastor; Immanuel, Rev. J. D. Smith, pastor; Jefferson Park, Rev. A. M. Thome, pastor; Johannes (German), Rev. G. A. Zimmerman, pastor; Lake View, Rev. P. Krohn, pastor; Lincoln Park, Rev. David Beaton, pastor; Millard avenue, Rev. J. C. Orner, pastor; Pacific, Rev. J. W. Fifield, pastor; Pilgrim (German), Rev. H. W. Heinzelmänn, pastor; Ravenswood, Rev. Charles H. Keays, pastor,

Rosehill Sardis (Welsh); Sedgwick Branch, Rev. C. J. Hurlbut, pastor; South, Rev. W. Scott, pastor; South Chicago, Rev. G. H. Bird, pastor; South German, Rev. John Sattler, pastor; South Park, Rev. A. F. Skeele, D. D., pastor; Swedish Bethlehem, Rev. J. E. Johnson, pastor; Swedish, Rev. C. J. Lundgren, pastor; Summerdale, Rev. E. B. Wylie, pastor; Tabernacle, Rev. A. Monroe, pastor; Washington Park, Rev. S. Fisher, pastor; Warren Avenue, Rev. J. A. Adams, pastor. There are also the following Congregational missions sustained by the churches of this denomination: Armour, California avenue, Chinese, Commercial avenue, Deering, Graceland, Harrison Street, Hegewisch, House of Hope, Hoyne Avenue, Maplewood, Oakley Avenue, Pullman Swedish, Randolph, Robey Street, South Side, Skandinavian, Swedish, Thirteenth Street, West Harrison Street and the Wentworth Avenue Swedish.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal diocese of Illinois was organized March 9, 1835, at a convention held for that purpose at Peoria, at which there were present three clerical and six lay delegates. The clergymen in attendance were Revs. John Batchelder, rector of Trinity church, Jacksonville, who presided over the body, Palmer Dyer, of St. Jude's church, Peoria, who acted as secretary, and James C. Richmond, of Christ church, Rushville, and Grace church, Beardstown. The lay delegates were Rudolphus Rouse, Augustus O. Garrett, Edward Worthington, Milton W. Graves, James Fayerweather and Charles Derrickson. A standing committee was elected and delegates chosen to the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, which was called to meet at Philadelphia on August 10, following.

At this time there were only six Episcopal parishes in the State, and those of Galena and Chicago were not represented in the Peoria gathering. The convention unanimously extended an invitation to

the Right Reverend Philander Chase, D.D., a duly consecrated bishop, "to remove into this diocese and assume episcopal authority in the same." Bishop Chase signified his acceptance on April 7, 1835, but owing to absence in Great Britain, on a tour for soliciting funds to establish a theological school in his diocese, he was not able to be present at the second diocesan convention, which was held the following year, at Jacksonville. St. James parish, of Chicago, had no voice in the deliberations of this body, although Rev. Isaac W. Hallam, its rector—who had been assigned to preach the sermon—reached the town after its adjournment. Bishop Chase made his first episcopal visitation to Chicago in 1835, and his second in 1836, while St. James' church was being built, when he confirmed a class of eleven persons. The fifth annual convention was held at Chicago, June 3 and 4, 1839, as was also that of 1850. In the last mentioned year there were four Episcopal churches in this city—St. James, Trinity, St. Ansgarius and the Atonement. Bishop Chase died at Peoria, September 20, 1852, at Jubilee College, an institution founded through his earnest efforts. He had seen the number of parishes in his diocese grow from six to fifty-two, of which five were in Chicago. He had ordained twelve to the diaconate and seven to the priesthood, had baptised sixteen adults and two hundred and ninety infants, had confirmed nine hundred and fifteen persons and consecrated sixteen churches.

He was succeeded by Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, who had been assistant bishop of the diocese Bishop Whitehouse. for about a year. Bishop Whitehouse was a man of profound learning. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, had conferred upon him, respectively, the degrees of D.D. and D.C.L., while Columbia College, New York, had made him Doctor of Laws. He was a profound theologian and an expert in canon law and ecclesiastical jurisprudence. His attainments were also as varied as they were profound, he being not only an accomplished linguist but

also well versed in medical science, and a poet and artist of more than ordinary ability. The Archbishop of Canterbury—the ecclesiastical head of the Anglican church, with its allied branches—after consultation with Bishop Whitehouse, selected him to preach the sermon before the opening session of the Pan-Anglican Synod, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, in 1867. Although himself what is commonly designated as a "High" churchman, he was disposed to be tolerant of the opinions of those in his own communion who did not stand upon his plane of theological thought. Nevertheless, he was a devout believer in the dogma of apostolic succession, and had distinctly defined ideas as to the powers inherent in his episcopal office. While recognizing his own obligation to obey the canons of his church, he strenuously insisted upon his clergy doing the same. Hence the famous controversy, resulting in the trial of Rev. Edward Charles Cheney (afterwards a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church), which began at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul on July 21, 1869.

Rev. Mr. Cheney was a non-believer in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration and—from "clear convictions of duty," as he himself

Trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney. said — omitted certain words from the ritual prescribed by the Episcopal rubric for the administration of the sacrament of baptism. This omission coming to the knowledge of Bishop Whitehouse, formal charges were prepared and an ecclesiastical court summoned to convene. Mr. Cheney, however, was earnest in his belief and aggressive in his method of procedure. A document known as the "Chicago Protest" was sent all over the country, and the expediency of revising the Book of Common Prayer was widely discussed. On June 16, an evangelical conference assembled in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, when was submitted the report of a committee of fifteen low-church ministers, which had been nominated the previous April by an organization

known as the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Those present expressed their unwillingness to leave the church, yet avowed their unswerving belief in the "undeniable right of private judgment, upon which the church and the reformation were founded." Mr. Cheney urged the imperative necessity for the revision of the prayer book, and this question was discussed at length. Practically the conference accomplished little. It certainly exerted no influence upon Bishop Whitehouse, so far as altering his determination to proceed with the trial. Three specific charges had been filed, and proceedings were commenced, both sides being represented by able ecclesiastical and legal counsel. For the prosecution there appeared Dr. George F. Cushman, of Sycamore, and Rev. R. F. Sweet and Hon. L. B. Otis, of Chicago; for the defense, George W. Thompson, M. Byron Rich and Hon. Melville W. Fuller, the present Chief Justice of the United States. Bishop Whitehouse addressed the ecclesiastical jury, and the first day (July 21) was consumed in an argument as to the jurisdiction of the court, the objections of defendant's counsel being finally overruled. The next day, the 22nd, the civil courts granted an injunction restraining further proceedings, and an adjournment followed on July 29, Bishop Whitehouse, however, denying the legality of the injunction. A motion to dissolve the restraining order was denied and an appeal taken to the Supreme court. That tribunal handed down a decision on January 24, 1871, dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction. The opinion was delivered by Judge Thornton and contained the following language:

"This is a question of ecclesiastical cognizance. This is no forum for such adjudication. The church should guard its own folds; enact and construe its own laws; enforce its own discipline, and thus will be maintained the boundary line between the temporal and spiritual power."

Out of deference to the civil power, the ecclesiastical court had adjourned from time to time, but after the rendering of this decision it again convened in executive

session, on February 1, 1871, when Mr. Cheney formally plead to the formulated charges. He admitted that he had omitted certain words from the church ritual in the administration of baptism to infants, but his denial of the charges in their essence was chiefly technical and largely in the nature of special pleading. The ecclesiastical tribunal found him guilty, and he gave notice of an appeal, which he later decided not to prosecute. Accordingly, on February 18, the bishop suspended him from the ministry until such time as he professed contrition, and promised conformity in the matter wherein he had been charged with offending. Mr. Cheney was firm in his convictions. He submitted the following protest:

"I, Charles Edward Cheney, a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and rector of Christ Church, Chicago, do enter my solemn protest against the constitution, the mode of procedure, the rulings and the verdict of the ecclesiastical court by which my so-called trial has been conducted. From its decision and verdict, and from the sentence this day pronounced, I appeal to the judgment of Protestant Christianity and the Supreme Tribunal, before which all must appear.

"CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

"Chicago, February 18, 1871."

On the same day, the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Cheney to continue to officiate as rector, with which request he complied. Accordingly, Bishop Whitehouse notified him that he would be tried again (this time for contumacy) on May 3, 1871. The presentors on the second trial were Revs. William F. B. Jackson, rector of the Church of our Savior, Chicago; George F. Cushman, D.D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Princeton, Illinois; and the Hon. Lucius B. Otis. The principal charge, as formulated, was of "contumacious violation of the laws of the church of God, in respect of the exercise of the offices and functions of the priesthood and ministry of the same, and in respect to ecclesiastical sentences and penalties."

The court convened upon the appointed day in the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, the only member from Chicago being Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., rector of Grace church. Rev. Mr. Cheney was defended by Messrs. Melville W. Fuller, M. B. Rich and G. W. Thompson, who objected to the jurisdiction of the court. This objection was overruled and the court sustained the charges. At this juncture, Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota, and Lee, of Iowa, visited Bishop Whitehouse and personally solicited a mitigation of the sentence of deposition, or at least a postponement of its infliction until after the assembling of the next general convention. Bishop Whitehouse held the matter under advisement for a few days, but, after consulting with those on whose judgment he relied, decided that sentence should be passed at once, and this resolve he carried out.

The congregation of Christ church gave its pastor hearty and unqualified support all through the controversy, the "contumacy" of the latter being paralleled by that of the former. The bishop notified the vestry of the church that he proposed making an episcopal visitation on August 13, to examine into the state of the parish, to administer the rite of confirmation and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To this notification he added a request that the vestry secure the services of some clergyman "in good standing" to assist him in these ceremonies, "inasmuch as the parish of Christ church is now (was then) without a rector." The wardens and vestrymen rose to the emergency. They curtly informed the bishop that their church had a rector in good standing and suggested that future communications be addressed Rev. Mr. Cheney. Other correspondence followed, the last communication from the vestry being to the effect that Mr. Cheney would officiate as assistant to the bishop whenever the latter should see fit to make a visitation, and requesting him to notify "the pastor," in order that candidates for

confirmation might be presented. Bishop Whitehouse, while greatly surprised at the attitude thus assumed, was not in the least disconcerted. He replied in a letter whose tenor is shown by the following extract :

"I am sure, gentlemen, you do not suppose, as your bishop, I shall shrink from my duty of visitation, nor in any way sanction the presence or interference of Mr. Cheney, should you or he persist in so bootless an assumption. No authority exists in a congregation to determine the expediency of a visitation, nor prescribe conditions for its exercise. Welcome or unwelcome, the bishop must visit his churches, and the congregations under his jurisdiction must receive him."

When the visitation was made Mr. Cheney was in his accustomed place within the chancel. The auditorium was crowded, and the members of the confirmation class declined to be presented to the bishop except by their own rector. Thereupon the bishop, refusing to officiate by the side of a deposed clergyman, withdrew by a side door, the regular evening services being conducted by Mr. Cheney, who preached from the text, "I must work the work of Him that sent me while it is yet day; for the night cometh in which no man can work."

Rev. Mr. Cheney's case was later brought before the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church which met in Baltimore in October, 1871, the final action of which body was the adoption of a canon, the interpretation of which left the restoration of the recalcitrant clergyman virtually in the hands of the bishop of his own diocese. Subsequently the parish of Christ church followed its pastor into the Reformed Episcopal fold.

The trial of Mr. Cheney has been given this extra-chronological prominence in this sketch, for the reason that in itself it constituted the most important event in the ecclesiastical history of the diocese under the administration of Bishop Whitehouse. Apart from the heartburnings aroused by this bitter and prolonged contest the period of his incumbency was one of marked prosperity. In 1858 the number of parishes had grown to seventy-eight, and

there were in the diocese sixty clergymen in priest's orders, of whom nine were stationed at Chicago and were in active service in the city. Owing to the comparative poverty of the parishes, there was more or less difficulty in making provision for an episcopal residence. In fact, for several years no little trouble was encountered in raising sufficient funds wherewith to meet ordinary diocesan expenses; and by 1863 the personal claim of Bishop Whitehouse amounted to more than \$7,200, to provide for the payment of which the trustees issued three year bonds, bearing six per cent. semi-annual interest. To meet these bonds at maturity and to raise money for other purposes the next General Convention resolved to establish "the Endowment Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois." The plan adopted contemplated five cent weekly contributions, but after a few years money began to come in slowly, and in 1869 it was determined to abandon the scheme as being not feasible, and to solicit individual subscriptions of larger sums. This plan proved so far successful that by 1870 the bonded debt had been reduced to \$1,690 and the entire indebtedness of the diocese was only \$4,805.

It had been felt, early in the history of the diocese, that there should be a cathedral, and with that end in view, Cyrenius Beers had, in 1855, deeded to Bishop Whitehouse "lots 2 and 3 in Block 8, fractional section 15, addition to Chicago," it being the intention of Mr. Beers that an episcopal residence should also be erected upon the property. For various reasons the project was never carried out, and in 1860 the lots were reconveyed by the bishop to the original grantor in consideration of the payment of \$6,000, which sum was regarded as a discretionary fund for the erection of a "bishop's church." No steps looking to the accomplishment of this purpose, however, were taken until 1862, when the property of the Church of the Atonement, at the north-east corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, was purchased for \$4,000. The

building was enlarged and improved, and was thereafter known as the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

During the first twenty years of the episcopate of Bishop Whitehouse he ordained to the diaconate fifty-five persons, and to the priesthood fifty-four. The number of clergymen in the diocese increased to 271, of whom ninety-one were active pastors of parishes, of which there were 108 in union with the General Convention. The ratio of communicants to the population in 1852 was one to 668, and in 1872 it was as one to 430, while the ratio of baptized members was as one to 130.

After the death of Bishop Whitehouse, the diocesan convention of 1874 proceeded to the election of his successor, the choice falling upon Rev. George F. Seymour, D.D., dean of the New York Theological Seminary, but the next general convention refused to ratify the same. In 1875 the convention of the Illinois diocese nominated Rev. Dr. James DeKoven, warden of Racine College, Wisconsin, but once more the selection was rejected. The reasons given for the declination to ratify the nominations in no way reflected upon the personal worth, intellectual qualifications or general fitness of either of these eminent clergymen for the position of bishop. They were avowedly rejected because of their well known sympathy with what was generally called the "high-church party," which just then happened to be in a minority in the church at large. In September, 1875, Rev. Dr. William E. McLaren, rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, was chosen bishop and this selection was approved by a majority of the diocesan standing committee, and he was consecrated at the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul on September 8, 1875.

In December, 1877, the diocese of Illinois had grown too large for its affairs to be successfully managed by one ecclesiastical head, and the dioceses of Quincy (under Right Reverend Alexander Burgess) and of Springfield (under Right Rev-

erend George F. Seymour) were created. Under Bishop McLaren's fostering and judicious care the growth of the church of the Episcopal denomination has been uniformly steady, there being thirty parishes and six missions within the limits of Chicago alone in 1893, besides those in outlying districts. The foundation of the Western Theological Seminary is largely due to the unflagging zeal of the present bishop, whose personal efforts have also contributed largely to the success of that noble charity, St. Luke's hospital. Bishop McLaren, besides being a profound scholar, is a deep thinker, a forceful and graceful writer, and an orator whose impressive utterances are marred by no attempt at rhetorical display. His subordinate diocesan officers (1894) are—Dean, Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D.; archdeacon, Rev. E. R. Bishop; secretary, Rev. Luther Pardee; treasurer, Rev. W. K. Reed.

The members of this communion in Chicago a half a century ago were few as compared with those of other Protestant denominations. What they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in zeal and devotion. The first Episcopal congregation in the city was organized in 1834, eleven gentlemen participating in the work. Their names were as follows: Dr. William B. Egan, Dr. Philip Maxwell, Giles Spring, John H. Kinzie, Dr. Clark, Gurdon S. Hubbard, John L. Wilcox, William Pettit, Eli B. Williams, Jacob Russell and Hans Crocker. The vestry was composed of eight members, as follows: William B. Egan, Phillip Maxwell, Giles Spring, John H. Kinzie, Dr. Clark, Gurdon S. Hubbard, John L. Wilcox and William Pettit. The first clergyman of this denomination to conduct religious services here was Rev. Palmer Dyer; who arrived in Chicago, October 10, 1834. A striking illustration of the brotherly love which existed among the sects in those early days is afforded in the fact that the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, pastor of the First Presbyterian

Bishop William
E. McLaren.

Early Episcopalians
in Chicago.

Diocesan
Growth.

First Episcopal
Service.

church, surrendered his pulpit and edifice to Mr. Dyer to conduct services according to the Episcopal ritual in that structure on the first Sunday after his arrival. A record of his sermons has been preserved. The discourse in the morning was from Matthew xviii. 3: "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven." In the afternoon he preached from Isaiah xi. 8: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever." At the conclusion of the afternoon service, communion was administered to twenty-nine persons, of whom four were Episcopalians and twenty-five Presbyterians.

Mr. Dyer did not remain in Chicago, going before the following Sunday to Peoria, and afterwards to Fort Snelling, where he became army chaplain. The next Sunday (October 19, 1834), Rev. Isaac W. Hallam.

Isaac W. Hallam conducted services in the Episcopal form in the First Baptist church, the pastor of which had emulated the example of charity set by Mr. Porter. Later, religious services were held in a building afterwards known as Tippecanoe Hall, situated at the southeast corner of Kinzie and State streets, which was fitted up for the purpose at the expense of John H. Kinzie. Subsequently, Mr. Kinzie donated two lots as a site for a permanent church building, at the intersection of Cass and Illinois streets. The new church here erected was of brick, being among the first edifices for such a purpose ever constructed of this material in Chicago. The Gothic style of architecture was followed in its erection, and its dimensions were forty-four by sixty-six feet. A bell was hung in the spire, on which was recorded the date of the erection of the building. A carpet was laid on the floor, and an organ was bought. The entire outlay, including all accessories, was \$15,000, of which \$13,860 was obtained from the sale of pews and sittings, while nearly \$6,000 was realized through a church fair. It left in the hands of the vestry a sum nearly equal to \$4,000,

which was expended the following year in the erection of a parsonage.

If tradition is to be credited, the most striking feature of the church was its pulpit, which would seem to have been as unique in design as it was mammoth in proportions. Its dimensions were said to have been eighteen by six feet, and its height fifteen feet above the floor. It was built of mahogany, and was understood to have been a perennial source of pride and joy to the worshipers. Below the pulpit stood the reading desk, and beneath that was the communion table, which was a rather plain affair in comparison to the ponderous structure which towered far above it. On the wall of the church, in the rear of the pulpit, were the letters I. H. S., which were sometimes mistaken for the initials of Mr. Kinzie's name—J. H. K.—and occasionally provoked some irreverent comment on the part of strangers.

This was the old church of St. James. A more detailed history of its growth is given below. To it belongs the distinction of having been the first Episcopal church organized in Chicago, and the fidelity, liberality and earnestness of its members have brought it to the front rank among churches of this denomination in the West.

The laity of St. James' parish were represented in the first diocesan convention, held at Rushville, Illinois, by J. W. C. Coffin, and at the fifth, which was convened in the parish church, Chicago, by Silas W. Sherman, John H. Kinzie and S. J. Sherwood.

In 1855 the parish purchased a site for a new church at the southeast corner of Huron and Cass streets, and a new stone edifice (costing \$60,000) was dedicated. Rev. Mr. Hallam was succeeded in 1843 by Rev. W. F. Walker, whose unfortunate fondness for shooting game from his buggy while returning from pastoral inspection, of missions Bishop Chase regarded as a desecration of the Sabbath. An ecclesiastical trial, in which Mr. Walker was defended by Justin Butterfield, ensued, the result being disad-

vantageous to the defendant, whose last service at St. James was conducted on Easter Sunday, 1844. Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg was the next rector, and he was followed, in 1849, by Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson (later Bishop of Nebraska) in 1849. During the sixteen years of Mr. Clarkson's incumbency of the pastoral office, the development of St. James was such as to place the parish in the forefront of Episcopal churches in the Northwest. A tower was built, a recessed chancel and twenty-six pews added, and the edifice beautified by the insertion of stained glass windows. Galleries were built in 1853, by which date the church building—as it stood then—had cost \$23,000, and was conceded to be the most handsome house of worship in the city.

The numerical growth of the parish, however, was so rapid that in 1856 it was determined to erect a new building. A site was purchased at the southeast corner of Cass and Huron streets. Ground was broken on March 25th of that year, and the corner stone laid on June 21st following. The new church was of stone, 72x148 feet, and the first service was held within its walls on December 27, 1857. At that time the congregation was burdened with a mortgage debt of \$30,000, drawing interest at 12 per cent., and also with a floating debt of \$15,000. After a few years the latter was paid off, through economy and good management, by the sale of a number of pews, and donations. But there still remained the bonded debt of \$30,000, with some accumulated interest. The finances of the church seemed in a desperate condition, with a possibility of its building being sold to satisfy the claim. Hence speedy and vigorous action became necessary, and resort was had to the unusual proceeding of assessing the amount to be raised on the pewholders, *pro rata*, ranging from \$200 to \$25 per person. On Easter Sunday the whole amount needed was contributed, every one assessed coming up nobly to his duty, to the great joy of both pastor and people.

On May 19, 1864, the church was consecrated by Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by the bishops of Michigan and Wisconsin, some thirty clergyman being in attendance. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, afterward Bishop of Long Island, preached the sermon.

During the rectorship of Dr. Clarkson (in 1854), a rectory was built on Cass street, afterwards moved to Huron street, in the rear of the church, at a cost of over \$4,500, and a hospital was established in a house formerly the residence of Judge Skinner, at the southwest corner of State and Illinois streets, which was supported entirely by the contributions of the members of this single parish. During the first year of its maintenance it admitted sixty-nine patients, at a cost of \$1,498.48. The number of beds was something less than twenty, and they were kept occupied by incurable cases, the hospital being mainly designed for such patients. In 1855 it was removed to 111 Ohio street, where it was maintained till the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital, in 1858.

Dr. Clarkson was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota on November 15, 1865. After his departure to his new see the parish was temporarily in charge of Rev. Edward C. Porter, his successor in the rectorship being Rev. Dr. Rylance, who entered upon his pastoral duties on Easter Sunday, 1867.

The various improvements upon the sacred edifice made during Dr. Rylance's administration were a great draft upon the liberality of the parishioners, amounting to the large sum of over \$100,000, which added to the original value of the church and lot, swelled its cost to nearly \$200,000.

With a noble edifice so well fitted for worship and for the various agencies of parochial work, and with a congregation so ready to sacrifice and labor for the welfare of the church, there seemed an encouraging prospect of peaceful prosperity and greater vitality than ever before; but to the great disappointment of the congregation, Dr. Rylance severed his connection with the

parish in January, 1871, being succeeded the following summer by Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson.

The flames which reduced to cinders the residences of the parishioners also destroyed the church of St. James, which was one of the city's monuments. The Sunday morning following the conflagration services were held in the shadow of the ruins of the old dismantled edifice. The parishioners were houseless and homeless, but their devotion was unfailing. Dr. Thompson's appeal to Eastern parishes secured contributions of \$17,000, and the parishioners signalized their benevolence as in years before.

Dr. Thompson resigned the pastorate in the winter of 1871, Dr. Arthur Brooks becoming pastor on April 28, 1872. Services in the *interim* were conducted by lay readers and by various clergymen, as they could be secured. Meanwhile, the old vestibule had been temporarily repaired and used as a house of worship, and by November 2, 1873, the basement of a new edifice was ready for occupancy, the seats being rented after the services on Christmas day following. About this time Dr. Brooks reported the number of families in the parish as forty-five, embracing about 250 souls and 100 communicants. When his rectorate closed, on Easter Sunday, 1875, the number of actual communicants was 325, nearly as large as it had ever been in the history of the parish, while the attendance upon the Sunday school was 300.

The work of completing the new church had been pressed forward as rapidly as adverse circumstances would permit. The parish was burdened with a bonded debt of \$40,000, inherited from the period before the fire, which was about equal to the subscriptions from the East and the amount realized from insurance. The members of the congregation, moreover, were striving to re-build their own homes and retrieve their shattered fortunes, when the country was overtaken by the financial panic of 1873. In consequence, the first services in the new church were not

held until October 9, 1875, when the parishioners held a thanksgiving service in a larger, handsomer building, completely decorated and furnished, and provided with a magnificent organ. Its cost was estimated at \$100,000. On Christmas day, 1876, a chime of bells was placed in the tower, a memorial gift from the children of Mr. James Carter.

Dr. Brooks resigned the rectorate on February 10, 1875, to the deep regret of his congregation, to whom he had endeared himself by his zealous labors, his eminent ability, his self-sacrificing fidelity and his Christian character. Dr. Samuel S. Harris succeeded him on October 1, 1875. He resigned the rectorship on August 11, 1879, having been elevated to the bishopric of Detroit, and was succeeded on April 4, 1880, by Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney, under whose administration new vigor was infused into the parish work. A flourishing mission school was revived in St. Ansgarius' church, the number of Sunday school scholars was increased to nine hundred, and the list of communicants swelled to 560.

Dr. Courtney was followed by Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, S. T. D., in 1882. During his pastorate the bonded debt, \$35,000, was extinguished, largely through the personal efforts of Mrs. John DeKoven and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, and on May 31, 1883, the new building was consecrated by Right Reverend William E. McLaren, bishop of the diocese, about sixty clergymen being present, among them the venerable Dr. Isaac W. Hallam, the first rector of the parish, and Dr. Arthur Brooks, who preached the consecration sermon. Dr. Vibbert surrendered his charge in 1890, and in 1891 Rev. Floyd Tompkins, Jr., became rector, and has so continued until the present time—1894. The parish embraces about 2,600 souls, and the average attendance upon church services is from 600 to 800. Five hundred and fifty are enrolled in the Sunday school, the attendance approximating 375.

St. James' church also supports a sewing school, a day nursery and a flourishing

mission. The latter was opened many years since, as St. James' Mission, and about two years ago was rechristened as St. John's chapel. It is located at 28 Clybourn avenue and has a congregation of about eight hundred, besides a Sunday school where five hundred and fifty children receive religious instruction.

There has always existed in this parish a keen, generous sympathy between the clergy and the laity. The outcome has been seen in the formation of numerous parochial organizations, whose object is to advance the spiritual interests of the people and the temporal benefit of the parish as well as to stimulate, foster and guide the general charitable work of the church. Among the chief of these may be enumerated the Parish Aid Society, "Mothers Meetings," the Woman's Auxiliary, the St. Margaret's, St. Catharine's and the Evening Guilds, the Sewing School, the Church Provident Society, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

For the following summary of the history of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the parish "Year Book," which, the rector

Trinity Episcopal Church.

states, was in the main, taken from one prepared in 1883, by Mr. W. K. Reed, who is still a valued member of the parish.

In the winter of 1841-42, nineteen persons signed the following:

"We, whose names are hereunto affixed, deeply impressed with the truth of the Christian religion, and sincerely desirous to promote its holy influences in the hearts and lives of ourselves and families, neighbors and friends, do hereby associate and wish to be organized together under the name, style, and title of the Parish of Trinity Church, in the City of Chicago, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Illinois and of the United States, whose mode of worship, constitution and canons we hereby adopt and promise to obey."

At a later meeting the organization was perfected by suitable resolutions, the election of vestry and wardens, who were also made trustees, and the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the parish now organized be known under the name and style of Trinity church."

Jacob Brinkerhoff was elected senior warden; Smith J. Sherwood, junior warden; Cyrenius Beers, Caleb Morgan, Charles Sauter, Thomas Whitlock, and William W. Brackett, vestrymen; Ezra L. Sherman was chosen clerk and treasurer.

The society now consisted of about twenty-five families.

From this time until August, 1843, Rev. Isaac Hallam seems to have officiated as minister, when Rev. W. F. Walker accepted the rectorship of Trinity church in conjunction with that of St. James, and March 7, 1844, he became exclusively the rector of Trinity church.

On June 5, 1844, the corner stone of the first church edifice was laid by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., bishop of the diocese, the location being on the north side of Madison street, about eighty feet west of Clark street. The building was a neat frame and was first occupied on the twelfth Sunday after Trinity, August 25, 1844. The earlier rectors of the parish were as follows:

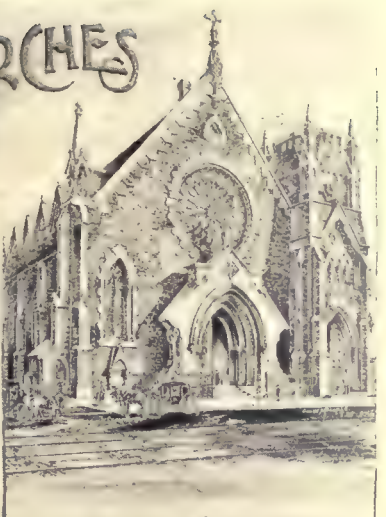
Rev. William Barlow, from September 20, 1847, until his death, July 25, 1850; Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, of Maryland, from July 1, 1850, until May 15, 1851; Rev. Dr. Henry J. Whitehouse, of New York, from October 7, 1851, until his election as bishop of Illinois, in November, 1851; Rev. William A. Smallwood, from August 24, 1853, until May 7, 1857; Rev. Noah H. Schenck, of Gambier, Ohio, from August 1, 1857, until December 31, 1859; Rev. James Pratt, of Philadelphia, from March 10, 1860, until June 1, 1863.

A new site was obtained in June, 1860, on the south side of Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, and a stone edifice, with two towers, erected there. It was first occupied for the annual parish meeting, on Easter Monday, April 1, 1861.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES



ST JAMES CHURCH



GRACE CHURCH



TRINITY CHURCH



CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY



AFTER ENGRAVINGS BY GEO. W. MELVILLE



CENT CHURCH

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Rev. George D. Cummins, of Baltimore, was rector from October, 1863, until elected assistant bishop of Kentucky, in the summer of 1866; Rev. R. J. Keeling, of Washington, from April, 1867, until the fall of the same year; Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Montreal, from Easter, 1868, until April 14, 1879.

The Jackson street church was destroyed in the conflagration of October, 1871.

The parish soon rallied from this blow. The old site was sold, a new one purchased, and on July 16, 1873, its corner stone was laid by the Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, D. D., bishop of Illinois, at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. A new and handsome stone church was erected, and occupied for the first service on Sunday, November 22, 1874.

In 1879, the Rev. Edward Sullivan, S. T. D., resigned the rectorship, and the Rev. R. A. Holland, S. T. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was elected in October of the same year.

On Easter Day, 1882, the church debt of about \$50,000 was paid off in full. Next year the rectorship was again vacant, and the Rev. L. S. Osborne, of Sandusky, O., was appointed rector. He remained in charge until the spring of 1889. The parish remained without a pastor until January, 1891, when the Rev. John Rouse, M. A. (Oxon), who at the time was laboring in St. Johns, Newfoundland, was asked to assume charge. The call was accepted, and Mr. Rouse entered upon his duties in May, 1891. During the following summer both church and chapel were beautifully re-decorated at a cost of about \$3,500.

The average congregation of Trinity church is about 1,000, representing 190 families and 95 individuals, while the number of communicants is about 550. The average attendance at the Sunday school is 260, although a larger number is enrolled, there being 56 officers and teachers; there are also three Bible classes.

That the parish is active in all church work, both local and general, may be inferred from the following (necessarily) brief sketch

of the societies connected with Trinity. The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. George W. Matthews is president, meets weekly, giving out work to the Woman's Auxiliary. Of the latter body Mrs. C. L. Raymond is president. It renders valuable aid to home and foreign missionary enterprise. The Church Periodical Club has also a "Trinity Branch." Its aims embody a particularly practical form of benevolence, and one which may be accomplished with little or no personal sacrifice—the distribution of books and periodicals which the readers have discarded. The secretary of the branch in this parish is Mrs. O. W. Barrett, of 2233 Calumet avenue. St. Agatha's Guild numbers twenty-one members. The rector, Rev. John Rouse, is warden, and Mrs. Rouse sub-warden. The membership is largely made up of young unmarried ladies of the parish. Its practical work is under the supervision of six committees—sanctuary, flowers, work, foreign missions, purchasing and soliciting. Besides caring for the furnishings and decorations of the altar and sanctuary, the guild makes various plain garments for feminine wear and distributes them among sundry charitable institutions. Trinity Chapter (No. 24) of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew embraces some fifteen active members, William L. Calkins being director and William S. Waples secretary and treasurer. This organization has rendered tireless service in inducing and increasing the attendance upon divine service. A well organized branch of the Girls' Friendly Society also exists in the parish. Parochial work among the children (outside of the Sunday school) has been by no means neglected. On February 27, 1892, was formed the Ministering Children's League. The membership has steadily grown under pastoral influence judiciously exerted. This is another illustration of practical Christianity, and forms by no means an unimportant department of church work. The hospitals are its first care, Indian missions occupying the second place. The little ones are encouraged to make aprons

and "scrap-books" for the sick children in the hospitals and personally aid in their distribution.

In 1892 (the semi-centennial year of the parish) there was organized the Trinity Jubilee Club. Its active membership is largely composed of boys, although the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has interested itself in its success. It enjoys the advantages of a reading room and a gymnasium in the "Parish House."

Apropos of this latter "house" the erection of a new building is contemplated, but not until the necessary funds have been either paid or pledged. The present Trinity house is a frame. The wish of the pastor, Dr. Rouse, is to utilize a lot—40 by 90 feet—upon which this frame edifice stands, for the location of the new structure. Plans have been suggested, and while the project is temporarily in abeyance, the liberality of Trinity parishioners affords a practical guarantee that nothing necessary for the development of practical Christian work will be left undone.

Grace church is one of the most prominent and most fashionable Episcopal churches in Chicago. It can also boast of an early origin. The parish had its inception on May 20, 1851; when Rev. Cornelius E. Swope became rector and a full vestry was chosen.

The latter consisted of Henry Ritchie, Jeremiah W. Duncan, Talman Wheeler, David S. Lee, J. W. Chickering, Caleb Morgan, H. W. Zimmerman, T. B. Penton and L. H. Osborne. Warner's Hall—on Randolph street—was utilized as the first house of worship. Revs. Lewis L. Noble and John N. Clark succeeded Mr. Swope, the former assuming the rectorate in 1854 and the latter in 1856. A new site was purchased in 1857, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, at which date the membership was one hundred and forty. It was at first intended to build a new church at this location, but this idea was abandoned and the old building moved and anchored. In June, 1859, Mr. Clark resigned his posi-

tion as rector and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Joliet, who preached his first sermon on August 7th of that year. For thirty-five years Dr. Locke has continued in the pastorate, each succeeding year riveting new links in the chain of affection which bind together pastor and parish. In 1867, a lot was purchased on Wabash avenue, a little south of Fourteenth street, and a new structure erected. The old site (and building) passed into the hands of a Jewish congregation—Kehilath Anshe Maarab. The congregation paid \$25,000 for the site, and expended \$100,000 in the erection of the edifice, besides \$25,000 in decorating and furnishing the same. It was dedicated on Easter Sunday, March 28, 1869. The style of architecture is that favored in the thirteenth century—French Gothic. The walls are of yellow Athens stone, and the portal—in the main facade—of sandstone. Iowa marble was utilized for exterior decoration. The interior is impressive and ornate, the stained glass windows and frescoes being particularly rich. Subsequent to the fire the church did noble work in caring for the suffering. The chapel was made an asylum for the homeless, the vestibule of the church proper was transformed into a storehouse for provisions, and a clothing bureau was established at the rectory. The rector and officers of the church contributed \$6,000 in cash toward the relief of the destitute, Dr. Locke insisting upon a reduction of his salary from \$6,000 to \$2,500. At the same time pew rents were abolished, although the system of renting seats was restored at Easter, 1873. Ten years later the whole debt having been canceled, the church was dedicated by Bishop McLaren, and the subsequent history of the parish has been one of uninterrupted prosperity.

The parish of the Ascension was organized in 1857, the first rector being Rev. J. W. Cracraft. For a short time services were conducted in Westminster Chapel, Church of the Ascension. at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street. Rev. Mr. Cracraft was succeeded on March 21, 1858, by Rev. Henry

H. Morrell, whose rectorship terminated on June 26, 1859. During his pastorate a frame church was built on Oak street, between Wells street and LaSalle avenue. It was a modest structure, seating some three hundred persons and costing about \$2,400, and was dedicated April 22d of that year. Rev. William Fulton followed Mr. Morrell, but was transferred to the diocese of Iowa soon after his assumption of the duties of rector. After a short *interregnum* Rev. William H. Cooper became pastor, being instituted in March, 1861, and resigning in July, 1863. The following September the rectorate devolved upon Rev. S. Russell Jones. His successors were Revs. H. W. Beers (1865) and Thomas G. Carver, D. D. (1868). By 1864, the income from pew rents had appreciated to \$1,300, a bell and organ had been purchased, and arrangements made for the removal of the building to the corner of LaSalle avenue and Maple street, whence it was subsequently moved to the southeast corner of Elm street and LaSalle avenue. Rev. Dr. Carver was followed, in 1869, by Rev. C. P. Dorset, during whose incumbency the seats (1870) were made free. In 1873 a new building of stone was erected, but with no idea that it would prove adequate to the later needs of the parish; and when, in 1886, the present beautiful temple was built, the old church was transformed into a chapel. Rev. Arthur Ritchie followed Mr. Dorset in 1875, and after his acceptance of a call to the rectorate of St. Ignatius' parish, New York, Rev. Edward A. Larrabee became pastor.

The Church of the Ascension occupies a somewhat peculiar position among the Episcopal parishes of Chicago. While it forms a part of the Anglican fold, its ritual closely approaches that of the Latin church. Its members practice auricular confession, and are avowed believers in the doctrines of apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration and transubstantiation. Mass is celebrated daily, and at high celebrations—on Sundays and great festivals—the service partakes of all the solemnity and gorgeous splendor of the Catholic church. The blameless life,

the devoted zeal and the unadorned eloquence of Father Larrabee have won for him at once the respect and love of his parishioners. The congregation averages 800, and there are about 600 communicants. Some two hundred children receive instruction in the Sunday school, the services being followed by a children's Mass. Among the various societies connected with the parish—benevolent and devotional—may be enumerated the following: The Girls' Friendly Society, the Ministering Children's League, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Guild of All Souls, and a Guild for Men. The church also supports a trained nurse, who visits the sick and poor, as her services may be needed, and is aided by a charity committee.

The parish of Calvary was created in 1868, the first rector being Rev. A. W. Snyder, who was followed in 1872 by Rev. J. F. Walker, and in 1874 by Rev. Luther Pardee. From May of that year (when Mr. Pardee became priest-in-charge of the cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, to May, 1892, the rectorate was filled by Rev. W. H. Moore, and after an *interregnum* of eight months, ending on January 15, 1893, the present rector—Rev. William B. Hamilton—became pastor. In 1886 the present church edifice was erected, at the corner of Western avenue and Monroe street, and solemnly dedicated. It was designed for temporary rather than permanent use, the intention of the parish being to put up a larger and handsomer building on the unoccupied portion of the site, when circumstances should justify such action. There are about two hundred communicants in the parish, and the average attendance is from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. The Sunday school numbers one hundred. A feature of the services is the excellent music, which is rendered by a thoroughly trained, surpliced choir of men and boys. The societies connected with the church are the St. Agnes' Guild, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the Ministering Children's League.

The Church of St. Philip the Evangelist,

whose house of worship is located at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Champlain streets, was organized in 1887. The first rector was Rev. R. W. Springer, who continued in the pastorate for only a year, being followed by Revs. W. Elmer and H. G. Moore, the latter of whom is in charge of the parish at the present time. The church membership embraces some one hundred and thirty, and the average attendance upon the Sunday school is some two hundred. St. Andrew's Brotherhood and the Girls' Friendly Society both have branches in the parish and accomplish much in the way of devoted, Christian work, as does also the Woman's Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society.

St. Alban's parish was formed September 29, 1890, and steps were at once taken looking to the erection of a church edifice on Prairie avenue, between Forty-third and Fourth-fourth streets, the first service in which was held on the sixteenth of the following August. Rev. George W. Knapp has been rector from the beginning. The congregation numbers some two hundred and there are about one hundred and thirty communicants. One hundred and twenty-five children receive instruction in the Sunday school. St. Agatha's and St. Margaret's Guild's aid in the benevolent and other parish work, while the altar committees charge themselves with attention to the details of the church services.

Other Episcopal churches in Chicago in 1893 were as follows: All Saints' church (757 North Clark street), Rev. Montgomery H. Throop, pastor; All Saints' church (Ravenswood), Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton, pastor; Christ church, Rev. J. W. Elliott, rector; church of the Atonement (Edgewater), Rev. F. W. Keater, pastor; church of Our Savior, Rev. William J. Petrie, rector; church of the Epiphany, Rev. T. N. Morrison, rector; church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. J. W. Jones, pastor; church of the Redeemer, Rev. F. B. Dunham, rector; St. Andrew's, Rev.

W. C. Dewitt, rector; St. Ansgarius', Rev. Herman Lindskog, rector; St. Barnabas', Rev. C. C. Tate, rector; St. Bartholomew's, Rev. B. F. Matrau, rector; St. George's, Rev. T. Cory Thomas, rector; St. John's (Irving park), Rev. Charles E. Bolles, rector; St. John's (South Chicago); St. Luke's; St. Mark's, Rev. W. W. Wilson, rector; St. Paul's, Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector; St. Peter's Rev. S. C. Edsall, rector; St. Stephen's, Rev. C. N. Moller, rector; St. Thomas' (colored), Rev. James E. Thompson, rector.

In addition to the foregoing parishes, regularly constituted, there were, in 1893, six Episcopal missions in Chicago, as follows: The Advent, Rev. J. H. Parsons, deacon; chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Rev. Percival MacIntyre, chaplain; Holy Trinity, Rev. C. H. Kinney, pastor; Home for Incurables, Henry C. Chacelay, reader; Mission of the Nativity, George S. Whitney, superintendent; and the chapel of the Sisters of St. Mary.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.

The first Lutheran church established in Chicago was known as the St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church and was organized in 1846, by the Rev. Augustus Selle, with about forty families as members of the congregation. For three years previous to that date members of the denomination had held occasional religious services, the pulpit being filled by temporary supplies. The desire to own a church building, however, took deep root among the congregation and a small edifice was erected at the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets. A call was thereupon extended to Mr. Selle, of Columbana county, Ohio, who, as has been said, formally organized the society.

In 1848, a division occurred on matters of faith, a majority of the members desiring to change the confession from the Evangelical Lutheran to the United Evangelical. This was strongly opposed by Mr. Selle and a respectable minority, who, in consequence, seceded and formed a

new congregation professing the original creed. The title to the church property remained in those who had transferred their religious allegiance, and Mr. Selle's flock procured the use of the court house, where services were held until June, 1849, when a new building was ready for occupancy. It was located on Indiana, between Wells and Franklin streets. It was a frame structure, 25 by 55 feet in dimensions, and boasted of a steeple fifty feet high.

Mr. Selle remained pastor until August, 1851, and on the 21st of the following month

Rev. Henry Wunder was installed as his successor. In 1854, the new church building proving inadequate to the wants of the congregation, galleries were added, increasing the number of sittings to 400. At the same time an organ was built in the church, at a cost of \$400. Ten years later it was decided to erect a new edifice, and four lots were procured by the society at the corner of Superior and Franklin streets, at a cost of \$5,400. The new structure was fifty-two by one hundred and one feet in size, was furnished with galleries and had a steeple 161 feet high. The parochial school occupied the basement. The total cost was \$30,000. In this commodious and costly building the congregation continued to worship until October 9, 1871, when it was destroyed by the great fire, which also swept away the property of nearly all the members of the church. This disaster, however, did not weaken the zeal of the people. On the first Sunday following a meeting was conducted in a German church on the west side, and resolutions were adopted that the organization should be maintained and a new church and school buildings be erected as soon as possible. Accordingly, a two-story building was put up at 333 Larrabee street. Mr. Wunder and his family occupied the upper story as a residence, while the lower floor was used for holding school during the week and for religious services on Sunday. The congregation took possession of the new structure in December, 1871. Early in the

following spring, work was begun on a new brick church building upon the site of the one which had been destroyed by fire, and on October 9, 1872, the first anniversary of the fire, this new edifice was dedicated. It was a reproduction of the one destroyed as far as related to cost, size and appearance, and contained a \$12,000 organ. On the next anniversary (October 9, 1873) a chime of three bells was hung in the steeple, representing an outlay of \$3,800.

From this congregation three other church societies have sprung: The Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran, in 1854, originally located on Twelfth street, where now stands the Church of the Holy Family; St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, in 1867, situated on West Superior street, and St. James' Evangelical Lutheran, 1870, which occupied premises at the corner of Freemont and Sophia streets. From the Immanuel society above mentioned have emanated, first and last, four separate churches, and from St. John's two, making nine church societies which can trace their parentage back to St. Paul's.

Grace Lutheran Church came into existence as a corporate entity in September, 1882, but did not secure a habitation of its own until 1884, when a building was erected at the corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street. By 1888 the wants of the growing congregation necessitated a new church edifice, which was built upon a site already secured at the intersection of Belden avenue and Larrabee street. Rev. Lee M. Hellman has been the faithful pastor of the church since its organization. There are some 220 members and the average congregation is from 250 to 300. Two hundred children receive instruction in the Sunday school. The following societies are in active operation as auxiliaries to the practical work of the church: Ladies' Sewing Society, the Woman's Missionary and Aid Society, the Young People's Luther Alliance and the Deaconess Committee, who furnish to the indigent free medical and legal advice.

The first church building of this society was erected in 1860 at the corner of Sedgwick

Second Church of
the Evangelical
Association.

avenue and Wisconsin street.

This was consumed in the holocaust of 1871, and another, and more commodious, edifice built upon the same site shortly afterwards. The congregation has profited by the ministrations of many devoted pastors, among them having been Revs. H. Hentze, G. Esehler, H. Alberting, M. Heil, W. Goerssele, F. C. Kiest and M. Hoehn. Rev. Mr. Hoehn is the present pastor. The approximate attendance on Divine services is about 200, which is also about the enrollment in the Sunday school. Connected with the church are the following organizations for practical work. The Ladies', the Young People's and the Missionary Societies.

The Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran church has a membership of 150, with an average attendance of some 300. It was organized in August, 1879. A building was bought from the Congregationalists, situate at the northwest corner of North Hoyne avenue and Le Moyne street, and the congregation still occupies the same edifice. The clergymen who have officiated as pastors (with the dates of their respective pastorates, are mentioned below:

Rev. E. Belfour, August 28, 1879, to January 27, 1880; Rev. William Ashmead Schaefler, October 3, 1880, to October 26, 1881; Rev. F. C. C. Krehler, June 17, 1882, to July 1, 1887; Rev. Henry Warren Roth, D. D., since January 1, 1888.

A flourishing Sunday school of over 500 members is one of the interesting features of the church. The pastor has not encouraged the formation of auxiliary societies, believing that the church should act as a unit in the prosecution of charitable, mission and general benevolent work.

The influx of Scandinavian immigrants to the Northwest—not a few of whom settled in Chicago—had attained such proportions before the close of 1847 that those Scandinavian Evangelical Lutherans of the new comers who cherished faith in the Lutheran creed felt a necessity

for erecting a church in which services might be conducted in their own tongue. The Norwegians of the city, to the number of thirty communicants, accordingly formed the congregation known as the First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which body the Rev. Paul Anderson became pastor on February 14, 1848.

Being unable to erect a building of their own at that time, the congregation held services in the Bethel Chapel, on Kinzie, between Kingsbury and Franklin streets. In August of the same year the society purchased a dismantled building on Superior street, between Wells street and La Salle avenue, the erection of which had been undertaken by another congregation, but whose completion had been interrupted by wind. The building, as a whole, had been practically demolished, yet the material was purchased by the Norwegian congregation for \$800, and the rebuilding was accomplished at an additional cost of \$1,800. The site was forty feet in width and embraced two lots, one of which was bought of Walter L. Newberry and the other of William B. Ogden. The building was of wood, thirty feet in width and sixty in depth.

The Swedish Lutherans being in the market for the purchase of a site and building in 1856, this property was sold to them in March of that year for \$12,000. A site was obtained at the corner of Franklin and Erie streets, and a new brick building erected thereon. The total cost of the same was \$18,000. Here the congregation remained until the fire of 1871, when the edifice was in great part destroyed. The foundations, however, and some portions of the walls had sufficiently resisted the fiery element to justify their utilization, and as soon as practicable, the church was rebuilt at a cost of \$15,000. No special change was made in the style of construction from that adopted in the building which had been destroyed. The early pastors of this church were as follows: Rev. Paul Andersen, commencing in 1848 and continuing until 1860, when he was succeeded

First Norwegian
Church.

Wicker Park
Lutheran Church

Scandinavian
Evangelical
Lutherans.

by Rev. Abraham Jacobson, who remained pastor until the fall of 1861, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. I. P. Peterson. Mr. Peterson remained until July, 1873, when he was followed by Rev. A. Mohn, who in turn gave way, in 1874, to Rev. A. Mikkleson.

Rev. Mr. Peterson had recently come from Norway, and disapproved of some features of the church service which had been adopted in conformity with the customs obtaining in the American churches. The attitude of the pastor was opposed by a number of the flock, and the result was a division of the congregation. Mr. Peterson's views found sympathizers to such an extent that a majority of the congregation rallied to his support, and a minority seceded in 1866. Five years' litigation as to the ownership of the church property ensued, at the end of which Judge McAllister decided the issue in favor of the majority. The decision was not rendered until a month before the great conflagration of 1871, which swept the church out of existence.

The minority had lost whatever claim it had originally set up to the ownership of the site, and, being intensely dissatisfied with the decision rendered against them, the greater portion of them united with the church of the Holy Trinity, situated on La Salle avenue, while the remainder preferred not to connect themselves with any church organization.

The next Scandinavian church organized in Chicago was known as the Swedish Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church. Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church, a large number of Swedes—afterwards known as among the first and most patriotic naturalized citizens of the Republic—arrived here in 1852. Their spiritual wants were ministered to by Rev. Paul Andersen and his colleague, Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, of Galesburg, Ill., who extended their clerical services without reward. A portion of the membership of the First Norwegian church consisted of Swedes, the number of members of this nationality amounting to about

eighty. They were, not unnaturally, anxious to found a church in which their own tongue, rather than the Norwegian, should be employed in the conduct of services. This sentiment soon assumed tangible form, a call was extended to a pastor, and a formal organization was effected. On August 22, 1853, Rev. Erland Carleson, of Weis Parish, Sweden, arrived in the city, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the first church of his own nationality ever organized here. One week later he delivered his first sermon to a congregation consisting of thirty-eight auditors, the remainder of the eighty Swedish Lutherans having left Chicago for locations which they regarded as more promising. Mr. Carleson, however, was not in the least discouraged by the diminution of his prospective flock. On the first page of the church register he wrote the following paragraph, indicative of the intensity of his devotion to the work to which he had consecrated his life: "Relying upon Divine assistance, I am determined to declare the truth openly and faithfully, whatever difficulties may be thrown in my way."

On January 27, 1854, he summoned a congregational meeting, which adopted a concise constitution and form of government, prepared by himself. At this meeting, also, church officers were elected, of which the following is a roster: Deacons—C. J. Anderson, John Nilson and Isaac Peterson; trustees—John Bjookholon, G. Svenson and Gisel Toutsson. A legal incorporation followed, the names of the deacons being filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in compliance with the law.

Mr. Carleson was by no means disposed to abrogate the rite of confirmation, and shortly after the organization of the society the Lutheran ceremony was administered to a class of two boys and five girls.

After the organization of the church had been effected, a place of worship was the next objective point. Services were at first held in the edifice of the English-speaking Lutherans, on Superior street. In 1856 the

congregation had so far increased in numbers and wealth, that it found itself in a position to buy the First Norwegian church, which was then upon the market for sale. In 1865 this structure proved to be inadequate to the requirements of the parish. A temporary enlargement of the seating capacity was made, but within twelve months the building was once more insufficient to the call upon it. A larger and far handsomer church was erected in 1869, at the corner of Sedgwick and Hobbie streets, the cost of the same being over \$34,000. The height of the edifice was two stories, and the exterior dimensions were 55 by 117 feet. It perished in the conflagration of 1871, and the congregation found itself houseless and homeless. As soon as the *debris* could be cleared away, excavations were made for the foundation of a new structure upon the site of the old one, and by December, 1872, the building had so far approached completion that it was ready for temporary occupancy. It was of brick, and cost \$31,850. The dedication took place on April 4, 1875. This year also witnessed the withdrawal from the clerical charge of the congregation of the Rev. Erland Carleson, who had continued in the same office since the organization of the church in 1853. His successor, Rev. Carl A. Evald, was installed as pastor on the occasion of the dedication of the new building. He still remains pastor, and to the consistency of his Christian character, as well as to his devoted zeal, may be attributed in no small degree, the remarkable growth and prosperity of the church. Rev. J. Mellander is assistant pastor.

EVANGELICAL UNITED CHURCH.

The Evangelical United Church, a denomination which within the last twenty-five years has attained considerable strength in Chicago, particularly among the Scandinavian and German elements of the population, had its beginning here in 1848. In the sketch of

the Evangelical Lutheran sect reference has been made to the organization of St. Paul's German Church, which was connected with the denomination named. It has also been explained that in 1848 this organization was rent in twain on the question of church creed, a majority of the members preferring the adoption of the confession of faith of the Evangelical United Church. The history of the separatists, who seceded with the pastor, Rev. Augustus Selle, has already been told. Those who constituted the majority, and wished to ally themselves with the Evangelical United denomination, remained in possession of the church property at the corner of La Salle and Ohio streets.

In this connection, it will, however, be interesting to go back and give, somewhat more fully, the details of the first steps taken for the formation of this society. The first meeting looking to this result was held in the summer of 1843, there being present G. Schairer, K. Teschner, John Ffund, Charles Stein, B. A. Beyer, H. H. Rantze, Arnold Kroeger, William Frank and Jacob Letz. At this meeting a council, or board of trustees, was elected, and the five gentlemen last named were appointed a committee to obtain a site. Later in the year the erection of the church building, 30 by 48 feet, was commenced. In 1844, the membership had considerably increased, and a council was chosen consisting of G. Schairer, Charles Stein, John Reder, John Gross, Jacob Letz and Frederick Letz.

Many of those who were members of this congregation at the time when Mr. Selle assumed the pastorate, on April 11, 1846, are now living and known as prominent citizens of Chicago. Among those are Louis Hass, Frederick Letz, George Atzel, Henry Weber, Philip Gross and Michael Gross.

In 1847 it was found necessary to enlarge the church building, and the contract for the work was let to H. Rothget and John E. Strobbach.

Those who remained extended a call, in August, 1848, to Rev. Dr. Fischer, of Ham-

First German
St. Paul's Church.

ilton, Ohio. For three years he continued in the position of pastor, but owing to the fact that he was in constant conflict with the principles of the constitution his services gave rise to some dissatisfaction. Finally he consented to submit the questions in dispute to the Synod, the decision of which body was adverse to him, and in August, 1851, he was dismissed. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Hartmann, a graduate of one of the German universities, who had formerly labored in the State of New York. Mr. Hartmann was a young man, having barely reached the age of 27, but his services proved eminently satisfactory to the society, which increased during his pastorate so rapidly that it soon became necessary to enlarge the church building. The pastor was anxious to erect a brick structure, and the congregation heartily seconded his efforts. Funds were raised without difficulty, and building was commenced in 1854, the architect being August Bayer, and the builder August Wallbann. On the 4th of February, 1855, the church was dedicated, at which time the society consisted of 140 families. Within two weeks the pews were all rented. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building but left the foundation in good condition. The work of reconstruction was soon commenced, and a building almost identical in form and size with the one destroyed was erected and dedicated on February 16, 1873. The parochial school was opened in the basement and is still in operation.

One of the liberal members of the congregation, Mr. Uhlick, donated to the society a lot at the intersection of La Salle avenue and Arnold street, the frontage on the former being thirty-two and on the latter sixteen feet. The object of the donation was to enable the congregation to erect a German Orphan Asylum. The sum of \$20,000 was donated to the society from the Relief Fund for this purpose, the contribution being obtained largely through the instrumentality of Henry Miehlke, who had been a legatee under Mr. Uhlick's will to the amount of \$100,000.

The institution has been called by the name of Mr. Uhlick.

The present pastor of the church (1893) is Rev. R. A. John.

The German Evangelical Trinity congregation was organized in 1884, and for a few months was under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Klein, who was succeeded, the same year, by Rev. G. H. Stanger. The first house of worship was dedicated in the spring of 1885. It was erected upon the rear of four lots purchased by the congregation at the southwest corner of Robey and Ambrose streets, facing Robey street, it being the intention to put up a larger building on the corner as soon as practicable. The upper portion of the present structure (which is a two story brick) is used for parochial school purposes. A parsonage was built in 1890. Rev. Julius Kircher followed Mr. Stanger in 1889. The congregation at present numbers about 150 families, and there are 350 communicants. The Sunday school enrollment is 250. The Ladies' Society and the Young Peoples' Society aid in charitable and other church work.

Other Evangelical churches in Chicago (1893), with their various denominational affinities and their pastors are enumerated in the following list:

Evangelical Association of North America.—Adams street, Rev. D. F. Fox; First, Rev. C. Ott; Centennial, Rev. Heon; Emmanuel, Rev. C. Augustine; Humboldt Park, Rev. P. Wingart; Lane Park, Rev. V. Forkel; Salem, Rev. H. Hintze; Second, Rev. Keist; South Chicago, Rev. C. Schumaker.

Lutheran Churches (Danish).—St. Stephen's, Rev. Kirkeberg; Trinity, Rev. Andrew S. Neilsen; Bethel, Rev. F. W. Dahlmann.

English.—Holy Trinity, Rev. Charles Koerner; Grace, Rev. Lee M. Heilman; St. Paul's, Rev. E. C. Jessup; Wicker Park, Rev. H. W. Roth, D.D.

German.—Andreas, Rev. W. C. Kohn; Bethlehem, Rev. Augustus Ranke; Christ, Rev. E. Werfelmann; Holy Cross, Rev. W.

Uffenbeck; Colehour, Rev. J. Feirtat; Emanuel, Rev. Louis Hoelter; Emanuel's, Rev. M. Fuelling; Gethsemane, Rev. J. G. Huetzel; Gnaden, Rev. L. C. Koehler; Grand Crossing, Rev. August Frederking; Marcus, Rev. G. Rosenwinkel; Martini, Rev. F. C. Leeb; Nazareth, Rev. J. L. Neve; Pullman, Rev. Gottlieb Sievers; St. Jacobi, Rev. William Bartling; St. Johannes, Rev. Lucke; St. John's, Rev. Henry H. Succop; St. Lucas, Rev. J. A. R. Mueler; St. Mark's, Rev. J. D. Seringhaus, D.D.; St. Matthew's, Rev. H. Engelbrecht; St. Paul's, Rev. August Frederking; St. Peter's; St. Simon's, Rev. Carl Freitag; St. Stephanus', Rev. Adolph Bunker; St. Stephen's, Rev. W. Proehl; St. Thomas', Rev. Fr. Wiegmann; South Chicago, Rev. Carl Eiszfeldt; Trinity, Rev. Louis Lochner; Trinity (West Chicago), Rev. Robert Fahmer; Washington Heights, Rev. R. P. Budach; Zion, Rev. Anton Wagner; Zion's, Rev. Albert J. Feeger.

Norwegian.—Bethania, Rev. John Z. Torgersen; Bethlehem, Rev. J. M. Kildahl; Emanuel, Rev. I. I. Bredablick; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. Daniel Kvaase; Our Saviour's, Rev. J. B. Torrson; St. Paul's, Rev. O. C. O. Hjort; St. Peter's; Trinity, Rev. C. O. Broehaugh.

Swedish.—Evangelical Mission, Rev. Chas. A. Bjork; Gethsemane, Rev. Matthew C. Ranseen; Immanuel, Rev. C. A. Evald; Salem, Rev. L. G. Abrahamson; Tabernacle Mission.

Evangelical Lutheran Separatists.—Church of Peace, Rev. G. W. Lechler; First, Rev. Freidag.

Evangelical Reformed.—First German, Rev. A. Heinemann; Third Freidens, Rev. O. J. Accola, D.D.

Evangelical United.—Church of Peace, Rev. V. Henning; Emanuel's, Rev. W. Halten-dorf; First German St. Paul's, Rev. R. A. John; Second German Zion, Rev. Philip Klein; Third German Salem, Rev. C. Kraft; Fourth German St. Peter's, Rev. Gottlieb Lambrecht; Fifth German St. John's, Rev. Hugo Stamor; Lukas Church, Rev. L. Kling;

Markus Church, Rev. G. Klein; Petri Church, Rev. L. U. Helmkamp; St. Nicholas, Rev. R. Witte; Sixth German Bethlehem, Rev. J. G. Kircher; Trinity, Rev. Julius Kircher; Zion's, Rev. J. Hauck.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The People's church was organized in September, 1880, by friends of Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., who sympathized with him in his dissension from the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the communion of which body he had been for many years an eminent preacher and a beloved pastor.

The trial of Dr. Thomas for heresy began on Sept. 21, 1881, in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of Washington and Clark streets. The judge of the ecclesiastical court was Rev. Dr. C. Willing; Drs. Jewett and Hatfield acted as prosecutors; and Dr. Thomas was represented by Revs. Emory Miller, H. W. Bennett and Robert Sheppard, and Hons. L. L. Bond, Farlin Q. Ball and Professor Austin Bierbower. The jury was composed of Revs. J. W. Agard, T. H. Hazeltine, Joseph W. Phelps, Joseph F. David, William M. Craven, John Ellis, Robert Procter, G. R. Van Horn and Joseph Alling.

Dr. Thomas demurred to the charges and specifications filed, partly on technical grounds, but largely because, as he claimed, the Methodist Episcopal church recognized no articles of religion or theological standards. The result of this demurrer was the amendment of the charges and specifications filed. After they had been elaborated and defined, the defendant pleaded not guilty. Seven witnesses were examined, viz.: Aaron Gurey, D. D.; George B. Armstrong, city editor of the *Inter Ocean*; Rev. J. M. Caldwell and Rev. Dr. N. N. Parkhurst, Sophia A. Phelps, Francis W. Benjamin and Mrs. Marilla E. Garedd. Some extracts from the sermons of Dr. Thomas were read to the jury. Arguments were made on both sides, Dr

Axtell and Rev. Mr. Parkhurst speaking on behalf of the prosecution, and Rev. Dr. Miller, of Iowa, in defense of the accused. The jury sustained all the charges and specifications, by a varying vote upon each. The sentence pronounced upon the defendant by the presiding elder was that Dr. Thomas be "suspended from the ministry and church privileges of the Methodist Episcopal church until the ensuing annual conference." The case was considered by the last mentioned body, which met at Sycamore on Oct. 5, 1882, and Dr. Thomas was expelled, not only from the ministry of the church, but also from membership therein. The verdict and sentence were chiefly based upon the fact that, in the judgment of the conference, the defendant had denied the inspiration of the scriptures.

The trial, with its result, attracted much attention from both the secular and religious press all through the West, the former treating the matter as an item of sensational news.

In this connection, the following editorial which appeared in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist church in the Northwest, in the issue of December 7, 1881, is worthy of being quoted. The concluding paragraphs of the article in question were as follows:

Now that the struggle is past, we say, cordially, that Dr. Thomas is in a position (we wish it had been voluntary on his part) where a Methodist can, without embarrassment, give him all kindness and brotherly love. He can think, say, write and urge all that is nearest his heart, without a word of Methodist criticism as to himself personally. He is now in the ranks of, or near to, those from whom Methodists can receive criticism and antagonism without flinching. We congratulate the non-Methodist public in having a preacher who is far more evangelical than the average of independent teachers. He has brains and reading and attractiveness. We sincerely hope and pray he may have thousands of disciples and converts, and that he may live many years and do a hundred times more good than he ever hoped to do. The world needs earnest teaching, and we shall be glad to know that the People's church is gathering heavy sheaves.

The ties which had bound him to the denomination having been severed, Dr. Thomas

was encouraged to continue ministerial labor in an independent field. A new society was formed, over which no ecclesiastical body had jurisdiction, and the distinguished pulpit orator was placed at its head as pastor. Following the lines upon which the movement had been conceived, the congregation deemed it expedient to erect no church edifice, but to hold services in some central locality, and in a building to which men of all shades of thought as well as those of no religious convictions whatever were accustomed to resort. Hooley's theatre was the first house selected, but for various reasons it was deemed wise to remove to McVicker's. Here Dr. Thomas holds an audience of some 1,800 Sunday after Sunday. Dogmatic theology is never preached, but the doctrine of the brotherhood of man is always brought into prominence, and the "enthusiasm of humanity" has supplanted an implicit belief in Divine inspiration.

The church membership is five hundred, and some two hundred children and youths are enrolled in the Sunday school.

The Ladies' Social Circle does a large amount of work in the cause of practical charity, their labors being no less effective because unostentatious, while the social side of religious life—the universal brotherhood which leads up to the integrity of the whole—is developed by such organizations as the Young People's Social Club and a literary and social club.

Other independent churches in Chicago (1893) were: The Chicago Avenue Church, Rev. T. B. Hyde, pastor; Other Independent Churches. Central, Rev. David Swing; Market street Mission, Rev. T. E. Somerville, pastor.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The first considerable number of Israelites came to Cook county in 1843. This immigration was under the auspices of the Jewish Colonization Society, organized through the efforts of William Renan, of New York city, and other

Early Jewish Settlers.

young, enthusiastic gentlemen of the Hebrew faith. The society sent a Mr. Meyer west to select a location where the colony might settle. After examining different parts of the western country, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in what was then known as Shaumbury, Cook county. Mr. Meyer reported to the society, and on the receipt of his report a majority of its members came to Chicago, meeting Mr. Meyer here and learning from him more fully the nature of his plans. After numerous consultations, it was discovered that many of the Jews were averse to the plans Mr. Meyer had pre-arranged and consequently the colonists did not settle in a body, but scattered in various directions. In one respect, however, the original plan was carried out, namely, in reference to agriculture. Some purchased farms partly improved, others settled upon Government lands, and still others in villages, and connected agriculture with commercial pursuits. Few Jews came to Chicago previous to the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal and of the Galena and Chicago railroad to Elgin in 1849, at which time Chicago, becoming a centre of trade, attracted Jewish families in large numbers. Previous to this influx of Hebrews there had been very few Israelites residing in Chicago, among them being Benedict Schubert.

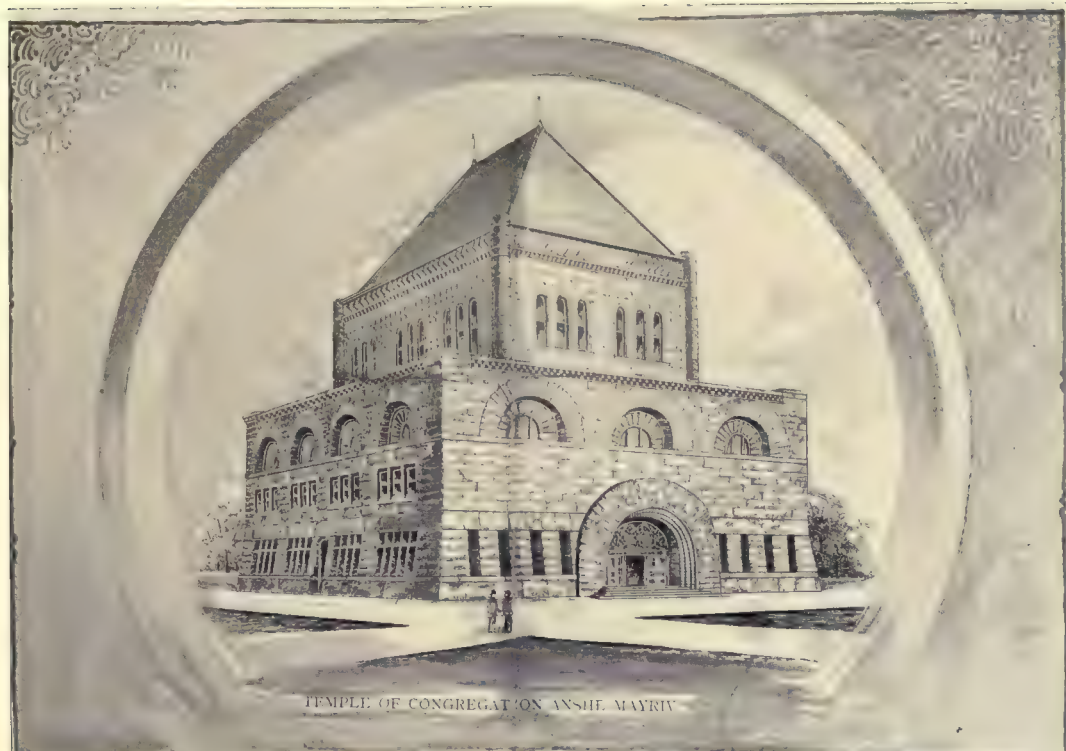
Among the earliest of those who now began to flock into Chicago were L. Rosenfield, Jacob Rosenberg, the Kohn Brothers, Samuel Cole, Mayer Klein, M. M. Gertsley, the Rubel brothers, the Greenebaum brothers, and Messrs. Brunnerman, Clayburgh, Weineman, Weigselbaum, Zeigler and others. The Jews even at this time, although few in number, had already taken steps to organize a religious society. The first important action taken by them in this direction was the purchase from the city, in 1843, of cemetery grounds. This old Jewish graveyard was within the present limits of Lincoln Park. In 1856, the city limits having been extended so as to include it, it was abandoned as a place of burial.

Soon after acquiring this property the association was organized into a regular congregation, and in 1848 it was chartered under the name "Kehilath Anshe Maarev," Congregation of the Men of the West. The congregation at first held religious services in the upper story of a frame building on the southwest corner of Lake and Wells streets. In 1849 they erected a synagogue on Clark street, between Quincy and Adams streets, on a leased lot. At the expiration of the lease they bought a site on the northeast corner of Adams and Wells streets, upon which they erected a second synagogue. This was in 1848. Here they remained until 1863, when, the house becoming too small, they sold the property and bought a church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. In this church they worshiped until it was destroyed by the great fire of 1871.

The first rabbi of this congregation was Rev. Ignatz Kunreuter, who entered upon his duties in 1849. He was followed in turn by Revs. Godfrey Snyder, G. M. Cohen, L. Lobrecht, L. Levi, M. Mauser, M. Moses, Liebman Adler and I. S. Moses, the latter being the present rabbi.

In 1890, it was determined to locate the temple at a point more centrally located as regarded the homes of the congregation, and an imposing edifice was erected at the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-third street. The building is the largest Jewish place of worship in the city, and is one of the handsomest structures for religious purposes in Chicago. The basement, which is of the Romanesque style of architecture, contains the various auxiliary rooms of the congregation. The auditorium proper is situated above, and is of the same dimensions as the entire building. All the woodwork of the temple is of antique oak, and the prevailing motive of the decoration is Moorish. The ceiling of the audience room is semi-cylindrical in form and rises to a lofty height. Around three sides runs a spacious gallery, with seats rising as in an amphitheatre.

About two hundred and fifty families make



JEWISH CHURCHES.

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up the congregation, the average attendance upon service being some five hundred souls. The attendance upon the Sunday school (which is held every Sabbath) is about three hundred. Connected with the temple is the South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, which does much effective work among the poor.

In July, 1864, a number of leading Jewish residents on the west side, realizing the necessity for better facilities for Judaic worship in that section of the city, organized the Zion congregation. The same year public services were held in a building on Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. From there a removal was made to the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, and later to Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue, where the present structure stands. During its twenty-eight years of existence, three rabbis have acted as pastors, as follows: From 1864 to 1884, Rev. B. Felsenthal was in sole charge; with him was associated—from 1884 to 1886—Rev. Max Heller. In 1887 Rabbi Felsenthal was pensioned, being succeeded by Rabbi Joseph Stolz, who has acted as pastor down to the present time, 1893. The congregation embraces two hundred families, and is in a flourishing condition. About two hundred and fifty children receive instruction in the Sabbath schools. In the practical benevolent work of the congregation three well-organized societies assist, as follows: the West Side Ladies' Sewing Society, the Zion Personal Service Society, and the Young Girls' Sewing Society. There is also a Young People's Society for the study of the Bible, the character of which is more distinctively religious. The main entrance and vestibule of the temple are on the western side. The building is of brick and terra cotta, simple, yet massive, and the interior impressively beautiful.

Other Jewish congregations in Chicago in 1893 were as follows, the subjoined list including also the names of the rabbis: Anshe Emeth, Rev. C. Calman; Anshe K'Nesseth Israel, Rev. B.

Bernstein; Anshe Pole-Russia-Tzidek; Congregation Beth Hamedrash, Rev. A. J. G. Lesser; Congregation Beth Hamedrah Hachodosch, Rev. L. Arnichster; Congregation B'Nai Abraham, Rev. Dr. Levy; Congregation Emanuel, Rabbi Dr. Edward B. M. Browne; Congregation Ohaveth Emunak, Rabbi James Lepperstein Gordon; Congregation Ohaveh-Sholem, Rabbi Abraham Rabwartz; Congregation of the North Side, Rabbi Rev. Dr. A. Nordem; Congregation Moses Montefiore; Congregation Bethel, Kepilath B'Nai Sholom, Rabbi Rev. Dr. A. Messing; Sinai Congregation, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, lecturer.

METHODISM.

The history of Methodism in Chicago dates from 1826. In the spring of that year Rev. Jesse Walker, who was then Early Methodist Missions. superintendent of the Fox River Methodist mission, came to Chicago from Peoria by water, for the purpose of conducting religious services. It appears that he remained in the settlement for some time, but no record of the character of the meetings which he conducted has come down to the present time. His friend and colleague, Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in describing the trip from Peoria, says, "he had all hands on board cease work until they could attend prayers, and all joined in singing, and then a fervent prayer was offered up in their behalf, asking the protection of the Divine providence throughout the day."

Rev. Isaac Scarritt succeeded Rev. Mr. Walker in the superintendency of the mission in 1828. The description of his first visit to Chicago, in midsummer of that year, is of interest. The following is an extract from a letter written by him to Mr. Beggs: "Planned a trip to Chicago, distant some seventy or eighty miles. The next evening we entered Chicago, which, in addition to the buildings constituting Fort Dearborn, contained the old Kinzie house, a new house of Colonel Hamilton's, with perhaps one or two others in that quarter, and those of J. Kinzie and

J. Miller up at the Point. The latter two gentlemen seemed to be on a strife with each other which should excel in honor of popularity, whereby to promote their individual interests. I took up my residence at Miller's, who, with laudable generosity, undertook to administer to my comfort and further my views. The next day was the Sabbath, and I sent word to the lieutenant that if it were his wish the superintendent of the Indian mission would preach to the soldiers and others, at such place and hour as he might appoint. Answer was returned that he should not forbid the preaching, but that he should neither authorize nor make any arrangement for it. Not to be outdone by the honorable lieutenant on the point of independence, I declined going to the garrison under such circumstances, and made an appointment for preaching at Miller's at night. Most of the citizens and some of the soldiers were present, and gave respectful attention; but in the matter of congregation we received rather more than we bargained for. During religious service a gang of boatmen, with their vociferous 'yo-hes' commenced landing and rolling up barrels, etc., near the door. This was a trick of Kinzie's, so Miller said, out of spite to him for having the honor of entertaining the missionary, and for the agency he took in promoting the religion of the place."

At the time, the whole territory of Illinois was comprised in one conference, which was divided into districts, the number of which was increased in 1830 by the creation of the "Chicago Mission District." Rev. Mr. Walker was appointed its superintendent in the autumn of the same year, but does not appear to have re-visited Chicago until the following June. In that month, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Beggs, he started on horse-back from his home at Plainfield for the young settlement, distant about 40 miles. Of the success which attended this visit, Mr. Beggs thus writes:

"When we arrived, Brother Walker gave out an appointment for me to preach in the

garrison, in old Dr. Harmon's room. After the sermon was over, he gave it out that I was to preach again next morning at nine o'clock, and this was the beginning of a happy time here. I opened the door for the reception, and I think ten joined the church."

The two sermons referred to in the foregoing extract were the first ever preached by regularly ordained Methodist clergymen in Chicago, of which any record has come down to modern times, with the exception of that delivered by Rev. Mr. Scarritt, already mentioned. The first was delivered on the evening of the 15th and the other on the morning of the 16th of June, 1831. Among the ten members who composed the first Methodist society organized here were Rev. William See and wife, Elijah Wentworth, Jr., his mother and two sisters, and Mrs. Dr. Elijah D. Harmon. Mr. See, although a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was by trade a blacksmith and one of the pioneers in the iron industry of Chicago, as is mentioned elsewhere. He officiated from time to time, as occasion required, although he cannot be said to have been, in any sense, the pastor of the infant society. In the fall of 1831, however, the mission was formally placed in charge of Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, by the bishop, R. R. Roberts, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Walker, who found it impossible to visit the village more frequently than a few times a year, owing to the length of his circuit, which extended from Chicago to Peoria.

Mr. Beggs came to his field of labor in the autumn of 1831, and held regular services at the fort, there being no house of worship erected. The following January (1832), the first quarterly meeting was held. To meet the temporal necessities of those attending, supplies were brought forty miles (from Plainfield) in an ox cart driven by T. B. Clark. The meeting was pronounced a successful one by Mr. Beggs, who was much encouraged by its results.

In May following he brought his wife to Chicago and took up his residence in the vil-

lage. The society grew as rapidly as was to be expected in a settlement made up chiefly of soldiers, traders and half-breeds; a rather fallow ground on which to sow the seed of piety.

Mr. Beggs did not remain here more than a year, being succeeded as superintendent of the Chicago mission by Rev. Jesse Walker in 1832. Owing to his venerable age, as well as the esteem in which he was held by the settlers, Mr. Walker was known by the sobriquet of "Father." On arriving at Chicago, he established himself in a log building, which soon came to be known as "Father Walker's log cabin." It was located at the junction of the north and south branches of the river, near what is now the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. Mr. Walker used the building not only as a church, but also as a residence.

Another quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1832. Among those then present, besides Mr. Walker, were Rev. John Sinclair, presiding elder, Rev. William See, local elder, Henry Whitehead, Charles Wisencraft, Mrs. R. J. Hamilton and Mrs. Harmon. Mr. Whitehead was licensed to preach at this meeting, thus receiving the distinction of being the first Methodist preacher ever licensed in Chicago.

In 1834 advance in age had so far told upon Father Walker that he was unable longer to discharge the ordinary duties of his position and he died in 1835.

In addition to the regular church services held at this time, there was also conducted a series of prayer meetings at the house of Mark Noble, Sr., which were conducted by those who had no taste for the weekly dances given at the fort. Mr. Noble was the principal speaker at these meetings, and was assisted in conducting them by his wife and two daughters, as well as Mrs. R. J. Hamilton. The lady last mentioned was a woman of great intelligence and devoted piety, and proved a most valuable auxiliary in making these assemblages a success.

The first Sunday school in Chicago was

organized on August 19, 1832, by Luther Childs, assisted by Mrs. Seth Johnson, Mrs. Charles Taylor, the Misses Noble and Philo Carpenter. The first sessions of this school were held in a small frame building, erected by Mark Beaubien, near Mr. Noble's house. When the school was first opened the house in which it was held had neither doors nor windows, and was very imperfectly roofed. Later it assembled at the house of Rufus Brown, within the stockade of the fort, and was afterwards held at Father Walker's cabin, and subsequently in a room over the store of P. F. W. Peck. The library consisted of about twenty volumes, of a size so small that it was said that the librarian, John S. Wright, was accustomed to carry them from his house to the place of meeting in his pocket handkerchief. Two visitors to the settlement from New York—Charles Butler and Arthur Bronson—were so moved with commiseration at the sight of this apology for a library, that on their return home they sent on a donation of two hundred volumes.

Methodism found a congenial soil in the earnest character of the hardy settlers around Fort Dearborn, and the original mission church found its membership rapidly growing within the first twelve months after its establishment. Services were held at more or less irregular times and at various places, the favorite localities being Billy Caldwell's log council-house, Chester Ingersoll's tavern and Walker's school-house.

It must have been a cause for genuine gratification to Father Walker to see a movement inaugurated for the erection of a permanent place of worship. The first church building of this denomination in Chicago was put up in 1834. It was of modest proportions—forty-six by thirty-eight feet—and was located at the corner of North Water and Kinzie streets. Mr. Walker had the satisfaction of preaching in this edifice until toward the beginning of 1835, when he became superannuated having been previously compelled to abandon the pastorate of the

flock whose spiritual interest had been so dear to him.

He was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Mitchell, under whose guidance the church made satisfactory progress in the matter of accessions to its membership. Mr. Mitchell attained a deserved reputation for executive ability, which was especially manifested in his skill as an organizer. To his devoted and untiring efforts may be traced, in no small degree, the success of the Methodist denomination in early Chicago. The congregation to which he ministered had so far grown in numbers and in financial independence by 1836, that in that year it was struck off the list of Methodist mission stations and became an independent and self-sustaining body.

The financial stringency of the money market, resulting from the panic of 1837, exerted a somewhat disastrous influence upon the recently formed church organization. Some of the wealthy members suffered a severe loss of worldly goods, while others found it difficult to reconcile their faith in God with the pecuniary misfortune which had overtaken them. In consequence, the number of those who took an active interest in the welfare of the body materially fell off; and not until the arrival of the Rev. Peter R. Borein, who became pastor in 1837, at the command of the conference, did there occur a practical revival of religious interest on the part of Chicago Methodists. The awakening, however, was deep and widespread, until three hundred were received into the church upon their profession of faith. Revival services were held during the winter of 1838-39, and at their conclusion the number of those brought within the Methodist fold equaled ten per cent. of the entire population of the infant city. Shortly after the conclusion of the revival, Mr. Borein was summoned to his reward. His successor was Rev. S. H. Stocking, who became pastor in 1839.

Among other church societies of this denomination organized during the early part of the past half century were the following:

Canal Street church, 1843; Indiana Street church, 1847, and the State Street church, 1851.

The particular history of some of the leading Methodist churches of the city is given below:

The Centenary church was originally known as the Canal street society, which Centenary M. E. Church. was organized in 1842 by sixteen members, who had been previously connected with the Clark street church, sometimes called the "mother of Chicago Methodism."

In 1853 the society moved to Jefferson street, and there did effective work under the cognomen of the "Jefferson street church" until 1866, when a more eligible situation on Monroe street, near Morgan, was secured, and steps taken to secure the erection of the present commodious edifice. As it was the centennial year of American Methodism, the society took the name of the Centenary Church. The lecture room of the new building was opened on February 17, 1867, and the whole structure was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on March 15, 1868.

The following pastors have been assigned to "Centenary" at the dates specified:

Rev. Charles H. Fowler, 1866; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., 1868; Rev. Chas. H. Fowler, D. D., 1871; Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., 1873; Rev. S. H. Adams, 1875; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., 1877; Rev. A. C. George, D. D., 1880; Rev. P. H. Swift, 1883; Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., 1885; the present pastor, Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D., 1890.

The church building has a front of rough, yellow stone, into which open three portals. Two large buttresses, terminating in cones, border the front. There are two stories, the lower being devoted to Sunday school and auxiliary rooms and the upper to the auditorium. The architecture of the interior, while presenting salient features of various schools, is pleasing. Light is admitted through fourteen stained glass windows, and the organ (placed behind a Tudor arch) is directly in the rear of the choir loft.

The church membership approximates



OAKLAND
M.E. CHURCH

KENWOOD
M.E. CHAPEL

SOUTH PARK AV.
M.E. CHURCH

From Engravings by Geo. W. Andrews

CENTENARY M.E. CHURCH

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH Bldg.

GRACE M.E. CHURCH

PARK AV.
M.E. CHURCH

FIRST
M.E. CHURCH
ENGLEWOOD

CHILDREN

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thirteen hundred and the ordinary congregation is about one thousand. Dr. Bolton recognizes the value of the Sabbath school as a powerful agency in church work, and under his careful supervision and active efforts the attendance averages seven hundred and fifty.

Numerous organizations for benevolent and spiritual work hold up the hands of the pastor, among them being the following: The Woman's Foreign Missionary society, the Sunday School Missionary society, the Ladies' Aid society, the Epworth League, the King's Sons and King's Daughters, the Calvary Cadets and the Junior Cadets.

The influence of Grace Methodist church is far-reaching, not only in Chicago but also all through the Northwest and, indeed, throughout the country at large. Its pulpit has been filled by some of the most learned divines and some of the most eloquent pulpit orators which American Methodism has produced. It can boast of being one of the earliest of this denomination founded in the city, having been organized in 1847. A frame church building 36x45 feet was erected the same year on the south side of Indiana street, between Clark and Dearborn, at a cost of about \$1,200. In 1863 a new house of worship was built at the corner of Chicago and La Salle avenues (where Moody's church now stands), and in 1871-2 the congregation had so grown that a new building had become an imperative necessity. Accordingly, a new site was purchased, at the intersection of La Salle avenue and Locust street, and the present magnificent temple erected thereon. The walls are of Illinois limestone, rough-hewn. The style of architecture is Gothic. The main entrance is on LaSalle avenue, and is surmounted by a pointed arch, supported by columns of sandstone. Toward the apex of the arch is a Gothic window, below which is a rich rosette. Two other rosettes and two lancet windows admit light to the vestibule and gallery. The windows of the audience room are of stained glass, with simple designs. The ceiling is painted in light blue and supported by

rafters. The choir loft (back of which is the organ) is at the rear of the pulpit, and its decorations harmonize well with those of the general interior. A gallery runs around three sides of the auditorium. The Sunday school room is in the basement.

The pastors of Grace M. E. church, with the respective dates of their service, are given below:

Rev. Freeborn Haney, 1847; Rev. John F. Devore, 1848; Rev. Zodac Hall, 1849; Rev. Boyd Lowe, 1850; Rev. John W. Agard, 1851; Rev. Silas Bolles, 1852; Rev. Thomas Williams, 1854; Rev. S. G. Lathrop, 1857; Rev. L. H. Bugbee, D. D., 1861; Rev. J. C. Stoughton, 1863; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., 1864; Rev. A. J. Jutkins, D. D., 1867; Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., 1870; Rev. C. E. Felton, D. D., 1873; Rev. John Atkinson, A. M., 1875; Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, D. D., 1878; Rev. William Fawcett, D. D., 1881; Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, D. D., 1884; Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., 1888; Rev. Robert McIntyre, D. D., 1888; Rev. Richard S. Martin, D. D., 1891.

The congregation approximates twelve hundred, and the church membership is about half that number. The Sunday school enrollment exceeds eight hundred.

The extraordinary growth and remarkable existing prosperity of the church may be attributed, largely, to the faithful work of the pastors, the foregoing list of which embraces many eminent names. The present (1893) pastor, Dr. Richard S. Martin, has attained distinction not only as a clergyman, but also as an author. Some of Dr. Martin's works are as follows: "Thoughts from a Golden Pen," "Martin's Memorial Record," "Crumbs of Comfort for Suffering Souls," "Sunshine on Shadowed Lives," and "Children of the Clergy."

The official board of the church is composed of men prominently identified with the social and business life of the city, among them being James B. Hobbs, William H. Bush, John Worthy, W. F. Cochran, Alex. H. Revell and Dr. N. S. Davis.

Grace church has been the mother of

many missions, several of which have developed into independent congregations, notably Wesley, Elsmere, and Christ churches. The benevolence of the members has always assumed a practical, tangible form, some five thousand dollars having been contributed to charitable purposes during 1893. Identified with church work are various organizations, some of which are local in character while others are branches of societies and institutions of a more general description. Among them may be mentioned the Deaconesses' Home, the Young Ladies' Missionary society, the Ladies' Aid society, the Wesley Hospital, and the Epworth League.

The Park Avenue Methodist church, one of the most flourishing in the west division of the city, was organized in 1861. Rev. J. S. Chadwick was pastor for one year. Rev. J. S. Bayliss succeeded him, first as supply and afterward (from 1865 to 1870) as pastor. Subsequent pastors, with the dates of their appointments, have been: Revs. H. W. Thomas, 1870; W. H. Daniels, 1873; S. McChesney, 1875; T. R. Stobridge, 1878; S. M. Davis, 1881; William Fawcett, 1885, and W. W. Painter, 1890. Two houses of worship have been erected by the congregation, both upon the same site, at the corner of Park avenue and Robey street. The present handsome edifice succeeded the original building in 1889-90. Its walls are of rough, reddish-gray stone, and those of the transept are flanked by tall buttresses. The front is adorned by two steeples. The two main entrances, one in each tower, are surmounted by arches supported by massive columns. The interior decoration is quiet, but in warm colors. The ceiling is of light wood, supported by rafters, and the seats are arranged in a semi-circle. The light and ventilation are both admirable. The present church membership is four hundred and the average congregation three hundred and fifty, while the Sunday school enrollment is about two hundred and twenty-five. The following societies for

benevolent and church work are connected with the Park Avenue church: the Ladies' Aid society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, the King's Daughters, and the Epworth League (both senior and junior.)

This society was formed in 1869, and its first house of worship erected on Indiana avenue in 1870. With the growth of the church have arisen increasing needs for larger facilities. The year 1870 witnessed the completion of a new edifice on Michigan avenue, and six years later (1876) the present structure—at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street—was built. Its architecture presents a blending of the Norman and Romanesque schools. The main facade, of square stone, is on South Park avenue, and at the corner of the building rises a graceful steeple. The sides are pierced by ten semi-circular windows of stained glass, separated by buttresses rising to the roof. A square pyramidal pinnacle surmounts the tower. The seating capacity of the edifice is fifteen hundred, exclusive of the gallery. The woodwork of the audience chamber is of oak and California cedar, and the walls of a light terra-cotta shade, simply decorated.

The pastors of the church, with the date of their appointment, are named below: Rev. H. Crews, 1869; Rev. James Phelps, 1873; Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, 1874; Rev. John Williamson, 1876; Rev. G. R. Vanhorn, 1879; Rev. M. E. Cady, 1881; Rev. J. Williamson, 1884; Rev. H. D. Kimball, 1889; Rev. J. M. Caldwell (the present pastor) 1890.

The church membership (1893) is five hundred and fifty-six, and the average congregation is five hundred, while the numerical attendance upon the Sabbath school exceeds three hundred. The congregation supports several flourishing societies, among them the Ladies' Aid society and branches of the King's Daughters, the Epworth League, the Junior League and the Epworth Guards.

This church has nearly completed its first quarter century, having been organized on March 7, 1869, by Rev. S. Lathrop. The first building for Divine worship erected by the congregation was dedicated on August 6, 1871, and located at the corner of Langley avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The first regular pastor was Rev. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, who assumed the duties of that sacred office on May 1, 1869, and faithfully discharged them until October, 1871. During the twenty-four years following similar duties have been rendered with like fidelity by the clergymen named below: Rev. C. G. Truesdell, D. D., from October 18, 1871 (almost within the shadow of Chicago's great calamity), to October 1, 1872, when his identification with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society necessitated his withdrawal from active pastoral work; Rev. J. F. Yates, October, 1872, to October 1, 1873; Rev. Lewis Meredith, from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1875; Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D., 1875-77; Rev. T. C. Clendenning, 1877-80; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., 1880-82; Rev. J. W. Richards, 1882-83; Rev. A. C. George, D. D., 1883-85; Rev. H. W. Bennett, D. D., from April 1, 1885, to December 1, 1885; Rev. J. M. Caldwell, D. D., from December 1, 1885, to October 1, 1890; Rev. P. H. Swift, Ph. D., since the last mentioned date. It was during the pastorate of Dr. Caldwell, on November 20, 1887, that the present commodious and handsome house of worship was dedicated. It is built of rough, grey sandstone in the Romanesque style. In the center of the facade rises the steeple, in the form of a campanile, projecting a little from the front, and having a semicircular frontal as far as the second story. Above this are long, narrow windows, and at the top is an open belfry, with semicircular louvre windows and a stone balustrade, terminating in a quadrangular pyramid; the ground plan is in the form of a cross. On each side of the nave is a large, arched window of richly stained glass. The interior of the auditorium is simply decorated. It is quadrangular in form, and the pews, wainscoting, etc., are of light wood.

Oakland Methodist Church.

The church membership (1893) is 964, and the congregation is very large. The Sunday school enrollment is 700. The church is among the foremost in charitable and all other good works. The Ladies' Aid Society supports a bed in Wesley Hospital, the Epworth League, through its "mercy and help department," does much for practical charity; the Woman's Home Missionary Society works nobly toward supporting a Bohemian mission in the west division, and the Deaconess' Aid secures some five hundred dollars annually for the support of that order.

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Oakland church at present conducts no mission, but it has founded and fostered not less than three, which have developed into independent, self-sustaining congregations, known as the Hyde Park, the Kenwood and the Washington Park Methodist Episcopal churches.

The Ashland Avenue German Methodist church was organized in 1868, and a church edifice erected the same year at 485 North Ashland avenue. Its present membership is two hundred and the average congregation about two hundred and fifty. Some two hundred children and young people receive instruction in the Sunday school. The congregation still worships in its original house, around which cluster many sacred memories. The following is a list of pastors, with the dates on which their respective pastorates began: Rev. Peter Hinners, 1868; Rev. George L. Mienfinger, 1872; Rev. Friederich Rinder, 1874; Rev. Henry Wegner, 1877; Rev. Jacob Bletsch, 1879; Rev. John J. Keller, 1880; Rev. John Schnell, 1882; Rev. Richard Fickinscher, 1883; Rev. Charles Weinreich, 1884; Rev. Jacob Berger, 1887; Rev. Ernst Fritzner, 1890; Rev. Bernhard Becker, 1892.

The Simpson Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1887, and erected its first building—at the corner of La Salle and Fifty-ninth streets—in 1888. The house failed to meet

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

the needs of the congregation, and in 1891 the church purchased, from the Reformed Episcopalians, a structure at No. 333 Englewood avenue. The first pastor was Rev. A. E. Craig; he was followed by Revs. F. A. Hardin, in 1888, J. N. Hall, 1889, Thomas Wisterdale, 1890 and W. R. Goodwin, D.D., in 1891. Dr. Goodwin still remains pastor in 1893. The church, while not one of the largest, is one of the most zealous in the Methodist communion. The congregation approximates two hundred and fifty, and the active membership is nearly as large, while the number of Sunday school pupils exceeds one hundred and sixty. The Ladies' Aid Society and the Woman's Missionary Society are among the efficient organizations formed to aid church work, and flourishing branches of the Epworth League and the King's Daughters stimulate spiritual and benevolent work among the young people of the parish.

The Bethany (or First Welsh) Methodist Episcopal church is young in years, is earnest and growing. It was organized November 7, 1887, and the first pastor was Rev. Lewis Meredith, who entered upon his duties on the twentieth of the same month. He was succeeded in October, 1890, by Rev. Ellis Roberts. The church edifice is located at the northeast corner of Jackson boulevard and Francisco street. The average congregation is about one hundred and thirty and the church membership seventy. In common with the other Welsh churches of the city, the congregation of Bethany works in unison with the St. David's Benevolent Society. The church work proper is aided by a Ladies' Aid Society and a Temperance Society.

Other churches of this denomination in Chicago (1893) were as follows: Ada Street, Rev. E. C. Arnold, pastor; Asbury, N. M. Stokes, supply; Auburn Park, Rev. E. E. McKay, pastor; Avondale, Rev. John Nate, supply; Brighton Park, Rev. H. J. Dueker, pastor; Chicago

Lawn, Rev. C. H. Smith,; Cummings, C. S. More; Deering, Rev. A. B. Mettlar, supply; Douglas Park, J. S. Montgomery, pastor; Englewood, Rev. C. E. Mandeville, pastor; Erie Street, Rev. John D. Leek, pastor; Fifty-fourth Street, Rev. J. H. Hastie Odgers, pastor; First, Rev. William Fawcett, D.D., pastor; Forty-seventh Street, Rev. A. H. Kistler, pastor; Fulton Street, Rev. Joseph Odgers, pastor; Garfield Park, Rev. J. Clayton Youker, pastor; Grace, Kensington, Rev. W. W. Diehe, pastor; Grand Crossing church, Rev. Geo. S. Young, pastor; Gross Park, Rev. C. M. Hadiway, supply; Halsted, Rev. G. J. Flack, pastor; Harrison and Forty-second Street, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, supply; Hegewisch, Rev. C. J. Taylor, supply; Hermosa, Rev. Lyel Beach, supply; Humboldt Park, Rev. James Rowe, supply; Hyde Park, Rev. W. F. Atchison, pastor; Irving Park, Rev. Mr. Peterson, pastor; Kenwood, Rev. S. H. Swartz, pastor; Leavitt and DeKalb streets, Rev. J. Hastie Odgers, pastor; Lincoln Street, J. J. Toblas, pastor; Marshfield Avenue, Montrose, Rev. C. S. Leavell, pastor; Moreland, Rev. C. M. Nichols, supply; Normal School, Rev. Hugh D. Atchison, pastor; North Avenue, Rev. Perley Powers, supply; Northwest, Rev. R. H. Wilkinson, pastor; Park Manor, Rev. W. M. Patton, supply; Park Side, Rev. D. McGurck, supply; Paulina Street, Rev. Wm. B. Leach, pastor; Pullman, Rev. T. R. Greene, pastor; Ravenswood, Rev. J. P. Brushingham, pastor; Sacramento Avenue, Rev. J. A. Matlack, pastor; Sheffield Avenue, A. C. Wakeman, pastor; Sixty-fourth and Loomis streets, Rev. C. M. Hadiway, supply; South Chicago, Rev. I. Linebarger, pastor; South Englewood, Rev. H. A. Peters, supply; State Street, Rev. John N. Hall, pastor; St. Paul's, Rev. Watson Tranter, pastor; Trinity, Rev. F. M. Bristol, pastor; Wabash Avenue, Rev. O. E. Murray, pastor; Wesley, Rev. N. H. Axtell, pastor; Western Avenue, Rev. W. A. Phillips, pastor; Wicker Park, Rev. M. W.

Satterfield, pastor; Winter Street, Rev. Edward W. Drew, pastor; Woodlawn Park, Rev. W. H. Carwardine, supply.

African—Allen Chapel, Rev. George A. Brown, pastor; Bethel, Rev. George W. Gaines, pastor; Quinn Chapel, Rev. John T. Jenifer, pastor; St. Stephens, Rev. Daniel P. Brown, pastor; Zion, Rev. J. M. Washington, pastor.

Bohemian—First, Rev. F. J. Hrejsa, pastor; Second, Rev. Frank D. Chada, supply.

German—Centennial Mission, Rev. Abells, pastor; Center Street, Rev. C. A. Loeber, pastor; Clybourn Avenue, Rev. C. E. More, pastor; Deering and City Mission, Rev. Jacob Berger, pastor; Ebenezer, Rev. F. G. Wrede, pastor; Fullerton Avenue, Rev. H. Schuckai, pastor; Immanuel, Rev. B. Lampert, pastor; Maxwell Street, Rev. Wm. Keller, pastor; Portland Avenue, Rev. C. Weinreich, pastor; Robey Street, Rev. Jacob Bletsch, pastor; Wentworth Avenue, Rev. Henry Wegner, pastor.

Swedish—Atlantic Street; Englewood, Rev. William Swenson, pastor; Fifth Avenue, Rev. C. O. Karlson, pastor; First, Rev. C. G. Nelson, pastor; Forest Glen, Rev. J. B. Anderson, pastor; Humboldt Park, Rev. N. O. Westergren, pastor; Lake View, Rev. A. T. Westergren, pastor; May Street, Rev. K. H. Elstrom, pastor; Pullman, Rev. M. L. Wickman, pastor; South Chicago, Rev. John Simpson, pastor; Swedish City Mission, Rev. J. G. Nelson, pastor.

Norwegian and Danish—First, Rev. Fred Wing, pastor; Immanuel, Rev. A. O. Wiersen, pastor; Moreland, Rev. H. P. Nelson, pastor; Park Side, Rev. A. Anderson, pastor; Trinity, Rev. O. L. Hansen, pastor.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The first regular clergyman of this denomination came to Fort Dearborn in 1833. Rev. Jeremiah Porter had been appointed chaplain of the garrison at Fort Brady in the autumn of 1831. His ministration among the troops had resulted in the development of a strong religious feeling in the garrison,

and when, in the spring of 1833, the troops were transferred to Fort Dearborn, a number of the soldiers requested Mr. Porter to accompany them as chaplain. At that time there was a Baptist mission at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the departure of Mr. Porter would not have left the settlers without some one to attend to their spiritual necessities. He had been requested by the Home Mission Society, of Boston, to explore the shores of Lake Michigan, with a view to the selection of localities in which missions might be founded with a reasonable hope of success. With a view to the fulfillment of this commission, Mr. Porter concluded to accede to the expressed wish of the soldiers, and to accompany them to Fort Dearborn. The force was commanded by Major Fowle, and the vessel carrying the men arrived at the post on Sunday, May 12, 1833. The roughness of the weather rendered disembarkation perilous, if not impossible.

The commandant at Fort Dearborn, prior to the arrival of Major Fowle, was Captain Seth Johnson, who had been prominently identified with the religious work at the post since he had assumed control. The religious element of the community greatly deplored his removal, fearing that his successor might be a man destitute of all religious convictions. Subsequent events proved their fears to have been groundless.

On the day following the anchorage of the vessel off the fort—Monday, the 13th—the lake was sufficiently smooth to permit the landing of the troops. The surprise of the religious portion of the community was exceeded only by the gratification of finding that Major Fowle was not only a professed Christian, but also an active church worker. One of the citizens who was recognized as a leader in all enterprises was John Wright. He was one of the first who welcomed Rev. Mr. Porter, to whom he extended the most cordial of greetings. Mr. Porter, speaking of his reception in his diary, says that Mr. Wright spoke as follows:

“Well, I do rejoice, for yesterday was the

darkest day I ever saw. Captain Johnson, who aided in our meetings, was to leave us, and I was almost alone. I have been talking about and writing for a minister for months in vain, and yesterday as we prayed with the Christians about to leave us, I was almost ready to despair, as I feared the troops coming in would all be utterly careless about religion. The fact that you and a little church were, at the hour of our meeting, riding at anchor within gunshot of the fort, is like the bursting out of the sun from behind the darkest clouds."

Through the sympathetic support of Major Fowle, the carpenter shop within the stockade was set apart for the holding of religious services, and on the following Sunday morning, May 19, 1833, the first sermon ever delivered in Chicago by a Presbyterian clergyman was preached by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who chose for his text the passage from the gospel according to St. John, fifteenth chapter and third verse: "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be called my disciples."

In referring to his first Sunday at Fort Dearborn, Mr. Porter wrote in his diary, expressing much pain at witnessing a desecration of the Sabbath, which was of a sort that might probably be seen in Chicago on almost any Sunday in those days. He says:

"The first dreadful spectacle that met my eyes on going to church was a group of Indians, sitting on the ground before a miserable French dram-house, playing cards, and as many trifling white men standing around to witness the game."

On the afternoon of that same Sunday, "Father Walker", the presiding clergyman of the Chicago mission district of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, invited Mr. Porter to preach at the log school-house at Wolf's Point, one-half mile from Fort Dearborn. In reference to this meeting, the following extract is taken from Mr. Porter's diary:

"The school house was crowded to overflowing, and many went away for want of

room to stand within the doors. I think I have not preached to such an audience before, only at Mackinac, since I left Detroit. There seemed profound attention. Mr. Wright said his eyes filled with tears several times to see the happy influence of the Major and his fellow-officers on this community."

The day did not close, however, without the holding of a third service by Mr. Porter, which was also conducted at Father Walker's log cabin, of which Mr. Porter writes:

"At six o'clock I had a prayer meeting in the fort. After candle lighting I went to Father Walker's where he had given notice that a Methodist minister from New York would preach. Though it was late when I went in, I found no one but Mr. Walker, and he was grieving that he was disappointed in regard to his preacher, who, having an opportunity to go on to New York that afternoon, had embraced it, and left Mr. Walker to fill the appointment. If he had so little regard for the Sabbath, I think it is well he did not stay and preach. At length fifteen persons came in and Mr. Walker addressed them."

Meanwhile, Presbyterianism had taken a tolerably firm root in Galena, and on the following Sunday, May 26, 1833, Rev. Mr. Kent, who had been called to Chicago on other than ecclesiastical business, occupied the pulpit of the inchoate Presbyterian church. Tradition has it that he selected for his text the passage of Scripture found in the eleventh chapter in the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, verses 24-26.

Some of the citizens having expressed their objection to attending services inside the stockade, arrangements were consummated for holding meetings outside the fort. The first of these was held June 2d. Mr. Porter, however, was not willing to leave the religious element among the troops and families within the stockade without religious ministrations. "Father Walker" displayed a truly Christian spirit in connection with this enterprise, as he had in reference to every other matter pertaining to the spiritual wel-



Jeremiah Porter

THE LIBRARY
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fare of the settlement. He offered the use of his cabin at Wolf's Point for afternoon service to be conducted by Mr. Porter, at a nominal rent. The result was that services, with preaching, were conducted inside the enclosure of the fort at 10 a.m., while Presbyterian preaching to the citizens was fixed for the hour of 2 p.m., at "Father Walker's" log cabin. At 6 p.m., a prayer-meeting was held at the fort, and the Presbyterians and Methodists held services at "Father Walker's" on alternate Sunday evenings at 7.30 p.m. At this period Mr. Porter conclusively showed that he was animated by the true spirit of his Master. That sectarianism was rife in the frontier settlement in those days is doubtful, yet the *status in quo* between the Presbyterians and Methodists was not satisfactory to the former. Accordingly, Mr. Porter, knowing the meagre resources of his congregation, voluntarily offered to surrender the small sum which had been promised him for his support, with a view to the appropriation of the same to the erection of a permanent Presbyterian place of worship, he being willing to depend for sustenance upon the scanty allowance granted him by the Home Mission society. His example was contagious, and the few members of the flock vied with each other in seconding his efforts. A meeting was held on the evening of June 11th, at which the generous offer of Mr. Porter was accepted in the spirit in which it was made. This early pioneer of Presbyterianism in the West not only cherished an implicit faith in Calvinistic doctrine, but was also willing to "prove his faith by his works."

The first regular Presbyterian society was organized on June 26, 1833, with a membership of twenty-six. It does not appear that any new members were received upon profession of faith at that time. Of the twenty-six, seventeen had been members of the church at Fort Brady and nine were already professed Presbyterians in the infant village. The Chicagoans who thus took the stand in behalf of the creed to which they subscribed

were John Wright, Philo Carpenter, Rufus Brown, John S. Wright, J. H. Poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Mary Taylor, E. Clark and Mrs. Cynthia Brown. The chosen elders were Philo Carpenter, John Wright and Major Wilcox. Owing to the fact that the Protestant settlers had come chiefly from New England, the membership of this first Presbyterian organization was made up for the greater part of Congregationalists. In fact, Philo Carpenter is said to have been the only one among the entire number who had been always a Presbyterian.

The first administration of the Lord's supper ever held in Chicago in a place of Presbyterian worship occurred on Sunday, June 7, 1833, at Father Walker's log cabin. Major Wilcox supplemented the lack of a communion service by furnishing a decanter and cups from his own silver service. The number of communicants was equal to the membership of the newly organized society. In this connection it is of interest to quote the following extract from the journal of the devoted pastor of the new church: "Many witnessed the solemn scene, but a majority were females, as two vessels were unloading in the harbor, causing a wanton abuse of the holy day by many who sin against clear light and abuse Divine compassion and love."

The work of erecting a prominent place of worship was at last undertaken. The congregation purchased lot No. 1, Block 34, of the original town, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets. An attempt was made by some squatters to put up a store on the Lake street front of the property, but members of the church adopted the simple, yet effective, plan of hauling the structure off their premises by night with ox teams. The church building is believed to have been about thirty by forty feet, and its cost was \$600. The builder was Joseph Meeker, but nearly all the male members of the congregation took part in its erection, each one doing what he could. The people were not rich in this world's goods, but they worked with willing

hands, being actuated by a desire, not only to have a permanent church building, but also that it should be free from debt when it was completed. Some put the timbers in position, others worked with saws and hammers, and one turned the lathe to prepare the columns that adorned the pulpit. It was completed during the late fall or early winter months of 1833, and dedicated January 4, 1834. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, the mercury being twenty-four degrees below zero, a respectable audience assembled to participate in or witness the dedicatory services. The prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. A. B. Freeman, of the Baptist church, then recently organized, and the sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Porter, from the text (Psalm lxxxiv, 3): "Yea the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God."

The growth of Presbyterianism was slow, but—like that of the mustard seed—ultimately developed an expansion well calculated to gladden the hearts of its followers. Following the First came the Second Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1842. Another congregation was formed, known as the Third Presbyterian church, in 1847; the Westminster Church, which was confederated with the new school branch of the Presbyterian church, came into existence in 1855. The subsequent growth of the denomination is best illustrated by the history of the individual congregations, which is recited at as great length as the limits of the chapter will permit.

By 1842, the First Presbyterian church found its edifice over-crowded, notwithstanding the fact that many members of the congregation had moved toward the southern part of the city. A new field for work was being rapidly developed, and accordingly, on June 1, 1842, twenty-six members of the First church met in the old First Baptist meeting

house, on the corner now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce building. An organization was effected, and five days later, in the third story of the "Saloon Building," which stood at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, the Rev. Robert W. Paterson, a young minister from Cincinnati, who had been connected with the First church, preached the opening sermon.

The "Saloon Building," however, did not serve the purpose that its name would seem to imply. It was a public hall for the purpose of town meetings and debates, and, although it was only a wooden structure, was considered the finest town hall west of Buffalo. J. B. F. Russell built it in 1836, and Stephen A. Douglass made it the scene of his first debate with John T. Stuart, during the congressional campaign of 1838.

The charter members who thus laid the foundations of the Second Presbyterian society in Chicago were:

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John High, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Williams, Mrs. A. N. Fullerton, Mrs. Sarah Gage, Mrs. Ann E. Webster, Mrs. John Wright, Miss Frances S. Wright, George W. Dole, George W. Merrill, Flavel Moseley, Sylvester Willard, M. D.; John S. Wright, and the Rev. Robert W. Patterson.

On Sunday, June 19, 1892, the Second church celebrated its semi-centennial, on which occasion few of the original members were present. Among them was Mr. Thomas B. Carter, who with Mrs. Anna E. Webster held the distinction of becoming the oldest living charter members. Recalling his connections with the church, which began fifty years ago, Mr. Carter said:

"After holding our meetings in the 'Saloon Building' for a few Sundays, we accepted an invitation kindly offered by the Unitarians to hold services in their church Sunday after-

The Church's
Early History.

noons. This we did, but in the meantime we were building a meeting-place of our own on a piece of property eighty feet square, located on Randolph street, near Clark. The lot only cost us \$600 or \$800, and had we retained it until now it could easily be sold for \$800,000. There we built a plain frame structure at a cost of \$1,600, and there we worshiped until 1851. At that time Chicago was a little town of 4,000 or 5,000 people, planted in a mudhole. There were a few wooden dwellings on Clark and Madison streets and four or five buildings stood on Fifth avenue. In 1842, I kept house at La Salle and Madison streets, and the evening views from all around was that of dense woods lit up by the setting sun. We drew our drinking water from the Chicago river, which was at that time as clear as Lake Michigan. We had no railroads running into our little town, and the one man who ventured to express the opinion that by 1900 Chicago would have 100,000 inhabitants was looked upon as insane."

The history of the Second Presbyterian church from the time of its first meeting in its new wooden meeting-house until now would be but the history of a part of Chicago over again. Under the wise pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Patterson it grew steadily, and in every way kept pace with the city's development. Before the first ten years had passed it had entirely outgrown its narrow quarters, and removal to a new and more commodious edifice became necessary. The demand resulted in the building of the old "spotted church," which until the great fire stood at Washington street and Wabash avenue, with its main entrance facing west on Wabash avenue. The corner-stone was laid in 1849, and the edifice was dedicated January 24, 1851. The entire cost of the lot, edifice, organ, bell and clock was \$50,000, and room was afforded for about 1,800 people. The material of the church was bituminous limestone, which, after a few years, took on a mottled appearance, caused by the dark-colored crude petroleum in the stone oozing to the surface. From

this the church received and always retained the appellation "the old spotted church."

The original frame church still remains standing in Chicago. It was bought from the society by the Methodists, who moved it to Harrison and State streets, and conducted a mission in it. Then J. Young Scammon bought the building, and moved it to Prairie avenue for the use of the Swedenborgian society. There it stands to this day, shorn of its sanctity and begrimed with smoke, but still doing good service as the Sixteenth street station of the Illinois Central railroad.

The prosperity of the society became greater than ever after the completion of the new church. At the twenty-fifth anniversary, Dr. Patterson, in the course of an address, said that no people in Chicago had contributed more liberally to the cause of caring for the poor and neglected classes than had the members of the Second Presbyterian church. For the immediate benefit of the church \$200,000 had been spent, and for other purposes from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The Mosley Mission had been established, and works of charity had been undertaken on every hand. But the residence portion of Chicago was fast crowding its way southward, while business blocks had begun to hem in the Presbyterian edifice. In 1869 the feasibility of a removal farther south was discussed, and October 1, 1871, the congregation met for worship in the "old spotted church" for the last time. One week later the great fire came, the church was almost totally destroyed, and with a loss of \$55,000 on its hands the society found itself without a worshipping place. In the anticipation of a removal a lot at Wabash avenue and Twentieth street had been purchased some time before, but this was exchanged for a piece of property of the same size at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, the location of the present church, which is one of the finest Gothic church buildings in the city. The walls are of light, rather porous stone, varying in shade from gray to black, and ornamented with sculpturing in sand-

stone. The main entrance is on Michigan avenue, and above it is a beautiful rosette, surrounded by the emblems of the four evangelists. From the southeast corner rises a massive tower, well buttressed, surmounted by a graceful spire. The interior of the church is rich in its effects. Handsome stained glass windows (among them a deeply colored rosette and a memorial window) attract the attention of the visitor, while a fine organ, incased in a richly carved frame of dark wood, adorns the west wall. The walls and ceiling are especially ornate.

During the fifty-two years which have elapsed since its organization, the church has had but three pastors.

From June, 1842, to November, 1873, Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., was the beloved clergyman in charge. From that time until May 6, 1874, the congregation was without a settled pastor, but on the date named Rev. J. Monro Gibson entered upon the duties of the pastorate. He was succeeded, on November 19, 1882, by the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D.D., whose devotion and piety, even more than his learning and eloquence, have proved potent factors in building up the church to which he has faithfully ministered for more than eleven years. Dr. McPherson always attracts a large audience, whether speaking on theological or secular topics. The average attendance upon the morning service of the Second church is about 900, and rarely falls below 500 in the evening. There are 809 active members on the roll (1893), and the average attendance upon the Sunday school is 300. Several societies aid the pastor in church work: the Ladies' Foreign Mission, the Women's Home Missionary, and the Dorcas societies, the Young People's and the Junior societies of the Christian Endeavor, the Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Free Kindergarten Committee. The church also supports a prosperous mission (the successor of the old Taylor Street mission) at 2539 Calumet avenue. Its name was changed to the "Moseley" in 1866.

The Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1863, and its first house of worship
Fullerton Avenue
Presbyterian Church. built in 1864, on Fullerton avenue, between Larrabee street and Cleveland avenue, in what was then known as the town of Lake View. Among its pastors—who are enumerated below—have been some of the ablest pulpit orators whom the denomination has boasted in this city. They have been:—Revs. Willis Lord, D. D.; William Blackburn, D.D.; W. E. Young, D.D.; H. M. Collison, R. F. Coyle, D. D.; and John Rusk, Ph.D. In 1888 a new house of worship was erected, at the corner of Fullerton avenue and Larrabee street. It is Romanesque in style, of a grayish-green stone, and built in the form of a cross, with two ornamented facades and a quadrangular steeple, terminating in a pinnacle. The interior is simply, but tastefully, decorated and furnished, the seats rising in a semi-circle.

The present congregation (1894) numbers some seven hundred, and there are about five hundred communicants, the numerical attendance upon the Sunday school approximating three hundred and fifty. Connected with the church are various organizations for charitable and general work, among them being the Ladies' Aid and Foreign Mission societies; the King's Daughters, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Cadet Corps and the Men's Club.

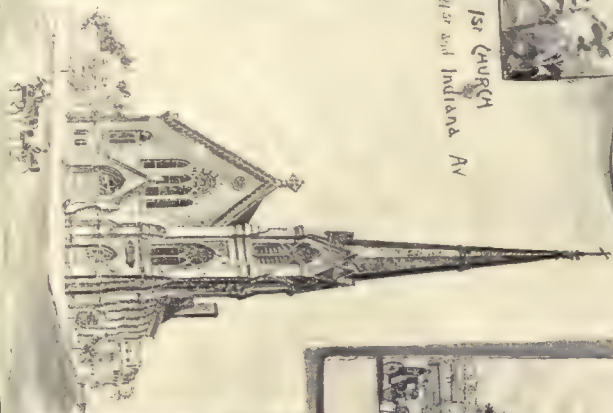
The Jefferson Park Presbyterian church is supported by one of the wealthiest and most influential congregations in the west division.
Jefferson Park
Presbyterian Church. It was organized January 30, 1867, and its membership and attendance have steadily grown, as has that section of the city. Its first house of worship was erected in 1868, at the corner of West Adams and Throop streets, and the present church edifice was built upon the same site, ten years later. Its pastors, in order of succession, have been Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D.; Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL.D.; Rev. Mr. Wright,



3rd. CHURCH
Ashland Boul



1st CHURCH
21st and Indiana Av



2nd CHURCH. 20th and Michigan Boul



CHURCH of the COVENANT.
Belviden Av.



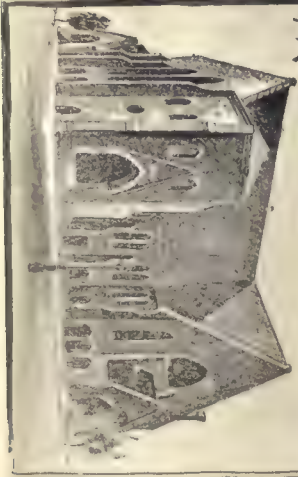
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HYOE PARK.
CHURCH



4th CHURCH Bush and Superior sts.



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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Rev. Thomas Parry, and Rev. Frederic Campbell. The approximate size of the congregation is five hundred, the church membership three hundred and twenty, and the average attendance upon the Sunday school two hundred and ten. Practical church work is carried on by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Young Men's Social League.

The Belden Avenue Presbyterian church had its origin in a Sabbath school established in 1869 in the Nickersonville schoolhouse, which was rented for that purpose. From this locality the school removed, in 1871, to a dwelling house at the corner of Fullerton and Perry avenues, and later in the same year to a building on High street, near Belden avenue. By this time the attendance upon the mission services had so largely increased that it was determined to purchase a site and erect a building at the corner of Belden and Southport avenues. The congregation had no regular pastor until 1884. Prior to that date Revs. Hutchinson (of the McCormick Theological Seminary) and Ringland served as supplies. In 1882 Rev. Geritt Snyder was installed as pastor, and two years later (in 1884) the congregation removed to the corner of Belden and Seminary avenues, where a new house of worship was erected, which in 1891-2 was enlarged and remodeled. Rev. R. D. Scott has devotedly served the church as pastor since 1888. The present membership (1893) is nearly three hundred, and the average attendance between three and four hundred, while four hundred and sixty receive instruction in the Sunday school. The church societies have been organized upon a plan calculated to arouse the interest and secure the operation of both sexes and all ages in church work, through not less than ten distinct organizations, as follows: The Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Mission Society, the Young Ladies' Missionary Band, the Young

People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Junior Christian Endeavor Society, the Boys' Brigade, the Children's Missionary Society, a singing class, and a "Hand-Shaking Circle."

In 1890 the Belden Avenue church established a mission on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. The average attendance is about one hundred and fifty, and the mission has proved a potent agency for good in that locality.

Pursuant to a call by circular issued by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Messrs. John Woodbridge, William Haward and S.

P. McDivitt, a meeting was held in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, October 28, 1884, to consider the practicability of organizing a Presbyterian church in the northwestern section of the city. Mr. Walter H. Charnley was chosen chairman, and Mr. Robert Haward, secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. G. Craig, D. D. After some discussion an association was formed of the persons present, twenty-eight in number, with the object of establishing religious services, looking towards the organization of a Presbyterian church. November 25, 1884, this association adopted as its name "The Presbyterian Association of Northwestern Chicago," and extended an invitation to the Rev. David R. Breed, D. D., of St. Paul, to take charge of the enterprise.

December 17, 1884, at a meeting of the association, Dr. Breed's acceptance was announced. The first preaching service was held under his direction in the chapel of the Seminary, Jan. 11, 1885. Two weeks later a Sunday school was organized, with Mr. S. P. McDivitt as superintendent.

The congregation growing very rapidly, efforts were made to secure a building. Property located on the corner of Belden avenue and North Halsted street was offered to the association by gift of Dr. Skinner, and March 15, 1885, at the close of the Sunday morning service, subscriptions to the amount of \$15,225 were taken to erect a chapel. An

Belden Avenue
Presbyterian
Church.

Church of the
Covenant.

additional amount of \$4,200 was subsequently subscribed to furnish the building upon its completion. April 13, 1885, a petition bearing 117 signatures was presented to the Presbytery of Chicago, praying for the organization of a church, to be known as "The Church of the Covenant." This petition was granted. May 7, 1885, the committee of Presbytery, Rev. George C. Noyes, D. D., and Rev. E. R. Davis organized the church, receiving eighty-four members (representing twenty-six different churches) by certificate and four by examination. At the same meeting Mr. S. P. McDivitt was chosen ruling elder, and ordained and installed; and Messrs. Charles A. Flanders and Chester P. Walcott were elected deacons. They were ordained May 31, 1885. At the same meeting, May 7, Rev. W. G. Craig, D. D., Messrs. W. H. Charnley and George C. Watson were appointed to act as a building committee, and the Board of Trustees for the year was constituted, consisting of the elder, deacons and building committee.

The chapel was opened and dedicated on September 13, 1885, the services continuing in the evening. The pastor preached the morning sermon, Rev. L. J. Halsey, D. D., LL. D., offered the prayer, and Rev. R. F. Coyle assisted in the service. In the evening addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., and Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., Rev. Gerritt Snyder assisting in the services.

At the meeting of the church and congregation held in the Seminary chapel, July 1, 1885, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Breed. At the next meeting of Presbytery the call was placed in his hands and was accepted. He was installed by a Committee of Presbytery, October 27, 1885. The services were held in the chapel of the church; the Moderator, Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., D. D., presided. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D., preached the sermon; Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D. D., the charge to the people.

January 13, 1886, the church elected as ruling elders Messrs. George A. Beach, William Haward and Charles A. Flanders. They were ordained and installed January 24, 1886.

Early in 1887 a movement originated, having for its object the erection of a permanent church edifice on the lots previously given to the trustees by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. A building committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed: Samuel P. McDivitt, Chester P. Walcott, Seymour Walton, William H. Warren and George B. Boardman.

The designs of the pastor and this committee were matured by Messrs. Burnham & Root, whose plans, being submitted to the congregation, were approved. Ground was broken July 15, 1887, followed by the laying of the corner stone with appropriate exercises on August 17, 1887.

September 25, 1887, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. W. G. Craig, Messrs. J. H. Buckingham and William Haward, to take charge of the purchase and erection of an organ. The committee, after due deliberation, contracted with Johnson & Son, of Westfield, Mass., in the sum of \$4,600. The organ thus supplied fills the alcove provided for it at the rear of the pulpit. It is furnished with a water motor and has proved a very satisfactory instrument. It has three manuals, twenty nine speaking stops, nine accessory stops and six pedal movements.

The first exercises held in the new building were those of the McCormick Seminary Commencement, on Thursday evening, April 5, 1888. The next evening an organ concert was given, the organ being opened by Prof. S. A. Baldwin. The following Sunday, April 8, the building was solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Almighty God. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D. LL. D., preached at both the morning and evening services. The texts were respectively Eph.

v: 27 and Mark vii: 24. The pastor offered the dedicatory prayer; Rev. W. G. Craig, D. D. and Rev. R. F. Coyle assisted at the morning service, and Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., and Rev. E. F. Hoke in the evening.

The main building is 110x83 feet, inside measurement. It is an amphitheatre with broad galleries. The style is Italian Renaissance, with a central, semi-circular clere-story, whose ceiling is fifty-two feet from the floor, and a square campanile, not yet completed. A beautiful "nun's gallery" or arcade, runs across the rear above the organ alcove on the line of the clere-story, with a row of windows opposite its arches. The light is thus largely drawn from above, and equally diffused throughout the building.

The finish is antique oak. The prevailing fresco tints are amber, buff and brown, relieved with reds and blues. The building seats comfortably 1,600 persons. It cost, completely furnished, but without the organ, \$47,000.

Congregational singing, accompanied by the organ and led by a precentor, takes the place of a choir.

Special attention is paid to the religious education and spiritual training of children. The aim is not only to have an efficient Sunday school, but also to interest the young in all the regular services. The pastor also preaches especially to children on the last Sabbath evening of each month.

Benevolent and general church work is promoted and aided by various committees and societies, as follows: The Ladies' Society, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the Young Ladies' Society, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Young People's Foreign Missionary Society, the Men's Society, and the standing committees on missionary work, the sick and poor, on reception, and on church furniture and decorations.

The First Presbyterian church of Wood-

lawn Park was organized on January 19, 1885. For twenty years previous to this a Union Sunday school had been

maintained through the faithful and patient efforts of Mr. James Wadsworth, one of the oldest residents of Chicago. In 1884 Mr. O. R. Keith presented to the church two lots on the corner of Sheridan avenue and Sixty-fourth street, a building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and a little later the church was duly organized. At that time thirty-nine charter members were received, twenty-three of whom still remain in membership with this church. Early in 1886 the Rev. E. P. Johnson was called to be the first pastor of this church, which call he accepted. At this time the membership was fifty-four. Mr. Johnson remained as pastor until December, 1890, when he accepted a call to the First Dutch Reformed church, of Albany, New York. During the term of his pastorate here the church membership increased from fifty-four to one hundred and sixty-one.

In 1886 extensive repairs and enlargement of the church building were found necessary, which were accomplished at an expense of about \$3,200.

In May, 1891, a call was extended to Rev. Jas. Gale Inglis, of Petoskey, Mich., which was accepted, and in October of the same year he was installed by a committee of Presbytery. He has remained pastor since that date.

The membership (1893) is two hundred and twenty-five, and the average congregation about four hundred, while the enrollment in the Sunday school is some two hundred. A most successful mission has been carried on under the auspices of the congregation. It was founded in February, 1891, and at present has an average attendance of two hundred. The following societies for charitable and general church work draw their membership and derive their support from the members of the church: the Ladies'

Missionary Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Fortnightly Club, the Hyde Park Christian Union, and the Children's Missionary Society. Each and all of these organizations render effective aid in parish and general benevolent work, besides promoting a spirit of friendliness among the parishioners.

Other churches of this denomination in Chicago (1893) were as follows: Bethany,

Other Presbyterian Churches. Rev. Geo. A. Fulcher, pastor; Brookline, Rev. J. A. Gray, pastor; Calvary, S. S. H. J. Petran; Campbell Park, Rev. William G. Clarke, pastor; Central Park, Rev. W. S. Davis, pastor; Eighth, Rev. Thomas D. Wallace, D.D., pastor; Emerald Avenue, Rev. Geo. P. Williams, pastor; First Church of Englewood; First, John H. Barrows, D.D., pastor; Fifth, Rev. Henry T. Miller, pastor; First German, Rev. Elias Benzing, pastor; First United, Rev. Wm. T. Meloy, pastor; Forty-first Street, Rev. Thomas C. Hall, pastor; Fourth, Rev. M. Wolsey Stryker, D.D., pastor; Grace (colored), Rev. M. H. Jackson, pastor; Gross Park, Rev. D. L. Parsons, pastor; Holland, Rev. John H. Vanderhook, pastor; Hyde Park, Rev. W. W. Totheroh, pastor; Immanuel, Rev. E. B. Hubbell, pastor; Lake View, Rev. J. M. Fulton, pastor; Moreland, Rev. S. M. Crissman, pastor; Normal Park, Rev. Wm. M. Hindman, pastor; Olivet, Rev. W. H. Hormel, pastor; Pullman, Rev. Geo. D. Lindsay, pastor; Railroad Chapel, Rev. Charles M. Morton, pastor; Ridge-way Avenue, S. S., James A. Mackelvey; Reunion, Rev. James Frothingham, pastor; Scotch, Rev. J. H. Malcolm, pastor; Sixth; Sixtieth Street, Rev. W. Wylie, pastor; South Chicago, Rev. H. S. Jenkinson, pastor; Tenth, Rev. Joseph N. Boyd, pastor; Third, Rev. John L. Withrow, D.D., pastor; Westminster, Rev. J. H. Norris, pastor; Welsh, Rev. David Harries, pastor.

Missions. Christ Chapel, Rev. Phil. F. Matzinger, pastor; Englewood Heights; Erie Chapel; Fifty-fifth Street Branch; Foster Mission; Hegewisch; Hope; Medical; Moseley; Onward; South Chicago.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, whose congregation owns Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney, D. D., as its rector, was organized in 1858; at which time it recognized the ecclesiastical supremacy in this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal bishop. One year later a church edifice was erected on the rear of the lot owned by the congregation, at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. During 1865-6 the present imposing structure was built. The material used was Illinois limestone, roughly finished. On the Michigan avenue front there are two towers, between which is a handsome window of stained glass. Several of the windows in the church were donated by members of the congregation. The decorations of the interior are quiet but rich. The baptismal font (of marble) is strikingly handsome, as is also the brass lectern.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney became rector on March 11, 1860, and the church has had no other settled pastor. The congregation has steadily grown, until to-day it embraces about five hundred families, and the attendance upon Divine service frequently exceeds one thousand, while the church membership is about 700.

Christ church established a mission in 1867, locating the same on Archer avenue, near Twenty-first street. The locality selected was one in which earnest, Christian work was sadly needed. The results have proved most gratifying, from a spiritual standpoint, the average attendance being about 300.

The parish maintains a well-equipped, well-supported Sunday school, with an average attendance of from four to six hundred.

Practical Christian work is aided and fostered by the following church societies: A Ladies' Society, for sewing for the poor; a Missionary Society, which is supported in part by contributions from its members and in part by the revenue received from the sale of its own work; a Christian Endeavor So-

ciety, which not only conducts weekly prayer-meetings, but also interests itself in benevolent work; an industrial school, which comprehends a department for instructing the children of the poor in the use of the needle; a cooking school, a kitchen-garden where girls are trained to be competent house-maids; and a dress-making school, where practical instruction in this trade is imparted, a special feature being the teaching of young girls to cut and fit their own dresses.

The story of Bishop Cheney's two trials before ecclesiastical courts convened by Bishop Whitehouse, and of his subsequent withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal communion has been already told. Throughout this ordeal Christ church yielded him loyal and hearty support, following him into the Reformed fold.

The parish of St. Paul's—Reformed Episcopal—came into existence on February 14, 1875.

Dr. Samuel Fallows was called to the pastorate in 1875. In 1877 he was made a missionary bishop, and Rev. J. W. Hunter, D. D., succeeded him as rector. Bishop Fallows resumed the pastorate in 1879, and is still in charge of the parish. The congregation has steadily grown, until to-day there are some four hundred communicants, the average attendance upon the Sunday morning service being nearly the same number. About two hundred and fifty children are enrolled in the Sunday-school. Bishop Fallows takes an active interest in all movements looking towards the education and elevation of the masses, particularly on the west side of the city. He has been conspicuous as a founder and promoter of the "People's Institute," a voluntary association which, through the hearty co-operation of noted philanthropists and men of means, and the cordial support of members of the faculty of the Chicago University, has furnished to the residents of that division, for several winters, a series of excellent entertainments at merely nominal prices of admission. The Ladies' Aid Asso-

ciation is a potent auxiliary in parish and general benevolent work. The congregation first worshiped in the old St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, on the corner of St. John's Place and Lake street, afterwards in the American Reform church, Washington boulevard and Ann street, and then in the Third Presbyterian church, at the corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter street, which was purchased from the Third Presbyterian church. The building was sold and a new church edifice erected on the corner of Adams street and Winchester avenue in 1886.

This church was organized in January, 1877, and in 1878 occupied its own house of worship, at the corner of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church. Thirty-seventh street and Ellis avenue. Five years later (in 1883) the structure was destroyed by fire. The circumstance in no way checked the zeal of the congregation. Steps toward rebuilding were promptly taken, and the work was so vigorously pressed that within a comparatively short time a new home for the church had been built at the corner of Langley avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The first pastor was Rev. M. D. Church. He was followed by Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, D.D. In 1888, Rev. M. Williston assumed the rectorate, and Rev. H. Forsythe Milligan, M. A., became pastor in 1890. Some two hundred communicants are on the church roll, and the average attendance is about four hundred. The Sunday school has an average membership of about two hundred. The Christian Endeavor Society has a branch in this parish, and the Ladies' Aid Society is an auxiliary to practical benevolent work.

Other churches of this denomination in Chicago (1893) with their pastors, were as follows: Emanuel, Rev. H. Digby Johnston, supply; St. Mark's, C. J. Millar, rector; St. Mark's Mission, Rev. Chas. J. Millar, Minister in Charge; St. Matthew's, Rev. Frederick Shelly, Minister in Charge; Trinity, Rev. Fred. J. Walton, rector; Tyng Mission, Rev. T. Mount-

ain, Superintendent; Missionary Jurisdiction of the Northwest and West, Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., Bishop.

UNITARIANISM.

The first Unitarian services ever held in Chicago, were conducted in the month of First Unitarian Service June, 1836. The meeting was held at the Lake House, a hostelry at that time in the course of erection at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets. Rev. Dr. Follen was the preacher. Harriet Martineau happened to be in Chicago on that day and speaks thus of the character of the service: "We were unexpectedly detained over Sunday in Chicago, and Dr. F. was requested to preach. Though only two hours' notice was given, a respectable congregation was assembled in the large room of the Lake House, Our seats were a few chairs, and benches and planks laid on trestles. The preacher stood behind a rough pine table, on which a large Bible was placed. I was never present at a more interesting service, and I know that there were others who felt with me." During the same month an incorporation was formed under the laws of Illinois with the title of the "First Unitarian Society of Chicago." It was the first wish of the congregation to obtain a permanent location, and with this end in view a subscription list was immediately opened, with the result that \$800 was soon obtained for the purchase of a site. After this, however, comparatively few steps were taken towards the development of the society. The congregation remained without a pastor until Early Unitarian Preachers. October, 1839, when Rev. Joseph Harrington entered upon the duties of that position to which he was regularly called. During the *interim*, the society was fortunate enough to secure the services of various clergymen temporarily. The names of those who supplied the pulpit of the church before the arrival of Mr. Harrington were as follows: Rev. Messrs. Huntoon, James Thompson, Crawford Nightingale, George W. Hosmer and Barrett.

During this period services were held either at the building known as the "City Saloon" at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, or in the Mechanics' Institution. Mr. Harrington's first sermon was preached in the former place, and his audience did not exceed ten or a dozen individuals. Gradually, however, the congregation grew until, in 1840, Mr. Harrington felt justified in appealing to his religious brethren in the East for assistance in the erection of a church edifice. He visited New York and New England, and was so far successful in his appeal that he returned to his people with \$2,888.46. To this sum was added \$1,369.99, obtained in this city. A lot, 80 x 190 feet in size, was purchased on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, for \$500, and a contract was made with Alexander Lloyd for the building of the church. It was completed in the fall of 1840 and dedicated by the pastor on May 3, 1841. Its dimensions were 42x60 feet and the style of architecture was Doric. In 1845 a steeple was added at a cost of \$461. Shortly afterwards a bell was hung therein and an organ placed in the church.

In those days church bells were few in Chicago, and that which pealed from the spire of the Unitarian church building was among the earliest. It was the largest in its day, and was utilized as a fire bell until 1855, when a larger one was hung in the steeple of the First Baptist church, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, which, because of its superior size, sounded the alarm.

Rev. Mr. Harrington resigned his pastorate in 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. William Lord, who remained but a short time, after which, until November 22, 1846, the pulpit was temporarily filled by Rev. Messrs. Giles, William P. Huntington, Ripley, and Conant. On the date last mentioned Rev. William Adam, who had been a missionary in India, preached his first sermon as pastor. Two years later he was succeeded by Rev R. R. Shippen, and he, in July, 1857, tendered his resignation, and

was followed by Rev. George F. Noyes, who entered upon his pastoral duties in September following.

Mr. Noyes was chiefly instrumental in the organization of one of Chicago's noblest charities, known as the "Ministry at Large." The first superintendent of this work was Rev. William H. Hadley, who discharged the duties of the position until he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Colyer. Mr. Colyer having accepted a call to become pastor of Unity church, Miss E. P. Newcomb was chosen to fill the position by vote of the trustees.

This society was organized November 4, 1832, and for nearly four years held services in Vincennes Hall, at 3514 Vincennes avenue. The present church building was completed September 12, 1886. The church membership is two hundred and fifty and the average congregation about four hundred and fifty. Some eighty children attend the Sunday school, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones has been pastor since the founding of the church. Practical charity is aided by the Women's Industrial Society, which meets weekly and prepares garments for distribution among various institutions and organizations, among them being the Margaret Etter Crèche, the Industrial School for Boys, at Glenwood, the Truant Aid Society and the Hahnemann Hospital.

Other Unitarian churches in Chicago (1893) with their pastors were as follows: Church of the Messiah, Rev. W. W. Fenn, pastor; Third Unitarian, Rev. James Vila Blake, pastor; Unity, Rev. T. G. Milsted, pastor.

UNIVERSALISTS.

In the year 1858 a few zealous believers in that form of the Christian faith known as Universalism, residing in the western division of Chicago, conceived the idea of forming a Universalist society, and ultimately a church organization under that name. St. Paul's church had been established for some years on the

south side. Some of the members of that parish, however, removed to the west side. The first meeting called for the purpose of organization enlisted their sympathy and cooperation. Until a church edifice could be provided, the religious services of this new society were held in the upper hall of the old West Market, which formerly stood on Randolph street near Halsted. Rev. A. C. Barry, D. D., now an aged and honored minister in the denomination, was the first regular pastor. His term of office was a brief one; but during his ministry a church building on Union street, formerly occupied by the Presbyterians, was found vacant and secured as a house of worship. This was in the latter part of 1858. The next year, the pastor having resigned, Messrs. A. G. Throop and H. B. Lewis attended the Universalist General Convention at Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of securing a new minister. They were greatly pleased with Rev. J. H. Tuttle, and secured his services. He was settled in December, 1859, and continued in this office until April, 1866. His ministry was very fruitful. A new church, called "The Church of the Redeemer," was built at the corner of Sangamon street and Washington boulevard. It was a joyful day for the parish when this substantial and unpretentious edifice was dedicated. It was scarcely completed before the war cloud which had been hanging over our country burst in fury. Summer was fired upon. Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. The great wave of loyal patriotism swept into this church. Forty men of the congregation enrolled themselves under the lieutenancy of J. H. Swan, superintendent of the Sunday school. The lecture room was used for drillings. The pastor presented the brave lieutenant with his sword. Before the boys marched off to war a solemn communion service was held; they were received into the church; the whole service being of the most impressive and thrilling character. Afterwards many of those volunteers were brought home dead from the battle-field. At a later period the church was in danger of losing its property,

All Souls' Unitarian Church

Other Unitarian Churches

Church of the Redeemer.

but, through the generosity of Mancel Talcott, Messrs. Mortimer and Tapper and others, it was saved. In 1866, Dr. Tuttle resigned the pastorate, and in June of that year Rev. T. E. St. John was settled. Rev. G. T. Flanders, D.D., was settled in January, 1868; Rev. J. E. Forrester in January, 1873; Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., in October, 1874; Rev. W. S. Crowe, in January, 1881; Rev. Charles Conklin, in January, 1885, and Rev. M. H. Harris, D.D., in May, 1890. Shortly after Mr. Conklin's settlement in Chicago, the congregation began to feel the need of a new house of worship. While the subject was being agitated, Mrs. Mary H. Talcott generously offered to give the lot at the corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. The lot was valued at \$10,000. It was gladly accepted, and a subscription-paper started. It was soon found that the congregation could erect and pay for an edifice costing about \$40,000. At this period Mr. J. S. Dennis offered to donate an organ. The ladies of the parish agreed to provide the interior furnishings of the church. The Talcott society volunteered to supply the carpets. It was decided to erect a church on the proffered lot. The following building committee was elected with full power: George Tapper, chairman, Charles B. Kimbell, A. E. Clark, Austin Clement, Andrew J. Hoagland. Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, was chosen architect. Ground was broken about the 1st of June, 1885, and the church was ready for use on Easter Sunday, April 25, 1886.

The building, as regards its exterior, is a severe type of the Romanesque style, in pressed brick and terra cotta. The main entrance is on Warren avenue, midway in the building and on the sidewalk level, there being a very handsome gabled porch, which is duplicated in impressiveness by the roof gable overhead. There are also two entrances on Robey street, one at either corner, communicating both with the first level and with the church proper.

On the lower floor are the rooms used for Sunday school, devotional and social pur-

poses, including a lecture room sixty feet square, a Bible class-room 25x30 feet, a library 13x17 feet, and a kitchen 16x25 feet. The auditorium is above. Its decorations and finishings are simple, but rich and in admirable taste. The windows are of stained glass, and two—those in memorial of the late Mancel Talcott and of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Higgins—are especially beautiful.

At present (1894) the church membership is 525, the attendance upon Divine services ranging from 300 to 750. The average attendance upon the Sunday school is 375. Connected with the parish are the following societies, who render valuable service in charitable and other church work: The Ladies' Aid, the Talcott Flower Mission, the King's Daughters, and the Young People's Christian Union. In addition the church supports the Talcott Day Nursery and Industrial School, at the corner of Austin avenue and Wood street.

The Third Universalist church, on North Clark street, near Wellington street, is under the pastoral care of Rev. L. J. Dinsmore,

Third Universalist Church. who entered upon his charge in 1891. It was organized in 1886, and the following year Rev. C. S. McKerson became pastor. He was succeeded in 1889 by Rev. G. F. Barnes, who was followed by Mr. Dinsmore. For several years Divine worship was conducted at No. 80 Hall street, but in 1892 the present structure was erected. The congregation, while not large (scarcely exceeding 150, with an active membership of ninety-eight), is zealous and earnest. A well conducted Sunday school, with an average attendance of eighty-five scholars, is connected with the church, as is also a circle of the King's Daughters.

Other Universalist churches in Chicago (1893), with their pastors, were as follows:

Other Universalist Churches.	St. Paul's, Rev. A. J. Canfield, D.D., pastor; Universalist Mission, Rev. R. A. White, pastor; Chicago Lawn, Englewood, Rev. R. A. White, pastor; Ryder Chapel, Rev. Geo. A. Sablin, pastor.
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CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZED CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT WORK.

The charities of Chicago, public and private, and the provisions made for the care of its dependent and unfortunate classes, have been fully commensurate with the extensive and marvelous growth of the city. The Cook County Infirmary (poor house), practically a city institution, is located on the county poor farm (246 acres) in Norwood Park township, twelve miles from the city hall. It is composed of ten separate brick buildings, arranged in a semi-circular group, connected by corridors, which cost, and are estimated to be worth, \$240,000. There are accommodations for over 1,200 inmates, more than half of whom are generally foreigners. The expenses for 1890, for supplies and repairs, were \$104,773, and for salaries \$22,792; for 1891-2 they were somewhat less.

Besides this permanent home for the poor, quite liberal provision is also made for what is called out-door relief of the destitute through the office of the "county agent," which annually affords relief to from 15,000 to 20,000 families by issuing allowances for food and coal. In this way the amount expended in 1891 was \$95,110, and much more than that in 1892-3.

The insane asylum, located upon the above named farm, although it bears the name of the county, is really supported by the taxes collected chiefly from the city. Until 1870, there was but one domicile for both the poor and the insane, but in that year the first of the insane asylum buildings was erected, to which large additions were made in 1873, by

Cook County
Insane Asylum.

which accommodations were afforded for 350 patients, the buildings and improvements costing over \$500,000. Two other buildings were added in 1885, and with the additions since constructed the total cost is estimated at \$715,801, and there are accommodations for over 1,000 patients, there being in 1891 615 males and 400 females. The amount yearly expended for supplies, repairs and salaries is from \$110,000 to \$175,000.

The Cook County Hospital, which is described more at length in the medical chapter, was organized "to render medical and surgical attendance to the poor of Cook county." The number of patients admitted in 1891 was over 9,000, and the amount expended for their care and maintenance was \$275,730. The buildings are valued at \$865,000. It is to be regretted that the animosities of partisan contests have detracted from the excellent results which might be hoped to have followed so noble a purpose, supported by so large an expenditure.

The foregoing figures give the reader an idea of the amount contributed through taxation by the public at large for the support of the city's poor and destitute, but when we come to give an account of the almost numberless private charities in the city, and of the often munificent provisions made for the relief, support, comfort, education and welfare of the thousands of unfortunate and destitute which public charity does not reach, it will be seen how inadequate they are to meet the ever-increasing wants of the poor, the needy and distressed, which accumulate

in our present social conditions with our increase in numbers and wealth. "The poor ye have with you always," and it is not enough merely to provide for their necessitous wants, which obligation the public is making large provision to discharge, but to so temper the gift as that their future welfare and happiness may be effected. This has been accomplished to a great degree in the establishment of our many "homes" and asylums, which the good and benevolent of our city have so nobly promoted and fostered.

As to general relief from private sources the first place must be given to the "Relief and Aid Society," as appears in the following paragraphs, kindly furnished by Mr. Bryan Lathrop, chairman of the board of publication:

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society, like most, if not all, the charities of Chicago, originated in the wants of the times, and adapted its methods to the circumstances and emergencies of the occasion. Up to 1850 there was comparatively little demand for anything of the sort. The occasional cases of destitution were amply met by the county authorities or private charity. With the population of that time it was not difficult to ascertain the merits or to relieve the wants of all the unfortunate and distressed. Though the unparalleled growth of the city and the country attracted multitudes of all classes hither, there were but comparatively few who were not anxious and able to be self-supporting. We have never had a large proportion of the dependent classes and scarcely any of the regular pauper element, certainly none worth mentioning of the very lowest grade of pauperism so prominent in eastern and European cities. Still, as the population increases, the unfortunate and dependent classes become more numerous, and the administration of relief grows more difficult, requiring the exercise of greater care and judgment, because little can be learned of the antecedents or circumstances of many

applicants beyond their own statements, or what may appear upon the surface.

The county authorities have always made liberal provisions for the care of the poor in public institutions, such as the poor house or county farm, the county hospital, the hospital for insane, and what is commonly denominated "out-door relief,"—that is, furnishing more or less food, fuel, shoes, etc., to families at their homes.

In the great financial crisis of 1857 there was much suffering everywhere among a large class of persons who had never sought or accepted aid, and who were not embraced in any theories or plans of work for the permanently indigent. These were mechanics, clerks, seamstresses and laborers, many of them with large families or aged people depending upon them for support, whose wants could only be met by the county, and some of whom would have suffered in silence rather than apply to or consent to accept help from the county or city authorities. Appreciating these facts, a number of gentlemen organized in that year the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for the express purpose of relieving this class of cases with such delicate and timely assistance as would not humiliate or lessen the self-respect of the recipient, and by such aid and advice in procuring suitable employment as would enable them to again become self-supporting.

It was incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois on February 16, 1857. The incorporators were Edwin C. Larned, Mark Skinner, Edward I. Tinkham, Joseph D. Webster, Joseph T. Ryerson, Isaac N. Arnold, Norman B. Judd, John H. Dunham, A. H. Mueller, Samuel S. Greeley, B. F. Cook, N. S. Davis, George W. Dole, George M. Higginson, John H. Kinzie, John Woodbridge, Jr., Erastus S. Williams, Philo Carpenter, George W. Gage, S. S. Hayes, Henry Farnham, William H. Brown and Philip J. Wardner.

By its charter the directors of the society are required to make a full report once a year to the city council of Chicago of their do-

ings, of their receipts and expenditures, with the names of all persons who have contributed to the society, and the amounts of their respective contributions.

At the time of the fire of 1871 the Chicago Relief and Aid Society had been in existence fourteen years, and was recognized as the chief organization in the city for the systematic distribution of charity, irrespective of sect, party or nationality. The great fire in Chicago occurred on Sunday and Monday, October 8th and 9th. On the 13th, Mayor Mason, by the following proclamation, committed to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society the work of dispensing the fund subscribed and provisions contributed for the sufferers from all parts of the civilized world:

"I have deemed it best for the interests of the city to turn over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society all contributions for the suffering people of this city. This society is an incorporated and old established organization, having possessed for many years the entire confidence of our community, and is familiar with the work to be done. The regular force of this society is inadequate to this immense work, but they will rapidly enlarge and extend the same by adding prominent citizens to the respective committees, and I call upon all citizens to aid this organization in every possible way.

"I also confer upon them a continuance of the same power heretofore exercised by the Citizens' Committee, namely, the power to impress teams and labor, and procure quarters, so far as may be necessary for the transportation and distribution of contributions, and care of the sick and disabled. General Sheridan desires this arrangement, and has promised to co-operate with the association. It will be seen from the plan of the work, as it is detailed below, that every precaution has been taken in regard to the distribution of contributions."

Up to the date of the proclamation, the work had been conducted by a committee of citizens, who, in conformity with the mayor's proclamation, turned over to this society the funds and material at their disposal. The conditions were new and strange. One hundred thousand people were suddenly de-

prived of all the necessities of life; their homes and their places of business alike destroyed, they were without shelter, without food or clothing, and for the most part without tools or any visible means to earn a livelihood.

The whole world responded to the appeals for aid and poured supplies of all kinds and of money into the stricken city.

To receive these, and store them and to distribute them systematically and according to the real needs of the people, to relieve want and suffering, and yet to avoid waste and imposture, to keep an exact account of every article received and given out, of every dollar received and disbursed, with a voucher for every item, this was the task which was assigned to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Many of the foremost men of Chicago threw their whole souls into this work and gave their entire time to it.

Henry W. King was the president of the society and the burden of organizing this great relief work fell upon him. Wirt Dexter, one of the leaders of the bar, a man of powerful intellect, of extraordinary force of character and greatness of soul, was chairman of the executive committee, to which was given absolute authority in the management of the organization, and for more than six months he devoted himself to it exclusively, at a great sacrifice of his personal interests. The work was subdivided and given to committees, the chairman of each committee being a member of the board of directors of the society.

It is only by studying the statistics given in the reports of the society that any idea can be formed of what was accomplished by this band of devoted men. A few items are given here.

From October, 1871, to May, 1873, the total number of persons aided was 156,968. Among the articles distributed during this period were 28,901 mattresses, 77,244 pairs of shoes, 450,169 articles of clothing, 1,184,-

074 lbs. of fresh beef and 2,294,802 lbs. of flour.

The amount of contributions received by the Relief and Aid society from October 15, 1871, to April 30, 1874, was \$4,996,782.74; and the amount disbursed during this time was \$4,415,454.08.

By 1884 these funds were exhausted, and since that time the society has relied entirely upon voluntary contributions for the means to carry on its charity work. Several bequests have been made to the society, only the income of which can be used. This is sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the organization, so that every dollar of the annual contributions go to charity.

From October, 1884, to October, 1892, the society has disbursed \$241,432.52.

The winter of 1893-4 has been a season of destitution and suffering without parallel in the history of Chicago. The result has naturally been a great increase in the demands upon the Relief and Aid Society.

The manner in which the society has responded to these demands is another evidence of the excellence of its organization and of its ability to cope with emergencies, however great.

Its methods are based on business principles. It has a corps of trained and trustworthy visitors, men and women. No case is relieved until visited; but a visitor always gets to the applicant's address on the same day on which the application for aid is made.

A record is kept of all visitations, and there are now more than eighty thousand names on the record, open for inspection to all who are interested in charity work, constituting a bureau of information which affords an admirable means of preventing fraud and the duplication of charity.

During many weeks of the winter of 1893-4 the society has disbursed about \$1,000 per day for the relief of want and suffering.

Rev. Charles G. Trusdell has been the efficient superintendent of this society for the past twenty years (since 1875).

The following societies, of which further mention will be made, received endowment appropriations from the Relief and Aid society after the great fire:

Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.	\$25,000
Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	10,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	31,000
Ulrich Orphan Asylum.....	20,000
Hospitals: St. Joseph's, \$30,000; St. Luke's,	
\$28,000.....	53,000
" Mercy, \$40,000; Scammon, \$15,-	
000.....	55,000
" Alexian Brothers, \$18,000; Dea-	
coness, \$25,000.....	43,000
" Women and Children's.....	25,000
House of the Good Shepherd.....	16,000
Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home.....	12,000
Chicago Foundlings' Home.....	10,000
Old People's Home.....	50,000
Home of the Friendless.....	36,400
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	25,000
Western Seamen's Friends' Society.....	8,000
Western Seamen's Bethel.....	15,000

This, one of the oldest and most praiseworthy of the charitable institutions of Chicago, was founded in 1858 as an outgrowth of the "Ragged Schools" of the city, under the management of the Rev. E. F. Dickinson, city missionary, aided very largely through the benevolent impulses of Mrs. Norman B. Judd, who really "set the ball in motion," and *Mesdames* Wm. H. Brown, E. L. Warner and E. S. Wadsworth. Jonathan Burr, whose name is associated with so many noble charities in Chicago, gave the two lots on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, now occupied as a "Home," and George Smith an adjoining lot on the north, and the money for the building was raised in one month. Its object is to afford protection and assistance to worthy, destitute women and children until other homes and means of support can be secured for them. In this noble work no discrimination is made in favor of any creed, color or nationality. The admissions have increased since 1871 from 1,400 per year to 2,650, those for 1893 being 1,291 adults and 1,361 children; 1,741 were Protestants, 811

Roman Catholics, and 97 Jews; 708 were Americans and the remainder foreigners.

The invested funds brought in (1891-2) \$18,781 and the rent from stores on Randolph street \$5,310, other receipts \$1,836. The expenses and salaries for 1891 were \$26,025.

The principal benefactors of this institution were Jonathan Burr, George Smith, Henry S. Taylor and John Crerar, the last of whom bequeathed to it \$50,000.

The Burr Mission Free Chapel, founded by Jonathan Burr (Twenty-third street and Wentworth avenue), is under the same management as the Home. It employs a chaplain and maintains a Sunday school and day school free to the poor, in which 112 pupils were enrolled in 1891.

The different Protestant churches of the city are represented in the board of lady managers, which is composed of eighty-one members. Mr. A. C. Bartlett has for many years acted as president of the corporation, and the other officers for 1891-2 were H. D. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. Charles G. Wheeler, recording secretary; Thomas H. Hill, corresponding secretary; W. C. Nichols, treasurer; Mrs. F. D. Gray, assistant treasurer; and Dr. Emma Butman, physician. Miss Alma Z. Rexford has filled the responsible position of matron and superintendent for the past four years. The children generally remain at the home but a few weeks, there being more calls for their care and adoption than the supply can meet.

The Old People's Home was originally intended for an "Old Ladies' Home," but in 1873, in consideration of the advance by the Relief and Aid Society of \$50,000, which was used as the nucleus of a building fund, it was changed to an "Old People's Home," with a view to admit males also. The inmates, of whom there are sixty-seven (in 1894), are still confined, however, to the female sex. A site was purchased on the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and 39th street, and a suitable building erected in 1874, which was first occupied November 25th of that year. The

lot—a large portion of which is still left for additions—cost \$17,000, and the house, containing eighty single rooms, besides public rooms and offices, cost \$51,000.

The Relief and Aid Society has control of twenty-five rooms, which it can fill by its own direction. Other applicants for admission are required to pay \$300 for their care and support through life. The last report makes the following financial showing:

Real estate, buildings and furniture.....	\$123,500
Interest-bearing investments.....	145,950
Expenses for supplies, help, etc.....	17,000
Donations for the year 1893-94.....	3,920

Of the board of trustees Jonah Stiles is president; Byron L. Smith, vice-president; F. A. Follansbee, secretary; G. F. Bissell, treasurer.

J. H. Swan is president of the board of managers; Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. F. I. Moulton, recording secretary; Mrs. H. R. Elkins, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. S. A. Tolman, treasurer. Miss S. M. Fuller has filled the position of matron for several years.

The Germans of the city have established a "German Old People's Home," for the benefit of their own nationality. It is located at Harlem, nine miles west of the city hall. It was incorporated in 1885, and is one of the largest and best conducted institutions of the kind in the country. The buildings are spacious and convenient and the grounds ample and inviting, making this indeed a permanent "Home." An admission fee of from \$150 to \$300, according to age, is required, besides a three-years' residence in Cook county, and a good character. It is supported from endowments and donations. The receipts for 1891 were \$18,256, and the disbursements \$11,573.

A. C. Hesing is president of the board of directors; John Buehler, treasurer; Arthur Erbe, secretary; Mrs. Junker, superintendent. Of the lady managers Mrs. H. Voss is president, Mrs. Caroline Hebel, treasurer, and Mrs. Gustava Rockener, secretary.

The object of the Newsboys' and Boot-blacks' Home is "to provide a good Christian home for newsboys and bootblacks, and other unprotected, homeless boys; and also to aid them in finding homes or employment in either city or country." It was established over thirty years ago, and a lot on Quincy street donated for its support. The building erected thereon for their use was destroyed by the great fire, and, aided by the Relief and Aid Society, a new building was erected on the lot, which was subsequently sold for \$50,000, from the proceeds of, which their present location at 1418 Wabash avenue was purchased. A night-school is conducted with success, and a temporary home provided for those seeking employment. Free baths and laundry occupy the basement of their modest building, and a dining room (accommodating sixty at a meal), kitchen, wash-room and play-room. The offices and main rooms are on the first floor, and the school-room (for sixty) and dormitories above.

All boys not otherwise provided for are received at the Home, without regard to age, nationality, color, creed or occupation. The number of boys received in 1891, with "full privileges," was 451, while those receiving only "partial privileges," that is temporary, numbered 500 more.

The Home is supported from interests on investments, and the small charges—fifteen cents for breakfast, supper and lodging, when able to pay, paid by the inmates. The receipts in 1891 were \$4,998, and the disbursements \$4,981. One of the "privileges" enjoyed by the officers is, that when the receipts are not sufficient to cover the expenses they put their hands in their pockets and meet the deficit. The name of Jonathan Burr is connected with this charity as one of the founders, and among those who have been its promoters and helpers are N. S. Bouton, E. S. Skinner, E. K. Hubbard, J. C. Dore, J. McGregor Adams and Charles H. Case. Its present officers, who have filled their positions for years, are W. H. Rand,

president; A. P. Millar, vice-president; H. N. Higinbotham, treasurer; James Frake, secretary; E. J. Bailey, auditor. The board of lady managers is composed as follows: *Mesdames* J. W. Baxter, M. E. Stone, James Frake, E. P. Bailey, J. L. Lombard, A. P. Millar, R. A. Williams and Miss Abbey Pierce.

The Foundlings' Home was begun as a private charity by Dr. George E. Shipman in January, 1871. Such were the evident results of its humane helpfulness that, aided by the Relief and Aid Society, and from other benevolent sources, under the indefatigable efforts of its founder, it has come to be a permanent institution, with commodious buildings of its own, at 114 Wood street, near Madison. It depends for its support upon voluntary contributions, which up to this time have been liberal and sufficient for the purpose contemplated. The foundlings average about 100, and are usually redeemed by their parents or adopted by others before reaching one year of age.

On January 1, 1892, there were on hand twenty foundlings, thirty-five babes with their mothers, the matrons and occupants, nine in number, thirteen expectant mothers in all 112. The average receipts and expenditures are about \$6,000. Dr. Shipman died in 1893, and was succeeded by Mrs. Shipman in the superintendency, Miss E. A. Pick being the matron.

The "Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge for Reform" is located at 5024 Indiana avenue. It is in possession of its own home, and is the owner of a block of stores on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. The object of the association is "the relief, protection, care and reformation of such erring females as may voluntarily place themselves under its care, or may be so placed by their parents, guardians or any municipal corporation according to law." The 27th annual report shows that 171 girls were cared for during the year, the daily average of inmates being 85. Of these 96 left, 67 returned to

friends, 17 were self-supporting, 6 went to other institutions and only 4 returned to their former life. Of the number admitted, 64 were 16 years old or under, 37 between 16 and 20, and 13 over 20. During the year 21 infants were cared for, 16 being born in the refuge.

The receipts for the year 1891-2 were \$14,576, and the expenditures about the same. The support was from rents, \$5,320; city funds, \$3,085; work of inmates, \$688; donations, \$2,681, and board \$1,953. Mrs. L. B. Doud is president of the board, Mrs. E. O. F. Roler treasurer, and Helen M. Woods, superintendent of the refuge.

The Chicago Orphan Asylum, located at 2228 Michigan avenue, was incorporated in 1849, and is the owner of its Orphan Asylum buildings and grounds. It has for its object "the protecting, relieving, educating of, and providing means of support and maintenance for orphan and destitute children." The average number of inmates in 1891-2 was 203, of whom 170 were removed by their parents or friends, ten adopted, and thirteen died. The asylum maintains three schools, with an average attendance of about 150. It is supported from invested funds, board and donations. The receipts for 1891 were \$24,865, and the expenditure \$21,300.

Norman Williams is president of the board of trustees, and Wm. D. Preston treasurer; Mrs. Harriet C. Bigelow, matron.

The Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum is situated at 855 North Halsted Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum street. It has for its object "the care and maintenance of the children of poor women for the purpose of enabling them to find employment; also the care and maintenance of such children as are deprived by death, or other cause, of either parent." Girls are admitted under twelve, boys under eleven years. The thirty-first annual report shows the average number of inmates 171, and the average number in school 116. The receipts for 1891 were, from cash donations, \$5,827; board of

inmates, \$4,678; investments, \$9,149; securities held, \$93,550. The expenditures were \$16,129. The asylum owns its buildings. Mrs. Wm. C. Goudy is president of the board of managers; Miss H. H. Beckwith, secretary; Miss S. E. Hurlburt, treasurer; Miss E. M. Fuller, matron.

This institution, which performed its active and useful work soon after the late civil war, was discontinued as a Home in Soldiers' Home.

1879, but has not ceased to minister to the wants of honorably discharged, indigent soldiers, their widows and orphans, which it is amply able to do from its large and increasing invested funds, amounting to \$105,000. Relief is afforded in money, meals, lodging and transportation. The applications for relief in 1890 from the aged, sick and infirm with families numbered 287, and from women with families, 242; others, 170; and the amount expended was \$3,251.

Officers of the board (1893) were T. B. Bryan, president; vice-president, Mrs. Myra Bradwell; secretary, Henry M. Bacon.

The Washingtonian Home, at 566 West Madison street, is an institution for the care, cure and reclamation of inebriates. The Washingtonian Home 27th annual report (1891) shows that the inmates during that year numbered 1,496; Americans 868, foreigners 628. When able to pay, the inmates are charged \$10 per week, from which source \$15,000 was received; \$15,000 was received from the city and \$4,643 from rents. Expenditures, \$24,558.

The officers (1893) were C. H. Case, president; George Sherwood, treasurer; Rev. William Mornnow, superintendent.

For that beneficent institution known as the "Home for Incurables" the public is indebted to the benevolent promptings of Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck, a Chicago lady, who bequeathed for its establishment and support the sum of half a million of dollars. Of this amount \$150,000 has been expended for the grounds and well arranged building thereon on Ellis avenue and Fifty-sixth street. Its ample

means are not only sufficient for its annual expenditures, about \$35,000 per year, but also to make other improvements and additions as required. The institution can accommodate 125 inmates, and is entirely non-sectarian. Every demand for their comfort and enjoyment is met by ample provision in the way of pleasant rooms, easy chairs, flowers, good books, magazines, and careful attendance.

H. N. Higinbotham is president of the board, Byron L. Smith, treasurer, and Miss Hattie J. Miller, matron.

The Children's Aid Society of Chicago was originated in July, 1890, to meet the necessities of a great city, which has outgrown its early methods of charity.

A charter from the State of Illinois was received July 31, 1890, and the society was fully organized on the 4th of August, followed by the election of a board of directors, of whom the following are the successors for 1893-4: H. A. Rust, Hon. T. C. MacMillan, John W. Tindall, Mrs. Fannie Newman, C. G. Trusdell, D. D., Mrs. Julia Watson, John A. Cole, Lyman J. Gage, Wm. Deering, G. F. Swift, H. H. C. Miller, J. B. Goodman, P. E. Chase, Mrs. Catherine W. McCulloch, Hon. H. B. Hurd, C. E. Simmons, I. P. Rumsey, H. B. Bogue, D. J. Harris, Miss Emma Dryer, Prof. S. R. Smith.

The object of the society, as expressed in its charter, is "to improve the condition of the poor and destitute children."

Homes are secured for older boys, to learn farming and other useful occupations.

Infants and young orphaned and destitute children are placed in private families for adoption.

Young mothers are placed with their nursing babes, and indigent widows and deserted wives, *with their children*, in families to do housework at reasonable wages.

This society never separates a mother from her child when that can be avoided, but places her in a family with her child, where she can earn a living and support for both.

The preservation of the mother and child, and the restoration of the one and the education of the other to fellowship in the ranks of Christian civilization are what this society aims to secure.

Thousands of homes all over the great Northwest are ready to co-operate with it and to receive these children to their embrace. The society has on record many applications for children of all ages, from infancy to fifteen years of age, to which additions are constantly made.

It is well known that there are persons in this city who carry on "baby farming" for the profit they can make out of it. Many of the children committed to their care meet with an early death; others, especially the older ones, are hired out to beggars, or are employed in begging and the commission of small offences, thus growing up to be a curse to themselves and to society.

In addition educational work has been extended in several sections of the city. In this line free kindergartens and day nurseries have been established and are doing a grand work.

Boys and girls of from ten to fifteen years of age are also formed into clubs of twelve to fifteen. These clubs have each a library containing twenty volumes of carefully selected books. They gather every week under a leader of culture—either gentleman or lady—read, play healthful games, review books read, and the boys have a military drill with real guns. These clubs are formed from the poorer class of boys and girls who do not have the means of obtaining a high grade of literature—many of whom spend much of their time on the streets.

The elevating influence of good books, and of a healthful, interested and refined friend is thus secured.

The society is supported by voluntary contributions. Hon. Harvey B. Hurd is president; Mrs. Glen Wood, secretary; E. G. Wood, assistant secretary; D. J. Harris, treasurer. The office is at room 712, 167 Dearborn street.



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The object of the Waifs' mission and training school, located at 44 State street—one of the most interesting of the minor charities—is to care for the poor, dependent, runaway and vagrant children, looking after their spiritual welfare while administering to their physical and mental requirements. It has the patronage and support of many of Chicago's best citizens.

Three sessions of the "day and night ragged school" are held daily, with an average attendance of 35. The dormitory accommodates 50 boys. The third floor of the building is occupied by a printing office and is used as a training school. Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter are specially celebrated by appropriate entertainments and dinners for from 1,000 to 2,000 children. The mission is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and has no endowment or building of its own.

In 1891, 80,000 free meals were given, 8,000 free baths, 7,000 free garments, and 628 boys were admitted to the Home. The cash donations amounted to \$5,518; profits from the *American Youth*, the paper printed in their building, \$2,507; donations of food and clothing, \$12,162. The cash expenses were \$7,350. T. E. Daniels is the efficient superintendent.

As originally organized, the "Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was chartered March 5, 1869; by the extension of its work so as to include cruelty to children its scope was enlarged, and the name changed in 1882 to "The Illinois Humane Society." The extent, growth and value of the work done may be seen from the following comparative table:

	1882	1892	TOTAL
Complaints investigated.....	1,465	3,141	25,374
Children rescued.....	178	1,302	17,424
Children placed in institutions ..	30	431	3,604
Horses rescued from drivers.....	300	.....	.....
Horses laid up from work.....	142	379	2,708
Disabled by ambulance.....	.....	180	1,094
Removed horses shot.....	92	275	2,177
Prosecutions for cruelty to animals..	166	147	1,405
Prosecutions for cruelty to children..	53	54	458

As part of its work, drinking fountains to the number of twenty-five, costing \$2,000, have been established in various parts of the city.

The society is supported by membership fees, the fines imposed through its agency, and voluntary contributions. The disbursements for 1891-2 were \$7,500. It has an endowment fund of \$26,000—\$16,000 from Nancy H. Foster, and \$10,000 from Mary A. Talcott.

The presidents of the society have been Edwin Lee Brown, 1870-2, John C. Dore, 1872-4, R. P. Derickson, 1874-6, and John G. Shortall since that time. The other officers are: B. F. Culver, secretary; George Schneider, treasurer; O. E. Little, chief agent.

One of the latest institutions is the "Chicago Industrial School for Girls," at Forty-ninth street and Indiana avenue, whose object is "to provide a home and proper training school for such girls as may be committed to its charge."

The number in school January 1, 1894, was 166, 45 of whom were received on charity. The whole number received during 1893 was 309, 142 of whom were either returned to friends or placed in homes.

The amount contributed for its support in 1893, in money, was \$3,718. The county appropriates \$833 per month. There were also large donations of provisions.

The officers of the board of directors are: Gen. George W. Smith, president, and Helen G. Bronson, secretary; Mary McCullough, matron.

Still other praiseworthy charities, of which the statistics are not at hand, may be mentioned as follows: The Danish Home, the Swedish Home of Mercy, the Mechanics' Institute.

The returns for the various hospitals in the city for 1891, as given in the *Hand-Book of Chicago Charities*, compiled by John Visser, from which other information has been received, are as follows:

NAMES.	EMPLOYES.	BENEFICIARIES.		TOTALS.	EXPENDITURES.
		Male.	Female.		
Alexian Brothers.....	.....	.....	.....	2,243	.....
Augustana.....	12	77	75	152	\$5,000
Baptist.....	4	.....	.....	75	2,650
Emergency.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....
German.....	.....	.....	.....	714	19,114
Marine.....	.....	2,431	.....	2,431	.....
Maurice Porter Memorial.....	10	44	24	68	.....
Mercy.....	56	.....	.....	1,700	42,761
Michael Reese.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....
Presbyterian.....	98	1,114	957	2,075	78,598
Provident.....	13	72	117	189	6,376
St. Elizabeth.....	.....	.....	.....	809	.....
St. Joseph.....	32	332	407	739	32,947
St. Luke's.....	78	207	451	658	47,614
Temperance.....	6	9	124	133	8,003
Wesley.....	15	.....	.....	183	7,480
Woman's.....	36	.....	241	241	19,439
Women and Children's.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212	19,000

The demands "to give" in Chicago, as in all other large cities, greatly exceed the supply. They come from every conceivable quarter, including religious, scientific, educational, literary and correctional objects—besides from the lame, the halt, the blind, the distressed in body and mind, and the unfortunate in other respects—those who have been thrown to one side in the race of life, totally unable "to keep up with the procession."

Those known to be wealthy naturally constitute the objective point of all alms-seekers, whether for charities of a private and personal or public character. The number of those who solicit aid in behalf of this worthy institution or that commendable charity is legion; and there can be no surprise at the fact that those who are able and willing to contribute hedge themselves about with such restrictions of admission that it is often difficult to reach their presence to present the claims of a worthy object.

There is not a charitable institution in Chicago of any kind which does not receive the support and encouragement of leading, wealthy citizens, who not only bear their burdens pecuniarily but officially; giving not only their money, but their time, to foster its growth. Indeed, it has been sometimes objected that in the reports of some of these institutions there is something like an ostentatious parade of the names of

rich society people of both sexes as officers, directors, managers and patrons, and that it would be more in consonance with the scriptural principal of "not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth" in this regard, if only the names of the merely administrative employes thus appeared. And yet in some of these charities the officers alone foot the bills when there is a deficit in the yearly receipts. And unjustly to criticise a professional or business man who lends his influence and gives his time or money for the benefit of what is deemed a worthy object is as graceless as it is mean and contemptible. Who can measure the value and usefulness of another man's charity, and what would our charitable institutions be but for the support of the rich? The most that can be required by the public is that every man should respond to the demands of charity in accordance with his prosperity, selecting his own objects and making his own endowments in his own way.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY. BY GEORGE W. WARVELLE.

The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest and most widely diffused of all secret societies, while found in every part of the globe, nevertheless attains its most vigorous growth and highest development in the midst of free institutions, and among an intelligent and refined people. It has achieved its best results in the United States, and in this metropolis of the western world has acquired a larger membership, in proportion to population, than in any other locality.

While the Masonic fraternity was well represented among the adventurous pioneers who, during the last century, braved the perils of the western wilderness, yet it was not until the year 1805 that the first lodge was organized within the present limits of the State of Illinois. This was located at Kaskaskia, in the then territory of Indiana, and bore the distinctive name of "Western Star." It was chartered by the Grand

Lodge of Pennsylvania, and was known as No. 107 of its registry. This lodge held its first meeting on December 14, 1805, but it was not until February 3, 1806, that it performed its first "work," when one Charles Querey was received—the first initiate to obtain Masonic light within the limits of the State. From this time on lodges were started in different parts of the southern portion of the State, and in 1822 they in turn met and organized a grand lodge for Illinois. In 1828 came the anti-Masonic craze, and before the combined forces of ignorance, intolerance and superstition the infant grand lodge went down, and with it its constituents, the last to surrender being the historic Western Star. From this period until 1835 occurs a *hiatus* in the Masonic history of the State. The principles of the fraternity were still cherished and its precepts practiced, but covertly and in silence. By this latter date, however, the storm had spent its fury; reaction followed; the proscribed Mason again ventured to assert himself, and from the wreck the work of reorganization was commenced. In 1840 the representatives of six lodges met at Jacksonville and the grand lodge was reopened and established in accordance with the ancient constitutions. From thence hitherto its career has been one of unexampled prosperity, and it now ranks as the second in the United States, if not in the world, with 713 constituent lodges upon its registry and a grand total of 48,500 master Masons in its obedience.

The early history of Freemasonry in Chicago must ever rest, in a great measure, upon tradition. The fire of 1871 destroyed a very large portion of the records, while the living witnesses have all passed away. Who was the first Freemason to become a resident, or what was done in the early days we do not know, and our main sources of information are the meager data contained in the archives of the grand lodge. From these it would seem that on October 2, 1843, a charter was granted for the establishment of a lodge at

Chicago, to be known as La Fayette, No. 18, and L. C. Kercheval, who represented the lodge under dispensation, was admitted to a seat in the grand lodge and was subsequently appointed a steward thereof, thus being the first Chicago Mason to hold official position in that body. Two years later, at the session of 1845, charters were granted by the grand lodge for two new lodges to be located in Chicago, and to be known respectively as Apollo, No. 32, and Oriental, No. 33. Of these three pioneer lodges only one—Oriental—has continued to this day.

The career of Apollo lodge was brief, extending over a period of only five years. Its first "work" was the reception of the late Hon. John Wentworth. Notwithstanding that its ranks were recruited from the representative men of the then embryo city, yet owing to a variety of disturbing causes, the chief of which seems to have been the most debated question of race and color, it was deemed advisable in 1847 to surrender the charter and disband. This was accordingly done at the following session of the grand lodge held in 1848, the majority of the membership being absorbed by Oriental lodge. A lodge of the same name, and which is still in existence, was chartered in 1870.

LaFayette lodge remained an active and influential body until 1864, when, by reason of internal dissensions, the charter was surrendered and two new lodges, known respectively as H. W. Bigelow, No. 438, and Chicago, No. 437, were formed from it. The latter is still in existence, the former was disbanded in 1875.

Oriental lodge No. 33, the oldest of all the present city lodges, was chartered October 9, 1845, and its first communication was held on that day. Its first Master was Rev. Wm. H. Walker, who on the same day was elected Grand Master of the grand lodge, being the first Chicago Mason to attain that high dignity.

In 1854 it was felt that two lodges were inadequate for the Masonic needs of the

growing city, and on October 2d of that year a charter was granted to Garden City lodge No. 141, and in 1855 the list was further extended by the addition of Waubansia lodge No. 160. The former has maintained an uninterrupted existence to this day, and ranks among the most popular Masonic organizations in the city. The latter, for some irregularity, suffered the forfeiture of its charter in 1858. The charter was never restored, but in 1860 a new lodge was organized by a number of the members of the old organization and the old name, Waubansia, (The Dawn) was resumed, while the old number, 160, was by the consent of the grand lodge inserted in the new charter. This lodge still continues to exist.

From 1856 until the present, Masonry has kept pace with the growth and expansion of the city, and new lodges have continued to come into being to meet the exigencies of the times. A particular enumeration is precluded in this article, but special mention should be made of a few in view of the circumstances attending their creation. Prior to 1856 all of the Masonic bodies were located in the south division. As no street railways or omnibus lines were then in existence, much inconvenience was experienced by persons living on the west side in their effort to attend lodge meetings. This led to the erection of a lodge on the west side of the river, for which a charter was granted on October 3, 1856, as Cleveland lodge, No. 211. Subsequently the needs of the Masons in the north division resulted in the establishment of Kilwinning lodge, No. 311, which was chartered October 5, 1859. Both of these pioneer lodges are still extant. From Kilwinning lodge was subsequently derived Covenant lodge No. 526, which, although only chartered October 1, 1867, is now said to possess the greatest numerical strength, with possibly one or two exceptions, of any lodge in the world. At the present time (1893) there are in Chicago and Cook county, sixty-seven lodges with a total membership of over 13,000.

The first Masonic hall or lodge room in Chicago seems to have been located in the third story of what was known as the Harmon and Loomis block, at the southwest corner of Clark and South Water streets. This was abandoned for rooms in Cobb's building, No. 171 Lake street, until 1854, when a Masonic Temple was erected at 83 and 85 Dearborn street, and which continued to be used as such until the fire of 1871. In 1867 Oriental Hall, on La Salle street, was erected. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was re-built immediately afterwards, and remained in use until 1893. The first lodge meetings on the west side were held in what was called "Temperance Hall," at the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets, but subsequently quarters were procured at Nos. 80 and 82 West Randolph street, which were used for the purpose many years. In 1866 an association was formed to erect a "Temple" for the use of the Masonic bodies located in the west division, but it was not until 1870 that the present fine building at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets was completed. Since then the multiplication of lodges and other Masonic bodies has necessitated the erection of a number of buildings for their accommodation in different parts of the city, but which, at this time, possess no special historic features. The magnificent pile at the corner of State and Randolph is the most conspicuous of these latter day erections, and is fast becoming one of the landmarks of the city.

Space permits only a mention of the higher Masonic degrees. Royal Arch Masonry received its first organized expression in Chicago in 1844, when a charter was granted by the General Grand Chapter of the United States for the constitution of La Fayette chapter. This body subsequently united with others, deriving their authority from the same source, and in 1850 the Grand Chapter of Illinois was organized, whereupon La Fayette became No. 2 of its registry. It was not until 1858 that a second chapter was organized, when the west siders

again asserted their geographical position, and as a result Washington chapter, No. 43, was chartered by the Grand Chapter of Illinois on October 22d of that year. A third chapter was instituted for the benefit of the residents in the north division on October 7, 1864, as Corinthian No. 69, and thirteen others have at various times since then been added to the list.

The Cryptic degrees were first formally introduced by the institution of Chicago council No. 4, on September 26, 1855. This body is still in existence, as well as four others chartered at subsequent dates.

Closely associated with the craft degrees and the bodies which control them, as above stated, are the Chivalric and Knightly orders. These have always been represented in Chicago and their establishment followed soon after that of the first lodges. Of these orders the Knights Templar were the first to acquire a foothold. On May 15, 1845, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Encampment of the United States for the organization of an encampment (commandery) at Chicago under the name of Apollo encampment. This was the first encampment of Knights Templar organized in this or any adjoining State or territory. It continued to exist under dispensation until Sept. 17, 1847, when it was duly chartered by the parent body. Its first commander was Rev. Wm. H. Walker, who, at that time, was rector of St. James' Episcopal church. On the formation of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, in 1857, Apollo became No. 1 of its registry. For more than twenty years Apollo continued to be the only organized exponent of Knights Templarism in the city, but in 1866 the rapid growth of the west division suggested to the residents of that locality the expediency of a commandery to be located in that quarter. This was accomplished by the creation of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, which was chartered Oct 23, 1866. The north division, a few years later, was made the seat of a third commandery, which was

chartered Oct. 26, 1870, as St. Bernard, No. 35. Five other commanderies have at various dates since then been added to the list.

The Constantine Orders, although the most ancient of the chivalric institutions connected with Freemasonry, were the last to be established in this city. On February 3, 1872, a charter was granted by the Grand Imperial Council of England for the formation of a conclave in Chicago, under the distinctive name St. John's, which, on the formation of the Imperial Council of Illinois in August of that year, became No. 1 of its registry.

Notwithstanding an effort to establish bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in this city seems to have been made as early as 1846, yet it was not until ten years later that the project was actually accomplished. On May 14, 1857, charters were granted by the Supreme Council 33 for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, for the establishment of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, Illinois Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix, and Occidental Consistory S. P. R. S. 32.

These bodies continued to exist in the quiet and unostentatious manner characteristic of the high-grade Masonic bodies of that time until 1866, when the field was invaded by a rival Supreme Council, which established four bodies of like grade under the name of Chicago Lodge of Perfection, Chicago Council Princes of Jerusalem, Cœur de Leion, Chapter of Rose Croix and Chicago Consistory 32. In the year following a fusion was effected between the contending supreme councils, but the subordinate bodies in this city continued to preserve their separate existence until 1870, when a consolidation was effected. The result of the consolidation was a practical extinction of all the old bodies and a re-organization under the following names: Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, Chicago Council Princes of Jerusalem, Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix and Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S. 32, all of which are still in existence.

Masonic charity has always been dispensed in a quiet and unostentatious manner. Indeed, this a cardinal rule of the craft. Hence but little can here be said upon this subject. This article would be incomplete, however, without some reference to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, the only organized Masonic charity located in this city. The project of a suitable shelter for the indigent orphan children of deceased master Masons had been discussed many years, without taking any definite form. In the spring of 1885 the surplus proceeds of a social entertainment suggested the formation of some permanent organization as its custodian, and the long talked-of "Orphans' Home" became so far a reality that on March 11th of that year a charter of incorporation was obtained from the State. The movement met the approval of a very large number of the fraternity, and in the summer of 1886 sufficient money had been collected to effect the purchase of the old S. S. Hayes mansion, at the corner of Carroll avenue and Sheldon street. The building was re-modeled and adapted to the purpose of an orphanage, and October 7, 1886, was duly dedicated to its use by the grand lodge. The Home is supported wholly by the voluntary contributions of the craft, and shelters at the present time about fifty orphan children.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

BY GEN. JOHN C. SMITH.

This order, which is one of the leading benevolent societies of the present day, had its commencement in a self-instituted lodge of five members, April 26, 1819, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

The name of the first lodge was Washington, and it took the number one. The members' names were Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth. Four out of the five members had been initiated into the Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows in London, England, and the other member,

John Duncan, claimed to have been initiated in a lodge in Baltimore some years previous, but of which no record was ever found.

In accordance with the custom of that day, which is largely prevalent in England at this time, these brethren met in a public or ale house, and there organized their lodge. The tavern in which these brethren met was called "The Seven Stars." It was kept by a William Lupton, and was situated on Second street, near Frederick street as before said in the city of Baltimore. This small beginning formed the nucleus of an Order destined to become, if it has not already become, the largest in numbers of any benevolent society in the United States.

To its early struggles for membership, and explanations as to singularity of name, it is unnecessary specially to refer; suffice it to say that from that humble and obscure birth in the public-house of "The Seven Stars," in the monumental city of Baltimore but seventy-five years ago, Washington lodge No. 1, which still exists, has grown into this magnificent and powerful benevolent organization known as the Odd Fellows. In every State and territory of the Union, and the provinces of Canada, it has its grand lodges, while its subordinate bodies are to be found in nearly every city, town and hamlet throughout the land. As a moral force its value cannot be over-estimated, as has been often proven in times of disaster and epidemic. Its grand and subordinate bodies are established in South America, Peru, Chili, and many countries of Europe.

The statistics of the order for the United States and Canada, which are under the one grand body known as the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which is at present presided over by Dr. C. T. Campbell, of London, Ontario, as Grand Sire, furnish us the following significant facts showing its greatness:

January 1st, 1893, grand lodges 57, membership 802,427.

1892. Receipts of moneys.....	\$ 7,553,236.46
1892. Expenditure for relief.....	3,001,403 66
1892. Invested funds.....	29,267,139.15

In addition to State and provincial grand and subordinate lodges there are in this Order, grand and subordinate encampments of Patriarchs, State conventions and their subordinate lodges of the members of the 'Rebekah degree, of which bodies Odd Fellows' wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and other female relatives may become members, and the military order known as the Patriarchs Militant, with its cantons, a late addition, and growing very rapidly. These several bodies all have a membership of their own, with large revenues which are not included in the financial statement above.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted by the founder of the Order, Thomas Wildey, Past Grand Sire, in the city of Alton, August 22d, 1838, at which time there were but five lodges in the State and they but recently instituted by brother Wildey himself.

For many years Odd Fellowship did not increase very rapidly in Illinois, but since the early sixties it has had a wonderful growth until at the date of last reports, March 31st, 1893, its record was:

Subordinate lodges.....	797
Membership.....	47,133
Revenue for the year.....	\$469,551.72
Paid for relief (1892).....	132,511.87

Union lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the city of Chicago, February 28, 1844, by Thomas J. Burns, Grand Master. The institution of a lodge of Odd Fellows in this then growing city was such an event that only the Grand Master was deemed competent to do it, and he had to come by stage in the dreary and cold winter across the prairies all the way from Beardstown, where he resided. The second lodge, Duane, No. 11, was instituted one year later, the charter having been granted in grand lodge, February 24, 1845, and its members, brother A. S. Sherman and twenty others, being largely taken from the first lodge, Union No. 9. These two lodges still exist, are strong in membership, and among the foremost in the good work of the order.

Excelsior lodge, No. 22, followed two years later, January 6, 1847. After which, for at least a decade, the growth of Odd Fellowship in Chicago was very slow, indeed it seemed as though everybody during that period was absorbed in laying broad and deep the foundations which have resulted in the marvelous greatness of the present Imperial City of the Lakes.

It was so with the members of this order, for their slow but sure methods have brought the splendid results which have placed Odd Fellowship in Chicago in the forefront of the social and charitable organizations of the closing years of the nineteenth century.

Chicago lodge, No. 55, was the next in order, instituted June 29, 1849, followed successively by Robert Blum, the first to work in the German language, October 11, 1849, Fort Dearborn No. 214, October 4, 1856; Harmonia No. 221, February 4, 1857; Goethe No. 329, March 29, 1866; and North Chicago No. 330, April 19, 1866; the last three in the German language.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1871, there were eight English and twelve German lodges in the city, a total of twenty, with a membership of 2,027, and revenue for the year \$56,055.41.

September 18, 1871, the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., now the "Sovereign Grand Lodge," met in annual session in the city of Chicago. A grand parade and other festivities were participated in, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois was convened in special session to receive and welcome the distinguished guests. The city put on its holiday attire, and gave a royal welcome to the 5,000 Odd Fellows, who assembled at that time to honor the parent body. It was fortunate for the membership in this city that the session of the Grand Lodge, of the United States was held here in 1871, as it made its members who came from every State and territory in the Union, and from Canada, acquainted with the city, its people and its progress. They were therefore the better prepared to realize its great disaster, and the

wants of the membership when but two weeks after the adjournment it was destroyed by fire.

The evening of Saturday, October 7, 1871, a fire broke out in the planing mill of Messrs. Lull & Holmes, two members of the order. The mill was situated on the west side of Canal street, north of Van Buren. That fire burned over four blocks north and two west from the river, being stopped at the southeast corner in the lumber yard of Messrs. Chapin and Foss, also members of the order. Large piles of lumber along the Van Buren street viaduct were saved, and unfortunately so, as it proved, for on the succeeding evening, Sunday, October 8, 1871, Mrs. O'Leary's cow became unruly, kicked over a lamp in that little stable on De Koven street, and burned the city.

The fire of Sunday night commenced a few blocks southwest of Van Buren street bridge, and the wind blowing strong from the southwest caused the destruction of all the property between Mrs. O'Leary's, the river and Van Buren street bridge, where it reached the lumber of brothers Chapin and Foss, which had been saved the night previous. That lumber again taking fire burned the bridge, carrying the flames to the south side and into the gas works, which were then opposite and at the east end of Van Buren street bridge. The result was the destruction of Chicago.

Nine of the twenty lodges, two encampments and one Rebekah degree lodge were burnt out, losing their beautiful halls, regalia, wardrobes, books, etc., in fact everything except a part of the records and working books of Excelsior lodge No. 22, then as now in the M. E. Church block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Nearly one half of the membership of the city lodges, 994 members of the nine lodges, were thus deprived of their lodge rooms, and over one thousand of the city members lost house and home. With the sturdy characteristics of Chicago men, and with the substantial aid which came from all over the country, wher-

ever Odd Fellowship had erected its altars, the members set about caring for their homeless and destitute brethren.

A committee was immediately organized by the grand lodge, which was then in session, October 11th, in the city of Ottawa, consisting of brothers the Hon. John G. Rogers, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, and Hon. E. B. Sherman, who, under the supervision of the grand master, General John C. Smith, of Galena, commenced caring for the unfortunate members. This committee devoted its entire time during the winter of 1871-2 to the care of the needy and distressed brethren and their families.

The total of the receipts and disbursements of this committee was \$131,120.62, a magnificent contribution by a generous order for a noble purpose.

The highest number of applicants in any one month was 7,904 for October, 1871, and the lowest 2,052 in the month of March, 1872. On the close of the labors of this committee the grand master, General Smith, wrote the grand lodge:

"To faithfully delineate the herculean labor of this committee would require more ability than is at my command. Assuming the exclusive care of five thousand persons—homeless, destitute, and disheartened—organizing a system at once simple and business-like, distributing with open but careful hand the contributions poured in upon them, they toiled day and night, in season and out of season, for eight long, weary months, in discharging the responsible duties placed upon them by this grand lodge. No words of mine can convey an adequate idea of the extent of their labors or their untiring zeal and self-sacrifice. Almoners of the greatest beneficence of our fraternity, their admirable methods, clear perceptions, judicious management and inexhaustible kindness and sympathy were commensurate with the emergency which led to their appointment. More eloquent than tongue of gifted orator, more enduring than granite monument, will be the gratitude of those destitute and sorrowing ones to whom these, your messengers, came, laden with the blessings committed to their hands. Faithfully have the brothers discharged the duties assigned them, and the

names of J. Ward Ellis, John G. Rogers and E. B. Sherman will be indelibly written upon the hearts of all who recognize and applaud noble deeds."

As the imperial city of Chicago is to-day to a hamlet on the confines of civilization, so is the Order of Odd Fellows in Chicago as compared to what it was in 1871. With a magnificent energy the people commenced to rebuild their storehouses, palatial places of business and charming homes, and in this they so far surpassed their former ones as to surprise themselves; so it was with the members of this great order, for they immediately set themselves to the rebuilding, beautifying and fitting up of new lodge rooms, strengthening and increasing membership, until to-day they have within the city limits eighty-two lodges, with a membership of 9,484, and in the suburbs eighteen lodges, with membership of 907, thus making in the county 100 lodges, with membership 10,391.

No. of lodges in city.....	82
No. of lodges in county.....	18
Total number of lodges in Cook county....	100
Members in city lodges.....	9,484
Members in lodges outside city.....	907
Total membership in lodges in county....	10,391
Revenue city lodges one year.....	\$231,815 80
Revenue in county lodges.....	19,668 58
Total revenue Cook county lodges..	\$251,484 68
Expended for relief city lodges.....	\$81,419 36
County lodges.....	3,748 58
Total relief one year.....	\$85,167 94

Of the other branches of Odd Fellowship there are the lodges of the Degree of Rebekah, of which the wives and female relatives of the brethren may become members. There are thirty-three of these lodges in Chicago, with a membership of 2,227, and three lodges in the suburbs with 124 members; a total in the county of thirty-five lodges, with 2,351 members.

The next and direct advancement of a subordinate lodge member is into the Encampment of Patriarch, the first body of which

was instituted in this city February 7, 1845, as Illinois Encampment, No. 3, by District Deputy Grand Sire William Duane Wilson. From local causes this encampment closed its doors after a brief existence of three years, but was soon after followed by the present Chicago Encampment, No. 10, a live, active body to-day. This encampment was instituted September 22, 1848. Germania Encampment No. 40, the first to work in the German language, was instituted January 28, 1857, since which time the growth of the Patriarchal branch of Odd Fellowship has been steadily onward and upwards, its membership increasing with the number of encampments.

The reports from encampments for December 31, 1892, gives a membership in the sixteen city encampments of 1,433, and eighty members in the two suburban bodies, or a total in the county of eighteen encampments and 1,513 members.

The last grade in Odd Fellowship is the Patriarchs Militant, a semi-military order organized for parade and display, the bodies of which are known as cantons. The first of these cantons were mustered in Chicago Nov. 11, 1885, and named, respectively, Occidental, No. 1, with thirty-five members, and Excelsior, No. 7, with sixty members. Each of these cantons are much stronger in membership now, and have made a splendid record for their marching and competitive drills, winning many valuable prizes.

Since the date of organization of these two bodies, there have been eight other cantons added, with a membership of 253 chevaliers.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Illinois hold their annual sessions in the city of Springfield, in the month of November, and the recording officers of each, together with their offices, are as follows: Hon. James R. Miller, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, Springfield. Gen. John C. Smith, Grand Scribe, Grand Encampment, Chicago.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

This order has for its object, to use the language of its reports, "the union in true brotherhood of all good men without regard to sectarian creeds, political dogmas, or conditions of life; to provide for relief in sickness or disability, to assist the unfortunate, to relieve the distressed, and to protect the widows and orphans of deceased brethren."

The "High Court" of the State of Illinois was organized August 12, 1878, with a membership of 1,764, which has gradually increased until, in 1892, the number of courts in the State was 283, with a membership 20,663, of which 181 camps, comprising a large majority of the members, were in Chicago.

Their reports show that the amount paid out for relief of brothers in 1892 was \$59,878.83; for relief of orphans, \$18,888.08; burial expenses, \$10,534.10.

The names of the principal officers are: High Chief Ranger, H. Rosenbaum; Secretary, T. W. Saunders; Treasurer, Charles S. Petrie.

The names of other secret and benevolent societies in this city are as follows:

American Legion of Honor, with 10 subordinate councils.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, with 95 subordinate lodges in the city.

Select Knights of America, with 11 subordinate legions.

Grand Army of the Republic, with 37 posts in Chicago and Cook county.

Improved Order of Red Men, 5 tribes.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Independent Order of, 11 lodges.

Mutual Aid, 17 lodges.

Independent Order of Red Men, 28 tribes.

Knights of Honor, 30 lodges.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, 137 lodges.

Knights of Pythias, 92 lodges.

The Loyal Legion, 100 lodges.

Order of Mutual Protection, 26 lodges.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, 59 camps.

Royal Arcanum, 52 councils.

Royal League, 60 councils.

Sons of Veterans, 12 camps.

United Ancient Order of Druids, 26 groves.

Temperance societies, 42 societies.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO

PART FOURTH

BY
JOHN MOSES.

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURES.

IN the extent and variety of its manufacturing interests, Chicago is the second city in the Union, and in no other direction has the wonderful growth of the city, and the development of its immense resources, become so apparent.

The industrial interests of early Chicago, it can easily be seen, were circumscribed within very narrow limits. Manufacturers were few in number, limited in their resources, and confined to sparse settlements for a market, yet they formed the nucleus out of which has grown the stupendous industries of the present day, which are not exceeded by those of any other city on the continent.

The wants of the hardy pioneers were few, and easily satisfied from the rude shops of the blacksmith, the wagon maker, the carpenter and tin smith, and it was not for many years that foundries and separate factories appeared, and the city entered upon that splendid career which has resulted in making it the great manufacturing centre of the Northwest.

The first worker in iron, which has come to be the leading industry of Chicago, and in which are invested millions of money, and which gives employment to thousands of hands, was a blacksmith named Jean

Baptist Mirandean, who is said to have been the first white man to settle permanently in Milwaukee, and while the first Fort Dearborn was occupied by United States troops was employed by the government to visit the post, at intervals, for the purpose of repairing arms and shoeing horses.

After the building of the second Fort Dearborn, it was found necessary permanently to employ a blacksmith for the performance of similar duties, and David McKee, who came here from Fort Wayne, in 1823, whose shop stood at the foot of Wolcott (now State) street near the Agency House, received the appointment of government blacksmith. He lived to a ripe old age, and died at Aurora in 1881. The increasing needs of the growing settlement soon rendered necessary the establishment of another similar shop, and William See took up his home and opened a modest place of business within the limits of the inchoate city. Mr. See was not only mighty in the use of the blacksmith hammer, but was also distinguished as a powerful Methodist exhorter. One of his daughters, Leah, became the wife of James Kinzie. Towards the close of 1833 came another "knight of the anvil" named Matthias Mason, and about the same time a shop

was opened by Clement Stone and Lemuel Brown.

The latter was an uncle of D.G. Brown, of Kenwood, and continued to reside in Chicago until December 29, 1883, when, having attained the great age of 99 years he died at the residence of his nephew. He came to this city at the direct instance of the government, in order to take charge of the arms of the Fort Dearborn garrison. He arrived in Chicago in 1833, and enjoyed the rare privilege of witnessing not only the growth of the first Chicago, but also its phoenix-like resurrection from the ashes of 1871. His skill as a temperor of steel was remarkable, and his fondness for his trade induced him to continue to work at the forge until he had passed four score years.

The first foundry in Chicago was erected in 1835. In 1834, William Jones and Byron King formed a partnership to deal in hardware. In 1835, W. B. Clarke became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Jones, King & Co. This firm employed William Stow & Co. to erect a foundry, which was built on Polk street, west of the south Branch. David Bradley, of Syracuse, New York, came to Chicago as an employee of William Stow to assist in its construction. The first castings were made in December, 1835. In March, 1837, the old firm of Jones, King & Co., having dissolved a new co-partnership was formed between Stow & Co., William King, J. H. Walker and E. Peck. The title of the new firm was William H. Stow & Co., and it operated the Chicago Furnace until some time in 1842.

Prior to the dissolution of the firm of Wm. H. Stow & Co., there had been formed a firm of metal workers, under the name of William & John Rankin. The formation of the latter-named partnership occurred in 1839, and the business which they undertook was a brass foundry, situated at 55 North Clark street, at the corner of Illinois. At the time of the dissolution of the firm of William H. Stow & Co. (1842) Hiram P.

Moses succeeded Mr. Stow. The first successors of Stow & Co. were B. P. Andrews & Co.; later the firm became Moses & Ayers, and finally the business was carried on under the name of Hiram P. Moses. Mr. Moses conducted a brass foundry as well as an establishment for the manufacture of steam boilers and engines. Mr. Moses has been regarded as, to a certain extent, the pioneer in the Chicago manufacture of steam engines. So successful was he in this line that his establishment was known, in latter days, as the "Chicago Steam-Engine Works," of which he was the recognized proprietor.

Another concern, probably devoted to the same line of business, was started in 1840, known as the "Chicago Eagle Works."

Another foundry was started in 1839, by Elihu Granger, on North Water street. The land selected by Granger for a site for his factory was a portion of the canal lands, and litigation between the State and the claimant was an inevitable result. The claim of the pre-emptor was decided adversely to him, and in consequence thereof, in 1840, he found it necessary to alter the location of his factory to the corner of Franklin and Indiana streets. In 1853 the sons of Mr. Granger succeeded to the business, and until the panic of 1857 the enterprise proved satisfactory. In the latter year they found themselves compelled to make an assignment, Elihu Granger and George Dole being the trustees.

In order to a correct comprehension of the Chicago foundries it is necessary to allude to the dissolution of the partnership of Messrs. Gates & Scoville, which occurred in 1846. After the dissolution, Mr. Scoville and his sons formed a partnership and entered into the operation of a foundry at the corner of Canal and Adams streets in 1848. The original firm enjoys the distinction of having been a pioneer house in assisting the establishment of the great railroad systems which to-day centre in Chicago. The firm aided the Galena & Chicago Union in laying its first track, furnishing the iron strap rails over which the first trip was

made. The line also contracted with the firm for the construction of a number of freight and passenger cars. The first locomotive built in Chicago—the Enterprise—was also constructed at their shops. It is a hackneyed saying that “great oaks from little acorns grow,” and an illustration of this proverb is to be found in the fact that the firm of Messrs. Scoville & Sons furnished the nucleus from which has grown the house known as the Scoville Iron Works, which was subsequently recognized as one of the principal concerns engaged in iron manufactures in the West.

In 1846, the iron industries of the infant city received a new impetus through the energy of Messrs. C. R. Vandercook & Co., who, in that year, started a factory for the construction of hot-air and cooking stoves.

For several years his partner was Mr. Joshua R. Shedd, and in 1852 the ownership of the factory passed into the hands of Howard Sherman, Joshua R. Shedd and Dr. John H. Foster, the style of the co-partnership being Sherman, Shedd & Foster.

The early efforts of Messrs. Rankin in the direction of establishing a brass foundry were soon followed by those of numerous other firms, and by the year 1848 Chicago could boast of a number of establishments of this description. Perhaps the oldest of these, after that of the Rankins, was the foundry of Thomas George & Co., on Lake street. At the time of its erection it was considered very extensive. The works of Nugent & Owens were opened on Market street, about the same time (1848). In 1854 the shop was burned and the business was afterwards conducted by Mr. Nugent alone. The first bell foundry in the city was that of H. W. Rincker, on Canal street, near Adams. There in 1848 was cast the bell for St. Peter's church, which at that time was probably the largest in the city. In 1854 another bell was cast at this foundry for the court house, which was utilized for purposes of public fire alarm.

About this period (perhaps in 1850), the Chicago Iron Works were established by F. Letz, on Wells street. In 1857 the proprietor decided to move the foundry to Franklin street, between Washington and Madison, where he purchased land and erected a building of cut stone and brick, three stories in height. Probably the next brass foundry to that of Letz, in order of time, was the establishment of James Hannah & Co., in the Wabansia addition on the west side of the city.

The Chicago Steam Boiler Works were established on Jackson street, west of the river in 1851, by Charles Reissig, and at this foundry were constructed some of the apparatus for the mains for the city water works, in 1854.

One year later (1852) Mason & McArthur opened a small shop on Randolph street, where, under contract with the gas company of those early days, they became the manufacturers of various wrought work and purifiers, needed in the gas works. The business prospered, and in 1855 a new building with greatly improved facilities was put up at the corner of Canal and Carroll streets. Two years later, the establishment was known as the “Excelsior Iron Works,” and was among the leading manufactories of the city.

The fact that Chicago was destined to become a great railroad centre was perceived by its citizens as early as 1852. In consequence, the building of cars and locomotives began to assume prominence as a special industry. As has been said, this business was inaugurated in the city by Scoville & Sons in 1848. In November, 1852, however, it received a new impetus through the establishment of the “Union Car Works,” on South Clark street, by Stone & Boomer. This firm, in February preceding, had been brought into close connection with the railroad companies of that time as contractors for the construction of bridges on the Howe principle. The first car was turned out from their works in February, 1853, and before the close of 1854

400 cars had been built there. The firm obtained the contract for the equipment of the western division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, and for supplying the needs of the Ohio & Mississippi company. Meanwhile they had not abandoned the building of bridges, and by September, 1855, when their works were burned, their gross annual earnings amounted to \$800,000 and they had entered into contracts with twenty-four different lines, in the States of Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. After the fire the firm looked about for a new location, and negotiated for the purchase of the "American Car Works," on the lake shore, in the south division of the city. The "American Car Works" had been founded by N. S. Bouton, who had purchased the establishment of G. W. Sizer & Company. The factory was completed in the fall of 1852, but business was not commenced until March following. Mr. Bouton and Messrs. Stone and Boomer formed a partnership, and at the time the new firm assumed charge of the works, in 1855, the establishment was, probably the largest in the West, the building and yards covering thirteen acres. The new concern operated a foundry, blacksmith shop, engine house, machine shop, paint shop, and two passenger car shops, and called their establishment the "Union Car and Bridge Works." It had a contract with the Illinois Central for the construction of its passenger cars, and in December, 1856, the car works were bought by that corporation. This purchase brought about the dissolution of the co-partnership. Mr. Stone went into business as a contractor, Mr. Boomer as a bridge builder, and Mr. Bouton started a new foundry on Clark street. The latter enterprise, however, he abandoned a few years later, to accept the position of superintendent of public works.

The question of establishing a locomotive works in Chicago was first agitated in November, 1853, but the first factory was established the following year, by a company of which William H. Brown was president, and which purchased the works of Scoville & Sons, at the corner of Adams and Canal

streets. In this connection it is worthy of remark that the locomotive known as the "Enterprise" which, as has been said, was the first locomotive built in Chicago—was not completed until after the works had passed into the possession of the new concern. The company continued in existence for only twelve months, when, after having turned out some ten locomotives, the plant was sold to the Galena & Chicago Union railroad company.

Railroad companies were not slow to perceive the desirability of establishing their own locomotive and car shops. The Galena & Chicago Union, besides purchasing the locomotive works above-mentioned, built a machine and repair shop of its own on West Kinzie street during 1854. Locomotives were also built there, among them being the famous "Black Hawk." Previous to the purchase, in 1856, of the "American Car Works" by the Illinois Central, the latter company (in 1853) had established shops on the lake shore, south of Twelfth street. Machine and repair works were also established in 1855, on Buffalo street, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, while similar shops were built on West Kinzie street, by the Chicago Building and Equipment company. Others were also put up on the north branch by the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac. In consequence of this action on the part of the railroad companies, from whom emanated the principal demand, there was little encouragement for private enterprises to venture in this direction.

Between 1852 and 1857 a number of new iron manufactories were started. In 1853, another stove foundry was located on the south branch by Vincent Himrod & Co. The "Chicago Iron Railing Manufacturing Works," of which the proprietor was A. F. Stoddard, were opened on Randolph street. John Beattie started a steam engine works during the same year on North Water street, and in 1854, similar establishments were put up by Stephens and Bro., and by J. W. Cobb. The latter manufactory, situated at the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, was

destroyed by fire during the same year. Collins and Blatchford embarked in business during this year at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, under the name of the "Chicago Lead Pipe and Sheet Iron Works." The principal business of the firm was the manufacture of pig-lead. In 1855 a foundry was started by M. C. Barrel, at the corner of Adams and Canal streets, and about the same time Sherman, Bay and Co. embarked in the same business on Canal street, as did also Russell and Angel at the corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets. Another manufactory of steam engines was erected in April of this year at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, by Perkins and Krause, who also turned out machinery for the use of flour and saw mills.

In July, 1857, Captain E. B. Ward opened the first rail-mill in Chicago. At first only the re-rolling of iron rails was undertaken. This establishment was regarded as very extensive at that period, covering about fifteen acres on the north branch, three miles from Lake street bridge.

Some idea of the extent to which the manufacture of iron had been carried in Chicago may be gathered from the fact that the estimated capital invested in this branch of industry in 1857 exceeded \$1,700,000, while the value of the manufactured articles was more than double that amount. Eight thousand tons of wrought, and 14,000 tons of cast, iron were consumed and employment was given to some 2,800 workmen. In the stove business alone the capital invested was about \$185,000 and the value of the product turned out was estimated at \$238,000.

The first type foundry established in Chicago (or west of Cincinnati) was that of C. G. Sheffield, who is said to have been an agent of the then well known firm of John T. White & Co., of New York. Mr. Sheffield carried on business at 43 Franklin street, conducting not only a type foundry, but also an establishment for the sale of printers' material; his capital was \$5,000 and his employes numbered fifteen.

It is difficult to obtain accurate data on which to base any assertion in reference to the amount of manufacturing carried on in Chicago in these comparatively early days. The following table is a copy from the annual review of the Democratic Press, a prominent journal of that time, and is an approximate summary of the manufacture of iron on January 1, 1857:

	CAPITAL.	HANDS.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES.
Iron works, steam engines, etc.....	\$ 1,763,900	2,866	\$ 3,887,064
Stoves.....	185,000	70	238,000
Agricultural implem'ts.....	597,000	575	1,134,300
Brass and tin ware, etc.....	257,000	351	471,000
Carriages, wagons, etc.....	356,000	881	948,160
Sheet and bar lead.....	25,000	75	10,000

As may be seen from an examination of the foregoing table, the iron manufactures of the city had made a splendid commencement prior to 1857, but the development of these industries had been impeded by the difficulty of obtaining iron ore at a reasonable cost. The improvement of the natural water-ways, bringing as it did cheaper freight rates, thereby rendering the crude material more accessible, had a marked and surprising effect. Chicago at once sprang into a greater prominence as a manufacturing center.

The geographical position of the city was a potent factor in bringing about these results. To the north lay the immense ore-beds of Michigan, while toward the south and east were the coal fields of Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. With the multiplication and extension of railroads came wealth and power, so that to-day the possibilities of the manufacture of iron at Chicago are limited only by the consumptive capacity of the great Northwest. The manufacturers were quick to comprehend the importance of availing themselves of the facilities for procuring the raw material, and the rest has been merely a question of money and commercial enterprise.

Between 1850 and 1858 there was no furnace worthy of mention in operation in the entire State of Illinois, but the erection of the Chicago rolling-mills, on the north

branch of the Chicago river, by Capt. Eber B. Ward, in 1857, marked the commencement of a new era. This mill, as has been said, was erected for the purpose of re-rolling rails. The gigantic works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company are the outgrowth of this enterprise.

In 1860, in seven western States—Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois—there were seventy-six furnaces engaged in turning out pig-iron. The aggregate capital was \$6,223,000, of which amount \$5,174,000 was invested in Ohio and Kentucky, and only \$25,000 in the single furnace of which Illinois could boast. Of the 456,127 tons of crude ore utilized in these furnaces, the single one in Illinois used only 4,000 tons, or about eight-tenths of one per cent. The number of hands employed was thirty, who received \$10,800 wages. Only 1,500 tons of pig-iron were produced, of the aggregate value of \$37,500.

No iron blooms were made in Illinois in 1860, eighty-one of the entire ninety-seven establishments in the United States, engaged in their manufacture being located in Pennsylvania and New York. The census report of the same year shows that mills for the manufacture of bar, railroad and sheet-iron were in operation in six western States, only one, however, being located in Illinois. The following table shows, at a glance, how trivial was the manufacture in this State:

LOCATION.	NO.	CAPITAL.	HANDS	VALUE OF OUTPUT
Six Western States.....	24	\$3,370,300	2,804	\$1,097,166
Illinois (Chicago).....	1	200,000	165	96,000
Per ct. of Chicago manf..	4.2	5.9	5.8	12.3

It is worthy of remark that the first steel rail ever rolled in America was rolled at the North Chicago mills, on May 24, 1865, from steel blooms made from Lake Superior ore by Capt. Ward, at his works at Wyandotte, Michigan. In 1870, a Bessemer steel plant was added to the company's works at a cost of \$350,000.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE EXTENT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CASTINGS IN COOK COUNTY DURING 1860: *

DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS.	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS	CAPITAL INVESTED.	RAW MATERIAL USED. (COST.)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT.
Car Wheels.....	1	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,200	8	\$225,150	\$ 56,000
Iron Railings.....	1	200,000	415,000	185	96,000	660,000
Ornamental Iron Works.....	1	2,000	1,950	10	3,600	6,000
Castings not specified.....	6	129,000	82,675	96	30,180	221,000
Agricul. Imp'ts. Mowers & Reapers Threshers and Horse-power.....	1	500,000	96,200	200	54,986	414,000
Miscellaneous.....	2	137,000	15,800	67	26,160	80,000
Machinery.....	1	25,000	6,000	27	10,680	25,000
Blacksmithing.....	16	346,000	249,064	597	234,120	582,500
Gas Fixtures.....	9	181,050	333,750	27	10,848	30,150
Hardware, Files.....	1	7,000	2,000	13	4,800	15,000
Scales.....	1	2,000	1,062	3	1,350	4,720
Sewing Machines.....	1	5,500	945	10	4,800	10,000
Stoves.....	2	2,800	450	4	1,080	3,000
	1	5,500	14,000	12	3,600	32,500

Of the subordinate branches of the iron industry in 1860, the following table will give an adequate comprehension:

MANUFACTURES.	NO. OF ESTAB.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	COST OF RAW MAT.
Tin, copper and sheet iron ware.....	10	\$20,150	\$22,002
Allied to the foregoing manufactures may be mentioned: brass founders.....	6	54,000	51,400

MANUFACTURES.	NO. EMP.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF MANF'D. PRODUCT.
Tin, copper and sheet iron ware.....	28	10,440	\$37,983
Allied to the foregoing manufactures may be mentioned: Brass founders.....	98	31,820	136,000

The remarkable growth of the iron industry in Chicago from 1860 to 1870 will appear from a comparison of the preceding table with the following, which has been

*The figures given are for Cook county, but it may be fairly assumed that then, as now, Chicago contained almost all the iron manufactories of the county. Small as these figures appear, when contrasted with the immense amount of similar manufacturing now carried on in this city, it must be borne in mind that they represent an increase in the output over 1850 of ninety per cent., while the amount of wages was double.

†Including engines and boilers.



Henry Wischemeyer

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compiled from the census report of the latter year. Not only had eight new branches of manufactures sprung up, but the number of establishments had increased 183 per cent.; the capital invested represented \$6,293,000, as against \$1,106,000 in 1860; while more than four times as many hands were employed.

A TABLE SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF THE IRON MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO IN 1870.

MANUFACTURES.	NO. OF ESTAB.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	NO. OF EMP.
Agricultural implements	4	\$855,000	734
Hardware	4	96,000	132
Heating apparatus	2	40,000	46
Iron, forged and rolled	6	2,069,000	1,462
Anchor and cable chains	1	25,000	50
Nails and spikes	2	60,000	48
Pipe, wrought	1	50,000	30
Railings, wrought	2	41,000	23
Castings, not specified	22	789,000	833
Castings, stoves, heaters	3	150,000	94
Machinery, not specified	23	807,000	633
Engines and boilers	14	610,000	596
Safes, doors and vaults	2	95,000	58
Saws	2	9,500	14
Scales and balances	2	40,000	27
Sewing machine fixtures	2	6,000	32
Steel springs	1	15,000	9
Tin, cop. and sheet iron w're	49	371,070	433
Wire work	3	18,000	26

MANUFACTURES.	WAGES.	VALUE OF RAW MAT.	VALUE OF MAN. PRO.
Agricultural implements	\$235,200	\$1,024,000	\$2,081,000
Hardware	56,652	120,345	251,269
Heating apparatus	30,000	30,000	90,000
Iron, forged and rolled	868,082	1,280,922	2,564,496
Anchor and cable chains	6,000	12,000	20,000
Nails and spikes	38,785	124,310	245,744
Pipes, wrought	15,000	85,000	101,000
Railings, wrought	13,082	28,800	50,379
Castings, not specified	470,316	1,021,321	1,707,848
Castings, stoves, heaters	61,200	66,150	170,800
Machinery not specified	360,750	564,952	1,143,614
Engines and boilers	309,750	397,822	912,430
Safes, doors and vaults	31,795	28,200	110,030
Saws	8,600	2,802	22,860
Scales and balances	16,600	21,400	87,000
Sewing machine fixtures	12,400	3,065	20,000
Steel springs	5,304	15,100	21,000
Tin, cop. and sheet iron w're	216,803	386,527	803,976
Wire work	8,630	47,500	63,700

The panic of 1873, which prostrated, for a time, so many branches of trade, exerted a depressing influence upon the iron industries of the country, from which Chicago did not escape. The cheapening of pig iron—which declined ten dollars per ton—was in favor of manufacturers, but the shrinkage in the volume of sales—which reached nearly or quite \$1,000,000 in 1874—was against them. Inflated values had resulted in over-production and a glutted market, and a depreciation in values was inevitable. The antece-

dent years had witnessed a veritable mania for railroad building. Hard times checked the investment of capital in this direction, and one principal avenue of consumption was thus suddenly and effectually blocked. Naturally, manufacturers of rails and car-wheels were among the chief sufferers, although the former found some offset to their loss in the fact that many of the railroad companies were still in the market as purchasers of steel rails, with which to replace those of iron already laid. Prior to this date Chicago capitalists had obtained virtual control of the rolling mills at Joliet, and the value of the output of these, with that of the North Chicago works, was estimated at \$14,000,000 for 1874. During the latter part of 1874 there was an improvement in the demand for mill machinery, stationary engines and stoves, and the value of the output of these descriptions of manufactured iron slightly increased during 1874. Generally speaking, however, there may be said to have occurred a falling off of about eight per cent. in the city's output of manufactured iron. Many of the pig iron furnaces of the country went out of blast, and the output was reduced by fully fifty per cent. between 1873 and 1875. Yet, with 1875 came a reaction in the trade of manufacturers, notably as regarded car-wheels and rails, the consumptive demand became more active, and prices recovered from three to six per cent.

Not until the latter part of 1878 did the market for pig iron exhibit renewed strength. From \$53 per ton in 1872, this commodity fell \$10 in 1873 and \$11 in 1874, while another drop of \$2.50 marked the year 1876. Nor was 1877 a prosperous one for iron manufacturers, the average diminution of sales being about seven and one-half per cent. Eastern lines (notably those crossing Pennsylvania) discriminated against Chicago in the matter of freights, so that the rolling mills were virtually excluded from Eastern markets. Toward the close of 1878, however, railroad and other construction work was resumed, to the great benefit of

both branches of the iron trade. Chicago founders made many new and profitable contracts, rolling mills increased their sales of rails some five or six per cent., and minor iron industries generally prospered. Better freight rates were granted, and there were considerable exportations to Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The following year (1879) was even more prosperous. The demand for manufactured iron was sufficiently brisk to absorb the surplus stocks of pig iron, which (with only 360 of the 700 blast furnaces of the country in operation) recovered to \$35 per ton. This appreciation in the cost of crude material was not without its effect in curtailing manufacturers' profits, yet this diminution was measurably retrieved by an increase in sales. The Chicago rolling mills increased their output of steel rails by about five per cent.; the foundries held their own, and minor manufactures, such as boiler making, galvanized iron work, etc., were reasonably active. Machinists' tools (the demand for which affords a tolerably correct index to the prosperity of the trade at large) advanced more than forty per cent. during the year. Some of the heaviest sales were for deferred delivery, and in effecting these Chicago manufacturers exhibited no little sagacity, inasmuch as the year 1880 was characterized by an influx of pig iron from England, which demoralized values and disturbed the market.

The extraordinary progress of the manufacture of iron and steel in this city during the decade between 1870 and 1880 will appear from a comparison of the following table (compiled from the United States census report for 1880) with that last given above.

While the number of industries appears to be less, the seeming diminution is due to the adoption, by the census bureau, of a different system of classification. It will be seen, however, that the number of establishments had increased from 146 to 376, while the capital invested had been augmented in a yet larger ratio,

IRON INDUSTRIES, 1880.	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	HANDS.
Agricultural Implements...	3	\$3,110,000	1,021
Hardware	16	164,970	220
Heating and Steam Fittings.	11	99,703	225
Iron, forged and rolled, various industries	34	4,092,300	3,301
Carriages and Wagons.	40	1,351,080	1,305
Wheelwrighting.	118	184,205	447
Foundr's and Machine Shops	133	4,455,417	4,887
Wire Work.	24	311,122	242

IRON INDUSTRIES, 1880.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF MATERIAL.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
Agricultural Implements...	\$ 589,532	\$1,642,748	\$2,699,480
Hardware	88,493	137,595	331,018
Heating and Steam Fittings.	115,500	411,780	580,530
Iron, forged and rolled, various industries	1,639,287	8,564,407	11,294,814
Carriages and Wagons.	500,160	702,532	1,809,750
Wheelwrighting.	213,500	163,049	537,734
Foundr's and Machine Shops	2,371,361	5,088,619	8,934,629
Wire Work.	108,294	753,786	1,065,860

The decline in pig iron in 1880, however, produced one good effect; the speculative element was eliminated from the market and a more healthful (because more conservative) tone prevailed, the output for 1881 being reduced to about the quantity needed for consumption.

In this connection the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the percentage of increase in the iron ore mining industry in this country during 1880, as compared with 1870, is of interest. The total quantity mined in the former year (1880) was 7,971,976 tons, nearly one third of the entire yield being Lake Superior ore:

ESTABLISHMENTS, CAPITAL, WAGES, PRODUCT, ETC.	PERCENTAGE.
Number of establishments.....	90
Number of employes	100
Horse-power engines	189
Wages	38
Cost of raw material	120
Capital invested.....	249
Value of product.....	74
Weight of output (in tons)....	136
Value of output.....	106

Notwithstanding this increase in activity, prices ruled so low that the mine owners found their receipts reduced by nearly twenty-five per cent. Manufacturers did

not share in this depression, their business increasing from ten to twenty per cent. in 1881, while market values for the manufactured output ruled exceedingly firm. The year following (1882) some 755,000 tons of pig iron were sold in Chicago, American pig being largely in the ascendant. In June of this year occurred a concerted strike of iron-workers, which greatly retarded manufacture until September, when operations were resumed. Despite this hindrance, there appeared to be enough margin in the business to attract new capital, and the number of manufacturing establishments increased.

In 1883, stocks of pig iron—both in this country and abroad—increased, and some accumulation of stocks resulted. This circumstance, in itself, was favorable to manufacturers, inasmuch as it tended to lower prices for crude iron. But the inquiry declined simultaneously. The extension of existing railroad lines was stopped and few new ones were projected. Owing, however, to the fact that the decline in prices was gradual rather than abrupt, the loss was diminished. One feature of this year's business which deserves special mention is the falling off in receipts of Lake Superior ore, as compared with that coming from the South. The sales of pig iron also declined more than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., scarcely reaching 500,000 tons. Neither did the demand for manufactured iron equal expectations and 1883, considered as a whole, proved an unsatisfactory year.

By this time Chicago could boast of five rolling mills, reckoning the North and the South Chicago mills as one establishment, they being under the same management. Early in the year, however—in February—one concern (the Union Iron and Steel Works) went into liquidation, and the North Chicago mills shut down in November.

The shrinkage of values in 1884 was even more pronounced, pig iron and steel rails suffering in about an equal ratio. At the same time the consumptive inquiry was even lighter than in 1883. Some of the rolling

mills were closed for half the year, others for sixty days, while some of the foundries found it impossible to weather the storm induced by a depreciation alike in prices and in the volume of trade. Nor was the year following (1885) any more prosperous. Crops were poor, money was scarce, and the industries of the country at large suffered a severe set back. Railroad building, in particular, received a check, and the rolling mills suffered correspondingly. At the same time pig iron was turned out in abundance. The inevitable consequence ensued, and in August a conference of rolling-mill proprietors was held, at which it was determined to curtail the output with a view to self-preservation. Fortunately for some of the Chicago mill owners, the employes selected this juncture as a propitious period for a strike, thereby extricating the proprietors from a more or less unpleasant position. The aggregate tonnage produced, however, was larger than was justified by consumptive requirements, and values ruled extremely low, not only for rails but also for nearly all descriptions of manufactured iron.*

A further description of the iron and steel industries of this city, being a *résumé* of their development and present condition (November, 1893) has been carefully prepared and kindly furnished for this chapter by Mr. George W. Cope, editor of the *Iron Age*, as follows:

The iron and steel interests of Chicago, unlike those of the East, can lay no claim to antiquity. Their history is merely a record of the achievements of the present generation. The greatest establishments, surpassing in their extent and output those of any other part of the world, have been built here within the past quarter of a century. Very few Chicago factories of any kind can trace their beginning to so remote a period as fifty years back. The most ancient portion of the

*Authorities consulted in the preparation of the foregoing sketch of the iron trade: Bross' "History of Chicago," annual review of the Chicago daily papers "Andreas' History of Chicago," and U. S. census reports.

works of the great Illinois Steel company was built so recently as 1857, while a very great deal of the plant dates back only into the last decade. The glory of the iron and steel interests of Chicago therefore lies in recent achievements, and in this busy age more credit is claimed and given for accomplishments of such a character than for mere weight of years.

Among American cities, Pittsburgh alone surpasses Chicago in the production of iron and steel. The vast agricultural territory for which Chicago is the *entrepot* has caused huge implement works to be built up in the city. The great railroad interests centering here have given support to immense steel-rail mills, car-building establishments, machine shops, and factories for the production of all kinds of railroad supplies. It is a noticeable fact in this connection that the first steel rail ever made in this country was rolled in Chicago. This occurred on May 24, 1865, at the mill of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company, which is now known as the North Works of the Illinois Steel company.

The Chicago steel-rail mills are now capable of turning out over one-third of the entire steel-rail production of the country. The consumption of pig iron in Chicago, apart from that converted into steel, amounts to about 600,000 tons annually. A large part of it consists of charcoal pig iron, which is used by car wheel foundries in making cast-iron car wheels, and by malleable foundries in making malleable castings. The charcoal pig iron is manufactured in Michigan and Wisconsin. The other foundries of Chicago form a very important part of its industrial interests. They produce architectural castings, stoves, mining machinery, and general machine castings, and their manufactures not only go to all parts of this country, but are exported to a considerable extent. A large export trade is also conducted in agricultural implements and general farm machinery.

The most recent statistics of an authentic

character are those of the United States census of 1890. The following table, expressly furnished by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, acting superintendent of the census, gives the principal items for the manufacturing interests of Chicago, commonly recognized as identified with the iron and steel interests.

ELEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. IRON AND
STEEL INDUSTRIES FOR THE CITY OF
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

	NO OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL. (+)	AVERAGE NO. OF EMPLOYEES. (+)
Iron and Steel (*)	14	\$22,803,364	4,326
Minor Iron and Steel industries:			
Foundry & machine shop products	213	2,410,275	13,130
Hardware	27	2,183,595	1,704
Iron and steel forgings	6	698,000	259
Iron & steel nails and spikes, cut & wrought, including wire nails	4	723,104	376
Iron work, architectural & ornamental	90	3,252,798	2,427
Springs, steel car and carriage	5	501,876	240
Steam fittings & heating apparatus	16	2,626,623	2,224
Wire work, including wire rope & cable	24	431,980	366
Total	399	55,821,515	25,052

	TOTAL WAGES PAID.	COST OF MATERIALS USED.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Iron and steel (a)	\$3,081,598	\$19,217,414	\$24,317,831
Minor Iron and steel industries:			
Foundry and machine shop products	7,797,613	13,874,810	30,227,816
Hardware	946,988	1,049,404	2,724,968
Iron and steel forgings	194,712	364,523	687,401
Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut & wrought, including wire nails	193,008	280,830	635,084
Iron work, architectural and ornamental	1,643,507	2,345,209	5,018,159
Springs, steel car and carriage	165,680	213,265	565,000
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	1,269,260	1,552,224	3,921,738
Wire work, including wire rope and cable	217,511	377,241	893,299
Total	15,509,877	39,284,420	68,991,29

(*) The weight of the products of these fourteen establishments is 1,147,744 tons of pig iron and finished iron and steel.

(+) Does not include the value of hired property.

(*) Is a general average for all classes of wage-earners, including officers and firm members engaged in the business or in supervision; also clerks.

Large as these figures are, if a later census could have been taken in the intervening years they would have been greatly exceeded. Since 1890 there has been constant and rapid growth in all the manufacturing interests of the city. Proceeding to an enumeration of the special features of the more important manufacturing establishments of Chicago, the first to be considered will be those which work up crude material into merchantable forms of iron and steel. In Chicago and its immediate vicinity there are nineteen coke blast furnaces. Of these, seventeen are owned by the Illinois Steel company, one by the Calumet Iron and Steel company, and one by the Iroquois Furnace company. Engaged in the manufacture of steel, or the rolling of iron and steel into shapes of various forms, there are eighteen separate plants, of which five belong to the Illinois Steel company. Included among these are five Bessemer steel works, one Robert-Bessemer works, three open-hearth steel works, and one crucible steel works. The products of these steel works and rolling mills consist of steel rails, steel wire rods, merchant bar iron, steel railroad tires, steel beams, splice bars, cut nails, railroad spikes, car axles, steel car-wheels, horse shoes, special shapes for agricultural implements, and steel castings. The most important iron and steel works are those of the Illinois Steel company.

The Illinois Steel company is a corporation formed by the consolidation of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company, the Joliet Steel company, and the Union Steel company. The consolidation was effected May 1, 1889, and brought under one control and management five plants as follows: North Chicago Works, South Chicago Works, and Milwaukee Works, of the North Chicago Rolling Mill company; Joliet Steel Company's Works, at Joliet; Union Steel Company's Works, at Chicago. Other property, such as coal lands and coke ovens, etc., belonging to the separate companies was also included, the whole comprising a property which is capitalized at

\$50,000,000, of which, however, but \$18,650,635 has been issued. The five plants of the company occupy over 500 acres of ground, and the coal lands consist of 4,500 acres, on which there are 1,150 coke ovens.

The company own over 1,500 cars used in the coke trade, and the internal transportation at the different plants requires the use of 500 cars and forty-two locomotives of standard gauge, besides seventeen narrow gauge locomotives hauling special trucks. There are sixty miles of standard gauge and seven miles of narrow gauge railroad in the yards.

About 10,000 men are employed in the mills of the company, and the pay-rolls for the year ending December 31, 1892, amounted to about \$6,500,000.

By far the greater part of the product of the Illinois Steel company is in the form of rails, and in fact, until within a few years, it might be said that the *only* product of the several works now owned by the company took that form. All the works were originally built to make rails, and for many years the activity in that trade was such that no other product was thought of, but the increase in the demand for other forms of steel has made it necessary to diversify the product, and the company now makes billets, rods, and beams, as well as miscellaneous bar iron and steel. A very large open-hearth steel works and plate mill are under way and a more extensive mill for rolling all classes of structural steel than that now in use will be built in the near future.

When the additions and improvements now under way are completed, the plant of the company will comprise the following:

	ANNUAL CAPACITY.	
19 Blast furnaces.....	1,200,000	Gross tons.
4 Bessemer works.....	1,100,000	" "
1 Open-hearth works.....	75,000	" "
4 Rail mills.....	850,000	" "
2 Billet mills.....	100,000	" "
1 Rod mill.....	60,000	" "
1 Structural mill.....	80,000	" "
1 Plate mill.....	60,000	" "
1 Merchant mill.....	75,000	" "
Total annual capacity	3,600,000	" "

Three of the plants of the company are

located within the corporate limits of the city of Chicago—the North Works, the South Works and the Union Works. One is at Milwaukee, Wis., ninety miles north of Chicago, and one is at Joliet, Ill., forty miles southwest of Chicago. All the works are connected by telegraph and telephone service with the central office in Chicago and with each other. The following description of each of the plants is necessarily brief.

North Works.—This is the oldest of the plants of the company, having been started in 1857 as a mill for re-rolling iron rails. The manufacture of iron has long been discontinued, and the product at present is steel rails, beams and slabs. The plant is situated on the north branch of the Chicago river, in the northwestern part of the city of Chicago, and consists of two blast furnaces, 16 feet by 65 feet, one of which is making spiegel; a Bessemer plant, with two 6-ton vessels; a 30-inch 3-high blooming mill, and a 23-inch 3-high mill, which is used for rolling rails and beams. The furnaces were built in 1869, and were originally equipped with pipe stoves, which have been replaced by fire-brick stoves of the Gordon and Massick & Crookes type. Ore for these furnaces is brought by vessel and by rail from the Lake Superior mines, and delivered close to the furnaces. The product is chiefly Bessemer iron, but a good deal of spiegel is made from native and foreign ores. All the iron is run into pigs, as the Bessemer plant is not fitted to use direct metal.

The Bessemer plant was built in 1872, on the designs of A. L. Holley. At the time of its construction this was the most completely equipped Bessemer works in America, and, for a plant of its relatively small size, has done remarkably good work. The steel ingots are cast in sizes large enough for three rails, and are heated in coal-fired furnaces, bloomed and cut to single-rail lengths, as the mill arrangements will not permit the rolling of longer lengths. The blooms are re-heated in coal furnaces. The rail mill rolls the usual patterns of rails and beams

up to 15 inches depth. Pieces are handled at the rail train with hooks and tongs in the old fashioned way, and it may be noted that this is the only mill of the company where this is now done.

Some historical interest attaches to this works from the fact that in the old rail mill the first steel rails made in America were rolled May 24, 1865, from blooms made at the experimental Bessemer works, at Wyandotte, Michigan.

A very complete fitting shop is connected with this plant for the purpose of preparing beams for use in buildings.

South Works.—This, the largest of the company's works, is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles south from the center of the city of Chicago. The facilities for receipt and shipment of material, both by vessel and rail, are excellent. The largest steamers plying on the lakes bring ore to the docks, and three railroad lines come into the yard, furnishing connection with the entire railroad system of Chicago. The site of this plant was in 1880 a sand beach, barely above the level of the lake. In that year the erection of four blast furnaces was begun, and in 1881 ground was broken for the Bessemer and rail mills. The plant now consists of eight blast furnaces, four of which are 21 by 80 feet and the other four are 20 by 75 feet; a Bessemer plant with three 10-ton vessels; a 40-inch 3-high blooming mill; a 27-inch 3-high rail train, and all facilities for handling a large output of rails, which at present is the only product. An open-hearth steel plant and plate mill are under way. A harbor 200 feet wide by 2,500 feet long, has been built for the accommodation of vessels bringing ore to the docks.

The blast furnaces have an excellent equipment in every respect, unsurpassed by that of any other establishment in the world. An enormous output is attained with remarkably low fuel consumption. The metal from them is used direct in the Bessemer works, to which it is conveyed in ladles up



A. O. Bishop

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an inclined track. Ore for these furnaces is received almost entirely by water, and vessels are unloaded into an ore-yard back of the furnaces, covering 300 by 1,200 feet. The machinery for discharging vessels is exceptionally rapid in its operation, and vessels can be unloaded at the rate of 250 to 300 tons per hour.

The Bessemer works began operations in June, 1882. There are three 10-ton vessels working to one casting pit. The spiegel cupolas and iron cupolas for re-melting pig occupy separate houses on opposite sides of the converting building. A large building in the rear of the vessels is devoted to making bottoms, lining ladles, etc. The vessels are made with removable shells on Holley's plan, with a powerful hydraulic lift under each for handling the shells and changing bottoms.

The steel is cast into ingots sixteen inches square and making six rails each. The ingots are taken from the pit and conveyed in an upright position to holes or soaking pits containing eight or ten ingots, fired with gas passing through regenerators, and after heating are taken to the blooming train. Here an ingot is reduced in nine passes to a bloom eight inches square, which is cut into two blooms, each making three rails. Ordinarily these blooms are rolled direct to rails, but a furnace is provided for re-heating any that are too cold to roll. The rail train is in two parts (each driven by a separate engine), placed parallel to each other and 80 feet apart. The bloom after roughing (five passes) in the first train goes to the second, in which it makes four passes and then returns to the first train, where it is finished to a rail in four passes. This train was built in 1890 to replace a 26-inch 2-high reversing mill, put down in 1882, and the arrangement of the train in two parts was made necessary by the limitation of the size of the building in which the old train stood. The rail then passes to the saws and hot bed, and to a very complete finishing house where it is straightened, drilled, inspected, and loaded on cars.

The company has at these works a fine office building and a laboratory which is the largest and best of its kind.

Nearly all the ore for the supply of fifteen furnaces is unloaded at the docks of this plant, and a large part of it sent by rail to the Joliet and Union works. To provide for this immense business, which must be done in seven months of the year, the harbor and ore-handling machinery have been put in, and 5,000 tons of ore are handled per day on the dock.

An interesting detail of this plant is the use of crude petroleum for firing boilers. The oil is delivered to the works by a pipe connecting with the main pipe line from Lima, O., 208 miles distant.

Milwaukee Works.—This plant is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan at Bay View, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wis., and occupies a very fine site, with ample room for extension. It is the only works of the Illinois Steel Company where manufactured iron is produced, the other plants being devoted to steel. It was built for a rail mill in 1868, and enlarged and adapted to merchant iron work in 1874 and 1884. The product is now miscellaneous bar iron and steel, fish-plates, light rails and nails. There are two blast furnaces, 16 by 66 feet, built in 1870, but recently remodeled and equipped with fire-brick stoves. The product is mostly forge and foundry iron, and some Bessemer iron. Ores are brought from the Lake Superior mines and from an interesting deposit at Iron Ridge in Wisconsin. This latter ore is a red oolite, with 55 per cent. iron, and over 1 per cent phosphorus, is cheaply mined, and makes a pig very suitable for the basic Bessemer process. The mills are provided with eight trains of rolls, from 8-inch up to 22-inch in size, puddling and heating furnaces, both coal and gas fired, producers, etc., and machinery well adapted to the class of work turned out. This plant will probably continue to produce manufactured iron, but the increase in the demand for steel products, now rolled from steel made

at other plants, will probably necessitate the erection of a steel-works to make basic ingots.

Union Works.—This plant is located in the southwestern part of the city of Chicago, on the south branch of the river. Originally built as an iron rail mill in 1863, a Bessemer plant was afterward added, in which, on July 26, 1871, the first Bessemer steel produced in Chicago was made. Blast furnaces were later erected, as also plate and bar mills, a rod mill and a wire-drawing plant. In 1884 the property came into the hands of the Union Steel Company, and was thoroughly remodeled, a large part of the machinery and buildings being removed and replaced by modern appliances. The product is now rails and billets. There are four blast furnaces, two 14 by 72 feet, and two 15 by 75 feet, supplied with an excellent equipment and doing very good work. The metal is run into pigs, as the Bessemer works are not arranged to use direct metal.

In the Bessemer plant there are two 10-ton vessels. This plant made its first blow May 31, 1886, and enjoys the distinction of having made the largest product with two vessels of any plant in America. Ingots 15 inches square are cast, making four rails each, and are heated in soaking pits fired with gas, and rolled in a 36-inch 3-high blooming mill to blooms $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and cut to 2-rail lengths. These are then rolled without re-heating in a 25-inch 3-high train, provided with tables for handling the rails at the rolls. This train is driven by one engine. A separate finishing-house provides ample facilities for handling and shipping a large product.

The steam fuel used at this plant is crude petroleum, which is delivered in tank cars and pumped to the several departments. The railroad connections to the Union works are ample, but the yards are somewhat crowded, owing to the situation in a thickly built part of the city. Ore was formerly received by vessels, but now comes by rail from the South works, where it can be more cheaply and quickly handled.

Joliet Works.—This plant was started as an iron rail mill in 1870, and a Bessemer works and steel-rail mill on Holley's designs were added in 1873. Two blast furnaces were built in 1873, the Bessemer and rail mill were remodeled in 1885, a Garrett rod mill was put down in 1888, and a third blast furnace was completed in 1890. The product is now rails, billets and rods. There are two 10-ton converters in the steel works. The blast furnaces are 20x80 feet, and are furnished with fire-brick stoves of the Gordon, Cowper, and Massick & Crookes type. Their product is Bessemer metal exclusively, which is used direct in the Bessemer works, to which it is conveyed in ladles, up an incline, crossing two main lines of railroad by an overhead bridge.

The Calumet, Iron and Steel company, whose works are at Cummings, near South Chicago, have a blast furnace and rolling mill. The blast furnace is $17\frac{1}{2}$ x80 feet; it is equipped with one Massick & Crookes and three Siemens-Cowper-Cochrane stoves, and two blowing engines. The rolling mill has thirty-eight puddling furnaces, six scrap and six heating furnaces, and three trains of rolls—9, 14, and 22-inch. In the puddling department the waste heat is utilized from the furnaces to raise steam in upright Hazleton boilers. A nail factory with 132 nail machines and steel works with four 4-ton open-hearth furnaces are at present in disuse. These works have about five miles of railroad track with rolling stock for carrying raw materials; also have a good slip, with facilities for loading and unloading vessels on the Calumet river emptying into Lake Michigan. They employ, outside of the nail factory, about 1,200 men. The annual consumption of raw material is 100,000 gross tons of ore and cinder, 65,000 net tons of coke, 23,000 net tons of limestone, 40,000 net tons of scrap iron, 26,000 net tons of pig iron, 37,000 net tons of muck and scrap bar, 80,000 net tons of coal, 10,000 net tons of sand, 50,000 barrels of fuel oil. They produce 51,000 gross tons of foundry and Bessemer pig iron, 45,000 net tons of muck

and scrap bar, 50,000 net tons of merchant bar.

The East Chicago Iron and Steel Company's works consist of a rolling mill and a forge, located at East Chicago, Indiana, 23 miles from the business center of Chicago. The rolling mill contains four trains of rolls—8 and 10-inch guide mills, 18-inch bar mill, and 18-inch muck mill. The forge contains two vertical steam hammers—an 8,000-lb. hammer for car axles, and a 1,500-lb. hammer for shape work. The daily product, double turn, is 100 tons of finished bar iron, 95 car axles, and 12,000 lbs. of shape work. The daily consumption of scrap iron is 135 tons. The number of men usually employed is 600.

The Chicago Horse-Shoe Company's works, at East Chicago, Indiana, contain two heating furnaces and one 12-inch train of rolls, and manufacture horse-shoe bars and horse-shoes.

The Lakeside Nail Company, at Hammond, Indiana, manufacture steel cut nails exclusively. Their plant consists of two 3-ton Bessemer converters, four Smith gas-heating furnaces, two trains of 22-inch rolls, and 202 nail machines.

The Pullman Iron and Steel Company's works are at Pullman, within the city limits of Chicago. They have two forge fires, three Swindell gas-heating furnaces, two coal-heating furnaces, and three trains of rolls—an 8, a 10 and an 18-inch train. The annual consumption of crude iron is about 30,000 tons, and the finished product shipped is 24,000 tons, consisting of merchant bar (car specifications mainly) and special shapes in iron and steel.

The Sargent Company, successors to the Congdon Brake Shoe Company, own and operate a large steel and iron foundry at Fifty-ninth street on the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. They manufacture the Ross-Meehan railroad brake shoes and general iron and steel castings. In addition to a well-equipped iron foundry, the plant comprises a fifteen ton open-hearth steel fur-

nace and a crucible steel department running twenty-four pots. This is regarded as one of the model works of the city.

The officers of the company are George M. Sargent, president; Wm. D. Sargent, vice-president and manager; and James C. Davis, secretary and treasurer. Its capital is \$200,000, the value of material used about \$150,000, and the number of hands employed is about 200.

The Fowler Rolling Mill Company's works are at Fifty-ninth street, on the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. They manufacture railroad spikes exclusively, and contain one forge fire, two heating furnaces, and one nine-inch train of rolls. The annual capacity of these works is 80,000 kegs of 150 pounds each. The fuel used is crude petroleum.

The Fowler Steel Car-Wheel Company's works are located at Stony Island avenue and Ninety-fifth street. They make their own steel by the Robert-Bessemer process, using a two-ton converter. The steel is first cast in the form of a blank car-wheel, but with a diameter about an inch greater than that of the finished wheel; this wheel-blank is then heated and afterward placed in a rolling-machine of peculiar construction, which operates exclusively on the rim of the wheel by means of a cluster of driven rolls, which, being slowly advanced toward a common center by enormous pressure, reduce the diameter of the blank, condense and solidify the steel, and produce a finished wheel. This rolling-machine is of great power, and weighs about 230 tons.

The Chicago Rolling Mill Company's rolling mill is located at Fortieth street and Stewart avenue. It contains six heating furnaces, one 10-inch train of rolls, and one 18-inch train. It manufactures small steel angles, channels and other steel shapes in small sizes.

The Chicago Splice Bar Mill, of which Morris, Sellers & Co. are the proprietors, is located at Chicago avenue and the north branch of the Chicago river. The products

of this rolling mill are the Samson splice bars and spikes for railroad use. The plant is composed of three heating furnaces, two trains of 3-high rolls, three boilers, one forge, and a full set of four steam punches, two of which are capable of punching one and one-eighth inches in diameter through 1-inch thick steel or iron at one movement. The capacity of the mill is 12,000 tons of finished product per annum, which requires about 14,000 gross tons of old iron rails, and 5,200 tons of bituminous coal, with the labor on an average of 175 men to produce this amount. These works have been in operation producing the Samson splice bars since 1878, and always double turn while running.

The Chicago Steel Works, Chicago Heights, have nine heating furnaces, three forge fires, and two trains of 14-inch rolls. Old steel rails and steel-rail crop ends are used as raw material, being slit and rolled into tires, harrow-teeth, and special shapes for agricultural implements.

The Chicago Tire and Spring Company's works are at Melrose, on the Galena division of the Chicago & North-Western railroad. They manufacture locomotive and car-wheel tires, steel bands for various purposes, and car springs. The equipment consists of an 8-ton Siemens open-hearth steel furnace, used in the production of steel for tire ingots, a furnace for heating tire ingots, or blooms, a tire rolling-mill, and eight heating furnaces in the car-spring department, with the usual machinery for manufacturing springs. The tire ingots are cast large enough for three small tires or one large tire, and are made hollow, with a collapsible steel core. They are slit by a slitting roll in the tire mill, and finished into tires, without the use of a hammer at any stage of the process. The heating furnace used in the tire mill has a Roney automatic stoker for feeding coal, and the waste heat from the furnace is used for raising steam in a Hazleton upright boiler. The engine operating the tire mill is a double cylinder engine of 1,000-horsepower, built on the reversing principle to

enable it to stop and start quickly. Hydraulic power is used in operating the crane and setting the rolls. The fuel used in the heating furnaces of the spring department is petroleum converted into gas by the Gogin process.

Norton Brothers' Works are at Maywood, on the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. These works manufacture tin cans for packing fruit, vegetables, etc. Automatic machinery, the invention of Edwin Norton, shapes the tinplate for can bodies, overseams and solders them, attaches tops and bottoms, tests them for leakages, counts them, and afterward delivers them in the warehouse, or in cars for shipping. The devices here used are of a most ingenious character, and almost entirely dispense with hand labor. A machine, also invented by Edwin Norton, is in use in this establishment for rolling molten solder directly into sheets. The Norton Fluid Metal Rolling Company has been sufficiently successful in adapting this process to the production of sheet steel to warrant them to build a plant for regular work. It is fitted with an eight-ton open-hearth steel furnace and the necessary rolls and is intended to produce sheet steel for the manufacture of tinplate, of which Norton Brothers are the largest consumers in the world. A tinplate works has recently been erected by this firm and is now in regular operation, the sheets for the present being purchased from other parties. The tinning process used here is the invention of Edwin Norton and is largely automatic. The firm is interested in can factories, working under their automatic system, at New York, San Francisco, and Hamilton, Canada, the combined capacity of which is a daily production of 800,000 cans for fruits, vegetables, oysters, etc. As showing the capacity of this firm to handle vast quantities of cans and to supply other sections in case of a dearth of cans, it may be stated that they have loaded into cars and shipped during one week in the canning season over 2,500,000 cans.

Job & May & Company are manufac-

turers of galvanized and corrugated sheet-iron, whose works are at Muncie, Ind., but who maintain a jobbing department, office and warehouse at 21 to 25 Michigan street, thus identifying them closely with Chicago, where the greater part of their product is marketed.

The largest consumers of pig iron in Chicago outside of the steel works are the foundries. There are over 100 foundries in Chicago and its immediate vicinity, manufacturing car wheels, machinery castings, car castings, stoves, architectural iron work, plumbers' supplies, pipe fittings, ice-making machines, hardware, etc. It would be an unnecessary task to enumerate all of these; hence a few representative establishments only will be described.

Prominent among the large consumers of pig iron are the works of the Griffin Wheel and Foundry Company, located on California avenue, between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks. The main foundry building, which is a brick structure, is 200 by 378 feet and has a capacity for the production of between 700 and 800 car wheels daily. Adjoining this building is the machine shop, 75 by 150 feet, containing all the latest machinery and tools for fitting car wheels for locomotives, cars, electric motors, etc.; also the company's special appliances for grinding and balancing car wheels. They have ample ground, a complete system of narrow-gauge tracks, elevators, etc., for the economical handling of material, and ample switching facilities, enabling them to reach all roads entering Chicago. They employ between 200 and 300 men, and consume yearly between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of iron, 10,000 to 15,000 tons of coke, and several thousand tons of sand for molding purposes. The output is confined wholly to car wheels, making chilled iron wheels of every kind and variety.

John H. Bass has an extensive car-wheel foundry at Clark and Forty-seventh streets, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. The main foundry building is 100 by

474 feet, and its daily capacity is 192 car-wheels and ninety tons of other castings, which make an aggregate capacity of 150 tons. These works employ 400 men. The Chicago works form only a small part of Mr. Bass' iron manufacturing enterprises. His Fort Wayne works, at Fort Wayne, Ind., of which a foundry is a conspicuous part, cover between twenty-five and thirty acres. The daily wheel capacity of the foundry is 700 car-wheels. The total daily capacity of the foundry is 300 tons of car-wheels and other castings. Other departments embraced in this plant are machine, boiler, forge and mill-wright shops. The Fort Wayne Iron Works, under the same ownership, comprise large foundry and machine shops. The total force of hands employed by him in Fort Wayne numbers about 1,500. At St. Louis, Mo., is still another plant, consisting of one foundry, 80 by 475 feet, and a second, 60 by 250 feet, having a daily capacity of 200 car-wheels. The foundry capacity besides car-wheels is 100 tons daily of general castings, or 175 tons in the aggregate. A machine shop is operated in connection with these foundries. The St. Louis works employ from 400 to 500 men. Mr. Bass also owns an iron property consisting of 18,000 acres in Alabama, on which he operates a charcoal blast furnace, manufacturing a large portion of his wheel iron.

Other local manufacturers of cast-iron car wheels are the Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Works, the Chicago Car Wheel Company, the Barnum-Richardson Manufacturing Company, the C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company, the Wells & French Company and the United States Car Company.

Chicago is the largest stove market in the world, most of the prominent stove foundries in the country having branch houses or agencies here, carrying immense stocks in their warehouses. The local production of stoves, although constituting but a part of the trade, is worthy of special mention. The leading stove found-

Stove Manu-
facturing.

ries located in the city limits are those of Cribben, Sexton & Co., the Chicago Stove Works, the Mason & Davis Company, and the Home Stove Works. The old stove foundry of the Collins & Burgie Company, long a Chicago landmark, has been sold and diverted to other uses and their manufacturing operations are now conducted at Marengo, Ill.

The following is a description of Cribben, Sexton & Co's works, which occupy a street frontage of about two and one-half blocks, extending from numbers 54 to 100 inclusive on Erie street and numbers 57 to 67 inclusive on Ontario street. The Erie street front is partly covered with a seven-story brick building, 175 feet front by 110 feet deep, used as mounting and finishing rooms, nickel-plating works and warehouse. The remainder of the Erie street frontage is occupied by the foundry, which is 500 feet long by 110 feet deep. The Ontario street front is occupied by a two-story brick building, used for enameling works. The total number of hands employed is about 600. The raw materials annually used comprise 8,000 tons of pig iron, 1,300 tons of coal and coke, besides large quantities of sheet iron, sheet steel, and iron rods. The product consists of cook stoves, ranges, heating stoves, hollow-ware, and plumbers' supplies, such as sinks, closet-hoppers, soil pipe, etc. The number of stoves annually produced is about 50,000, and of enameled ware about 180,000 pieces.

The plant of the Chicago Stove Works is situated at Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street, adjoining the west side water works, and covers two and one-half acres. They employ 300 hands, melt about 2,500 tons of pig iron annually, and produce about 40,000 heating and cooking stoves, ranges, etc. The corporation was organized in 1871, before the great fire of that year, and has a capital of \$200,000.

The Mason and Davis Company, 72 Lake street, have a large foundry at Grand Crossing for the manufacture of wrought

iron ranges and gas ranges. They make a specialty of large sizes for heavy work.

Among the manufacturers of mining machinery the most conspicuous establishment ^{Mining Machinery.} is that of Fraser & Chalmers, who have a truly world-wide reputation. They have not only supplied machinery for mining plants and smelting and reduction works in every State and territory of this country where mining is followed, but have built plants in Alaska, Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Mexico, Central and South America, China, Japan, Australia, Norway, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, India, Italy, and the Philippine Islands. They have branch offices in London, South Africa, Japan, Peru, and Mexico. Their works are located partly in the neighborhood surrounding the intersection of Fulton and Union streets (having a frontage of 690 feet on Fulton street, 280 feet on Lake street, 730 feet on Lydia street, and 450 feet on Union street), and partly at Rockwell and Twelfth streets, where much progress has been made toward the erection of new works to be more extensive than the old plant. They employ over 1,000 hands when running full time. Their annual consumption of pig iron, sheet iron and steel, merchant bar iron, etc., is about 13,000 tons, and their product comprises steam engines, boilers, and machinery for the systematic milling, smelting, and concentration of ores.

The M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company have a well-equipped establishment at 1170 West Lake street for the manufacture of mining machinery and specialties. Their products consist of diamond-pointed rock drills for prospecting and developing mineral lands, Lane's patent band friction hoisting machinery, rope haulage machinery, Corliss and slide-valve engines, Sweet's high speed straight line engines, Murphy Champion ventilators for mines and buildings, Cornish pumping plants, air compressors, ice and refrigerator machinery, etc. They have a large and growing foreign trade.

Other prominent manufacturers of mining



Very Truly Yours
Leander J. McCormick

BORN FEBY 8, 1819.

Be true to the things you are going to do.

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machinery are the Gates Iron Works, Chicago Iron Works and Excelsior Iron Works.

The Crane Company, the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, the John Davis Company and the Illinois Malleable Iron Company have extensive establishments devoted to the manufacture of plumbers' and gas and steam fitters' supplies.

The Crane Company's works front on Jefferson, Desplaines, Judd, and Fulton streets. The Jefferson street building, four stories high, is 154 feet long by 150 feet deep. The Desplaines street building, also four stories high, has a front of 130 feet and a depth of 168 feet. These buildings are occupied by the general office and salesroom, gray iron and brass foundry department, tool manufacturing department, brass and iron valve department. One Judd street building, four stories high, 205 feet front by 220 feet deep is occupied by the malleable and gray iron foundries, and the iron fitting and radiator departments. Another Judd street building, six stories high, 219 feet front by 111 feet deep, is occupied by a gray iron foundry for the manufacture of steam fittings for wrought iron pipe, iron valve department, wrought iron pipe warehouse, etc. A building at the corner of Desplaines and Fulton streets, 180 feet front by 170 feet deep, is used as a butt-weld pipe mill and galvanizing works. The number of hands employed is 1,850. The annual consumption of pig iron and scrap is 15,000 tons; of copper, tin and brass, 1,200 tons; of skelp iron, 9,000 tons; of steel, 100 tons. The products are wrought iron pipe, cast and malleable iron fittings, and brass goods (for steam, gas and water), pipe tools, gate valves and radiators and coils.

The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company have a large plant at Lake and Jefferson streets, and also have an iron foundry at Hoyne and Carroll avenues. The foundry is of peculiar construction, having the molding room in the second story.

The company manufacture sanitary specialties of the highest class and richest finish,

as well as the general range of plumbers' supplies.

The Illinois Malleable Iron Company's works are situated at Nos. 581 to 601 Diversey avenue. They employ 225 hands, manufacture specialties for plumbers and gas-fitters and melt about fifteen tons of pig iron daily.

The manufacturers of architectural iron work constitute a very important section of the foundry trade. Among the Architectural Iron Works. leading establishments of this character are the Bouton Foundry Company, the Dearborn Foundry Company, Vierling, McDowell & Co., the Union Foundry Works, the Chicago Foundry Company, the Globe Iron Works, Clark, Raffin & Co., and the South Halsted Street Iron Works. As an indication of the general character of these works the following description of Vierling, McDowell & Co.'s establishment is of interest. The plant is located at Twenty-third street and Stewart avenue, on the lines of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Chicago & Western Indiana railroads. About two acres are occupied by a foundry building, pattern shop, and erecting shop. The number of hands employed is 220. The quantity of material handled annually is over 20,000 tons of pig iron, rolled beams, etc.

Charles Kaestner & Co., 241-261 South Jefferson street, are general machinists, founders and mill furnishers. They have one of the most complete plants in the city. Their building covers a ground space of 32,500 square feet, and is six stories and basement high. They have boilers and engines of 500-horse power, operate their own electrical plant, and are equipped to build any kind of special machinery, dividing their business for convenience into three departments, as follows: A. Brewery, malt-house and distilling machinery; B. Paint, grinding, mixing, and color-makers' machinery; C. Pulverizing and crushing plants. They employ 200 men, and have a trade all over the United States and in foreign countries. They further handle, as dealer

a full line of engines, boilers, pumps and power-transmitting machinery.

Among general foundries the most conspicuous works are those of John Featherstone's Sons, the Barnum-Richardson Manufacturing Company, the National Malleable Casting Company, the East Chicago Foundry Company, the Lake Shore Foundry Company, the R. M. Eddy Foundry Company, Francis E. Roberts, and James McGreevy (McGreevy and Haggerty), one of the oldest and most experienced machinists in the city.

A chapter on the foundries of Chicago would not be complete without a reference to the firms handling pig iron and coke. Some of these houses rank among the largest in their line in the United States. Pickands, Brown & Company whose offices are in the Rookery, stand at the head, being sales agents for the pig iron manufactured by the Illinois Steel Company as well as other brands. Forster, Hawes & Company, also in the Rookery, are sales agents for the Iroquois Furnace Company and also handle southern coke pig iron. Rogers, Brown & Merwin, whose offices are in the Monadnock, do a large business in Southern pig iron, being connected with the firm of Rogers, Brown & Company, of Cincinnati. Matthew Addy & Company, of Cincinnati, maintain a branch office in the Rookery.

The car-building works of Chicago comprise the establishments of the Pullman's Palace Car Company, previously referred to, the United States Car Company, the Wells and French Company and the Harvey Steel Car Company. The United States Car company's plant is situated in the suburb of Hegewisch, at the forks of the Calumet river, and covers 100 acres of ground; about 1,000 hands are employed; the annual consumption of the principal materials is about 7,000 tons of wrought iron, 16,000 tons of pig iron, 5,000 tons of coal and coke, 3,000 tons of car axles, and 20,000,000 feet of lumber of various kinds; the annual product is about 4,000 railroad cars of every description.

The Wells and French Company was organized for the purpose of building bridges some thirty-five years ago. Subsequently a department was added for building cars. The plant occupied various locations in the heart of the present city until of recent years, when it was removed to its present location on Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue. It is organized as a close corporation, the stock being owned by a few parties, and is managed by the larger stockholders. The present capacity of the works is twenty-five box and coal cars per day, and an indefinite quantity of Howe truss bridge-work. The works comprise large planing mills, saw mills, machine shops, blacksmith shops, and the largest car-erecting shops in the country; a brass foundry, with capacity to make brasses for thirty cars per day and such other brass castings as are essential to refrigerator work, including galvanizing iron work for refrigerator purposes; a large wheel foundry, which turns out 250 to 260 wheels per day, inclusive of Barr's contracting chill-wheels; also a gray-casting foundry, which makes fifty tons of gray castings per day. The grounds include a large lumber yard, repair shops, stables, etc., and occupy in the neighborhood of twenty-six acres. The works are located on the Burlington railroad lumber-district tracks, and are well supplied with tracks of every description. They are also situated on the Chicago river, enabling them to receive deliveries of lumber direct from the lakes. The company owns its own rolling-stock, consisting of a number of cars suitable for delivery of material, and an engine, enabling them to switch for themselves. The present output of the works is largely refrigerator work, box, coal and flat cars. The company also make special work, such as grain elevator cars, derrick cars, pile-driving cars and cabooses. The number of employes reaches 1,600 in busy times.

The Harvey Steel Car Company have a large plant at Harvey engaged in the manufacture of steel cars. Everything but the floors and sides of these cars is made of metal. Their shops are equipped with the

Pig Iron and
Coke.

Locomotive and
Car Builders.

most approved metal-working tools. They also have a large repair shop for repairing ordinary cars.

The Ajax Forge Company manufactures frogs, switches, rail-braces, etc. It is capitalized at \$150,000, and has its works at the corner of Hoyne and Blue Island avenues, occupying about five acres of ground. They employ about 300 hands, run double turn, and annually consume 5,000 tons of steel rails and 2,000 tons of bar iron. Their products are specialties of their own, on most of which they hold patents.

Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. are manufacturers of steel-rail frogs and crossings, split-switches, combination slip-switches, switch-stands, head-chairs, tie-bars, Alkins forged steel rail-braces. Jenne track-jacks, Union track-drills, Perfection track-drills, Roller rail-benders, and Union counterbalance hoists for ore docks. They have a capital of \$300,000, and their works are situated on four acres of ground, occupying the block bounded by Hawthorne avenue, Eastman, Dayton, and Reese streets, having 450 feet front on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The buildings are of substantial character, of brick, and cover nearly two-thirds of the property. All frogs, crossings, and split-switches are worked cold. All parts of the various appliances turned out are made to templet, are interchangeable, and are manufactured by special machinery. This hoist has been placed on three large docks this year. The specialties manufactured, such as the Jenne track-jack, the Roller rail-bender, the Union and Perfection track-drills, and the Alkins forged steel rail-brace, are used on nearly every railroad in the United States and many foreign roads. The Jenne track-jack was the first friction track-jack put on the market.

The Grant Locomotive Works, situated at West Twelfth street and Robinson avenue, are at present the only works of the kind west of Pittsburgh. Their shops were first opened for actual business in August, 1892,

since which time many locomotives have been built and many rebuilt. The plant is located in the center of a tract of land one mile square, costing \$1,000,000, located between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, six and one-half miles west from the post-office in Chicago. The buildings are all of brick, with heavy walls and stone foundations, and are arranged for increasing to large size with ease. They are completely equipped with all modern machinery, including electric traveling cranes from 10 tons capacity up to 40 tons. The riveting of boilers is performed by hydraulic machinery of the latest patterns, capable of using rivets one inch thick and three to four inches long. These works have a capacity of five locomotives per week, and also for rebuilding an equal number per week. The cost of the plant, not including the tract of land, was \$1,300,000, representing a total investment of upwards of \$2,300,000. The stockholders are nearly all citizens of Chicago.

Some of the tools (notably the frame slot-ters) cost upwards of \$10,000 each. The principal buildings and their dimensions are as follows:

Machine shop, 110x370 feet; erecting shop, 80x285 feet; blacksmith shop, 80x250 feet; hammer shop, 80x125 feet; boiler shop, 100x250 feet; wood shop, 70x170 feet; paint shop, 70x170 feet; pattern shop, 60x130 feet; foundry, 80x260; core room, 50x60 feet; cupola room, 60x80 feet; boiler room, 50x70 feet; boiler room, 50x80 feet; office, 45x130 feet; total square feet, 198,000.

The names of directors are as follows: R. Snyder Grant, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, of New York; Gen. James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.; Williard T. Block, Henry A. Gardner, C. L. Strobel, G. M. Bogue, W. K. Ackerman and D. J. Kennedy, of Chicago. Williard T. Block is secretary and treasurer.

The Morden Frog and Crossing Works was incorporated in August, 1882, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. They are manufacturers of frogs, crossings, split-

switches, switch-stands and fixtures, spring-rail frogs of improved patterns, stub-switch tie-bars, patent guard rail-clamps, combination-slips and three-throw split-switches worked from one stand, Morden's patents, including the Childes and Latimer safety railroad bridge guard, and railroad track supplies in general. Their works are situated at South Chicago and occupy five and one-eighth acres of ground, having 550 feet of track frontage on the Belt railroad. The Morden track material is in use on 190 railroads in the United States. It is manufactured by special machinery, and the steel rail is not heated, thus preserving its original quality.

The Hewitt Manufacturing Company are brass founders, manufacturers of self-fitting lead-lined journal bearings for railroad cars and locomotives, rolling-mill bearings, bells, and heavy castings of all kinds of brass and special bronzes. Their works are located at 21 Ontario street. The daily capacity of the works is 15,000 pounds; the annual output is about 3,000,000 pounds; and the annual sales aggregate about \$450,000. W. J. Watson is president, H. H. Hewitt is secretary and general manager, and W. F. Bates treasurer.

The Buda Foundry and Manufacturing Company, of Harvey, manufactures hand and push cars and switch and track materials, employing 125 men and turning out an annual product of about \$300,000. The same owners are interested in the Fort Madison Iron Works Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, manufacturers of carwheels and railroad castings, with a daily capacity of 200 wheels and 10 tons of castings, and a yearly product valued at \$500,000; also in the Middleton Car Spring Company, of Harvey, manufacturers of car springs.

There are numerous other manufacturers of railroad specialties—among the most prominent being the Willard, Sons and Bell company; the Atkinson Car Spring Works; the Sargent Company; and the McGuire Manufacturing Company.

Intimately connected with railroad interests are dealers in old railroad material, of whom the Chicago houses rank among the largest of their kind in the country. The three enterprises, of the Block-Pollak Iron company, 67, 68 and 69 Commerce Building, Chicago; Block and Pollak, 17 and 18 Sinton Building, Cincinnati; and the Cincinnati Forge and Iron Company, of Cincinnati, are owned and managed by Joseph Block, Emil Pollak, Emil Benjamin, Louis Benjamin, and Isaac Block. The two houses of Block and Pollak and the Block-Pollak Iron Company deal solely in old railroad material, especially rails and car wheels. Isaac Block and Louis Benjamin conduct the management of the Chicago firm. Other prominent dealers in this line are August Pollak, Western Union Building; Swarts Iron and Metal Company, 557 State street; Northwestern Iron and Metal Company, Rookery; and A. Liebermann.

The manufacture of iron and steel bridges is steadily increasing in Chicago. The principal bridge builders of the city are the Lassig Bridge and Iron Works, the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, the American Bridge Works and the Kenwood Bridge Company. The following is a description of the works of the Lassig Bridge and Iron Works, which is a representative bridge building establishment. The plant is located in the northern part of the city, at Clybourn and Wrightwood avenues, and consists of two long buildings, divided into departments for machine shop, blacksmith shop, rivet shop, templet shop, and engine and boiler house, comprising in all an area of 77,560 square feet. They employ an average of 250 men, annually consume 10,000 tons of iron and steel, and manufacture bridges, viaducts, piers, turn-tables, plate-girders, etc.

The principal manufacturers of boilers and tanks are John Mohr & Son, The National Boiler Works, William Bros., William McGregor and William Bar-

Bridge-Building
Works.

Boiler and
Tank Works.

agwanath & Son. There are numerous other manufacturers of boilers in connection with steam engines and general machinery. The largest of these consume from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of plate iron and steel annually. The establishment of John Mohr & Son, at 32 Illinois street, is one of the best equipped boiler works in the country, having an hydraulic riveter capable of doing the heaviest work, and being well supplied with flangeing and other machinery. The firm also operates another plant at Ninety-sixth street and the Calumet river, South Chicago. The other boiler shops are making creditable progress in the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

Prior to 1890 no iron or steel vessels had been built in Chicago. In that year the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, composed of experienced steel shipbuilders, erected a plant for this work on the Calumet river, at South Chicago, about a mile above its entrance into Lake Michigan. With a river frontage of 1,400 feet and an average depth of over 600 feet, the works cover over twenty acres, affording ample room for the shops necessary for all the various trades and occupations concerned in the building of the complete ship, with large storage ground for material besides. At the south end of the property three slips, each 400 feet long by 100 feet wide, have been excavated to a depth of 12 feet of water, at a right angle to the river, whose sides give berths for building six ships of the largest class at one time, which are launched sideways into the slips. Across the heads of the slips, equally convenient and accessible to all the berths, stretches a building 540 feet long by seventy-five feet wide, containing the boilers and shop engine, heating furnaces for plates and angles, blacksmith shop, plate and angle shops, small machine shop, pattern shop, and in the second story a mould loft with a clear floor 200 feet by fifty feet. Here the lines of the ships are laid down full size from the models and dimensions furnished from the drafting

office, and the wooden moulds made by which the steel angles and the plates are shaped. The shops below are filled with machinery of the latest and most modern types, shears, punches, planers, counter-sinkers, rolls, etc.

The steel comes into the yard from the mills over a side-track from the Calumet River railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania system. It is unloaded from the cars and delivered to the shops by a traveling crane of sixty-two feet span. A system of overhead tracks in the shop carries it to the various tools from whence a narrow-gauge railway takes it to the building berth. Here a steam cantilever crane of 120 feet span, running on trestle-work fifty feet above the ground, picks it up and delivers each plate, beam or angle to its appointed place. The engines are also put in by this crane before launching. The boilers are hoisted in place by a steel derrick on the river front after launching.

The company have built several of the largest and finest steel vessels now afloat on the lakes, their latest achievement being the passenger steamship, the Manitou, running between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports, in the service of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transit Co.

Chicago has numerous establishments engaged in special lines of metal manufacture, only a few of which can be noted here.

Miscellaneous
Manufactories.

The Link-Belt Machinery Company manufactures approved appliances for handling any material in bulk or package, also special transmission machinery. Their works are located at Thirty-ninth street and Stewart avenue, the junction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad and the Stock Yards tracks. The main factory is 410 feet long by 125 feet wide, three stories in height, and is equipped with all the latest improved machinery. The foundry is 288 feet long by 88 feet wide, and has a cupola capacity of 40 to 50 tons per day. Employment is given to about 350 hands. The company

has furnished some of the largest anthracite coal roads in the East with appliances for speedily handling coal at terminal points, furnished warehouses with specially designed elevators for handling barrels and other packages, and introduced rope transmission of power to cover long distances and to meet all kinds of special requirements.

The Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Company's plant is located at Kensington, in Pullman, on the Illinois Central railroad. Their property consists of about four acres of land, on which are large buildings, equipped with fifteen upright and six Bradley hammers, twelve presses, two bolt machines, fourteen drill presses, and shaping and desizing machines, milling machines, lathes, planers, etc., for special and general work. The products of the company are drop forgings of all descriptions, both in steel and iron. They make a partial line of carriage hardware, and forge pieces for the use of manufacturers of sewing machines, agricultural implements, bicycles, etc.

The Western Electric Company's factory is located at Nos. 227 to 257 South Clinton street, having a frontage of 312 feet on Clinton street and 150 feet on Congress street. The main building is six stories and basement in height and the aggregate floor space is about five acres. The number of hands employed is about 1,100, the average weekly pay-roll reaches \$11,100, and the value of the products annually turned out is \$2,500,000, consisting of all kinds of electrical apparatus, including arc and incandescent dynamos, arc lamps, motors, telegraph, telephone and electric light cables, insulated wires, multiple switch-boards and magnetic bells.

The Vulcan Iron Works, 86 North Clinton street, manufacture dredges and other excavating machinery. Their plant consists of a four-story brick building, used as a machine shop, and a one-story frame building used as a blacksmith shop, together occupying 150 feet frontage on Clinton street. They employ 175 men and annually consume 1,500

tons of pig iron and 150 tons of other iron and steel.

The Adams and Westlake Company are manufacturers of railroad car-trimmings, lamps, lanterns, and sheet metal specialties. The business was started in 1860 as a branch of Crerar, Adams & Company, J. McGregor Adams and the late John Crerar being the principal owners. They employ from 900 to 1,000 men, and occupy the block bounded by Ontario, Franklin, Ohio, and Market streets. The buildings in the block range from one story to seven stories in height, and have an aggregate floor space of 250,000 square feet. Included in their plant is one of the largest brass foundries in the country, having more furnaces, though using smaller pots, than any other concern. Their products are sent to every State in the Union and exported all over the world.

G. A. Crosby & Company, 176 and 178 South Clinton street, manufacture presses and dies for a variety of purposes, but make a specialty of sheet-metal machinery. They have a well equipped factory, employ 75 to 100 hands, and have a large export trade in can-making machinery.

The Harrington and King Perforating Company, 224 and 226 North Union street, manufactures perforated metal sheets of standard and special designs, for use in connection with mining machinery and for a variety of purposes. Their products are shipped to many foreign countries.

Charles P. Willard & Company are manufacturers of portable, stationary and marine steam engines and boilers, steam launches, steam yachts and tug-boats. Their plant is located at Nos. 1 to 7 Dominick street, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, with dock frontage on the north branch of the Chicago river. They occupy about two acres of ground for buildings and yard purposes, employ 100 hands, and have a yearly capacity for the production of 600 engines and boilers.

The Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Company, 129 Erie street, of which Wm.

Spooner is president, M. C. Niles, vice-president, G. S. Niles, secretary, and Robt. T. Fuller, treasurer, are makers of a large line of builders' hardware. Their specialty is locks, in which they have won marked success, not only for the excellence of the goods, but also for the manner in which they have accomplished the highest artistic effects. The capital of the company is about \$350,000 and business is steadily growing.

Several large establishments are engaged in the manufacture of bicycles. Chicago is, perhaps, the greatest bicycle market in the country, owing, first, to the numerous boulevards and macadamized streets in the suburbs, and, second, to the level character of the territory whose trade is handled by Chicago merchants, which is specially favorable to the widespread use of bicycles. Prominent among the local manufacturers are the Monarch Cycle Company, the Gormully and Jeffery Manufacturing Company, and the Stokes Manufacturing Company.

The Monarch Cycle Company first engaged in the manufacture of bicycles in 1891, building and marketing about 1,000 machines in 1892, and over 4,000 in the season of 1893. They expect to turn out 7,000 to 10,000 in 1894. The factory is located at 42 to 52 North Halsted street, near Lake street, occupying a block of seven stories, which is fitted with the finest special machinery. About 350 hands are employed. Only high-grade bicycles are manufactured. The company has a very finely finished retail store at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street.

The Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, 222-228 North Franklin street, have a seven-story factory, fully equipped with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of bicycles. So successful has this company been in building up its trade, that it is arranging to double its manufacturing facilities. Its retail store is at 85 Madison street, and is fitted up most attractively.

The Stokes Manufacturing Company, whose

offices and salesroom are at 293 Wabash avenue, have an extensive bicycle factory at 236-240 Carroll avenue.

The wonderful development of the agricultural implement manufacturing industry since 1860 can be readily appreciated by a glance at the following table, compiled from the census returns:

YEAR.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	HANDS.	COST OF MATERIAL.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
1860	4	\$682,000	294	\$1 8,100	\$91,756	\$529,001
1870	4	855,000	714	1,024,480	235,200	2,081,000
1880	8	3 511,100	1,096	1,678,278	583,662	2,778,230
1890	6	28,468,543*	3,945	4,993,877	1,971,309	11,883,976

A description of the principal establishments in Chicago, whose fame has extended far beyond the borders of our own country, and whose products are found in almost every land under the sun, is subjoined, as follows:

The oldest harvesting machine house is that of the great McCormick company.

Even in this day of gigantic achievement the manufacture and sale by a single establishment of one hundred and five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight machines for cutting grass and reaping and binding grain during the single season of 1889-90 is a wonderful performance. Were this great number but the hand-sickle and scythe, it would still be no small feat, but these are all machines to be drawn by horses and their weight is from 650 to 1,300 pounds.

Cyrus H. McCormick in 1831 had the first successful reaper in a field of grain. A young man of twenty-two, he had seen his father for a dozen years unsuccessfully trying to cut grain by horse-power, and, after a final failure by the father, the son built a machine which did the work. It was crude, to be sure, the cog-wheels being of wood, and every piece made by himself in the small shop on the farm, but the features of that machine are the fundamental devices upon which the modern self-binding harvester is constructed,

*(Amount of direct investment.)

and without which no successful reaper has ever been built. With remarkable perseverance, Mr. McCormick toiled on his father's farm in Virginia for the next nine years, improving, perfecting and building a few machines. In 1844 the first consignment of reapers was sent to the western prairies. The route they took will itself tell the story of the development of the great West and Northwest. They went by wagon 120 miles to Richmond, Va., then by boat and sailing vessel to New Orleans, and finally by boat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. The journey covered 2,500 miles and occupied months, a journey that in this day could have been accomplished in ten hours. Chicago was then little more than a trading post, the fruitful States of Ohio and Indiana were just being settled, and Illinois and the Northwest vast stretches of prairie. The time was ready. The practicability of the McCormick machine had been demonstrated. The vast plains had shown that they had only to be "tickled with a hoe" to produce an abundance. The trouble had been to harvest the crop which profligate nature and a soil fertilized for ages by the accumulation of decayed vegetation were ready to produce. The reaper offered the means. All countries poured in their contingents, who had only to select their farm, a gift from a wise government. The plow turned over the sod, and the market town, perhaps a hundred miles away, furnished the McCormick reaper to any honest man without a dollar of cash, to be paid for in yearly installments from that crop which the keen foresight of Mr. McCormick knew would be produced. If one failed, a dozen succeeded, and their success caused scores to pour in. Chicago was a quagmire over which scarcely 30,000 people picked their way in 1848, but its advantageous position was realized, and here the McCormick works were located. Only a hundred miles from New York City, in the Genessee Valley, where the McCormick machine had been manufactured on royalty, was then the center of the wheat-growing

area of the United States. In a year or so it was moving westward with the McCormick reaper, and the center of population.

About this time, in 1851, the first World's Fair was held in London. Mr. McCormick was there with his reaper, and while prophecy has not been reckoned as an exact science, yet the London Times, in an editorial speaking of the advantages of the fair, remarked that the reaper shown by McCormick would be of inestimable value to the agriculturists of the world, and add untold millions to the wealth of the nations. The gold medal received from that fair was the first ever awarded to a reaping machine. The significance of the prophecy of the London Times is not realized fully by viewing the great strides made in growing cereals, but the growth of commerce, the building of ships and railroads, the founding of cities, all dependent upon the produce of the country for their support and maintenance, must be considered when figuring on the "untold wealth" that has been added to the nations.

At home the McCormick machine has a record of wonderful success. Abroad great prizes have been awarded it without interruption; at Hamburg; in 1863; at Paris in 1867, together with the Cross of the Legion of Honor; at Vienna in 1873; at Paris in 1878, with the decoration of an Officer of the Legion of Honor for Mr. McCormick; at the Royal Agricultural Shows on numerous occasions, and at various other places and trials has the McCormick machine maintained its unquestionable excellence.

The McCormick works are located in Chicago, on the south branch of the Chicago river, at the corner of Western and Blue Island avenues. Their quarter of a mile of dock frontage allows the largest lake vessels to unload their cargoes of iron, coal and lumber at the very doors where it is to be used, and then to re-load with machines for all the lake ports. When to this are added the railroad facilities for receiving and shipping, a locomotive owned by the McCormick company, and over two miles of railroad



C. H. McCormick

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track inside the enclosure of the works, some idea can be obtained of the material that can be brought in and sent out. The books show that 10,782 cars of freight were handled during the season ending August 1, 1890. As the harvest season approaches it is frequently necessary to get car-loads of the machines off in short order, as delay means the loss of sales. The facilities for such shipments are unexcelled, there being covered sheds from the warehouses from which fifty cars can be loaded and dispatched within a single day. This seems a large number, but when it is considered that two days will suffice to manufacture these fifty car-loads, that they should be loaded and shipped in one day does not seem a great achievement. The floor space demanded for the great number of machines daily manufactured is thirty-seven acres.

The grain and grass-cutting implements, as made by the McCormick company to-day, are composed mainly of iron and steel. The tongues and draft attachments are of wood. Perhaps there may be another small part or so weighing a pound or two of wood, but the "McCormick machines of steel" are in fact iron and steel machines. And yet seven million feet of lumber are annually consumed, principally in making the boxes in which the small parts of the machines are packed for shipment. For months during the season just passed, 200 tons of iron and steel were daily consumed. The aim of the McCormick company is to construct machines with as little weight to be drawn over the soft ground of the field as is consistent with strength. The frame-work is thus of bar iron or steel made in special forms to obtain strength, the coverings are of sheet steel, and the castings are largely malleable iron; 16,800 tons of this special bar iron and steel were used during the year ending August 1, 1890; 2,200 tons of sheet steel and 19,000 tons of castings were worked into the balloon framework of the harvesters, and into the other machines. In the straightening of the malleable castings, the turning of the shaft-

ing, the drilling, and in many other operations in the works, special machines are used, many of which have been designed and manufactured for the McCormick company. So thoroughly systematized are all departments, that the managers are confident that in no shop in the world is material worked into completed forms more cheaply and expeditiously than in the works of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

In order to protect the users of their self-binding harvesters from inferior grades of cord, which break, cause much trouble, and delay the machines, the McCormick company furnished, in the season of 1889-90, more than eight thousand tons of binding cord to their customers. This was the largest amount disposed of in a single season by any one concern in the world.

Two thousand employes at the works are not all who are connected with the great business of the McCormick company. The agents engaged in selling the machines, in collecting for them, and in conducting the business, make an army of more than eight thousand.

In the invention and development of the reaper, Mr. McCormick played an important part in the history of his country, and in the triumphs of his machine he added great lustre to the fame of the American inventor. The business founded by him has grown and flourished under the direction of his son, Cyrus H. McCormick, until the sales are now more than one-third of all the grain and grass harvesting machines the whole world consumes.

Wm. Deering & Co.'s Harvesting Machine Works, founded in 1870, are situated in the northern part of the city, at the intersection of Fullerton and Clybourn avenues, and along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, with docks on the north branch of the Chicago river. Over forty-five acres are occupied by the plant, which is compactly arranged, notwithstanding the acreage named. It is estimated that the floor surfaces in the shops aggregate about fifty

acres. Seven engines, of 3,500 horse-power, operate the machinery. The works comprise large wood-working shops, knife and section shops, machine and blacksmith shops, bolt, rivet, and nail works, a foundry, a large malleable-iron plant, and an extensive twine plant. They consume annually 10,000 tons of machinery steel, 1,200 tons of sheet steel, 1,000 tons of sheet iron, and 16,000 tons of pig iron, comprising charcoal and Northern and Southern coke iron. Some 25,000 tons of coal and coke are annually consumed; 250,000 gallons of oil are used; and 4,000,000 feet of lumber, or twenty shiploads, are required merely to box and crate machines for shipment. The force of hands employed is usually about 4,000. Some departments work with regular night gangs, the establishment having its own electric light plant. They claim to build more machines of all kinds than any other harvester concern. They are the only manufacturers of binders who make their own twine. They also manufacture rice harvesting machines, which have proved very successful in the rice-fields of the South, and whose use is extending rapidly. The sales department of Wm. Deering & Co., embraces thirty-eight branch houses and general agencies, and their trade covers European countries, Australia, New Zealand, and South America. William Deering, the founder of this immense plant, continues to actively direct its operations, ably assisted by Charles W. and James E., his two sons.

The David Bradley Manufacturing Company's factories are located on Fulton, Jefferson and Desplaines streets, and have about ten acres of floor space. They employ 600 workmen, and annually consume 10,000 tons of pig iron, 1,500 to 1,800 tons of bar iron, and 1,000 to 1,300 tons of steel. Their products consist of plows, hayrakes, cultivators, harrows, cotton planters, and other farm implements.

The F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company's works, at the corner of Carpenter street and Carroll avenue, manufacture rail-

road graders, road-making machines, wheel and drag scrapers, plows, well machinery, etc. They employ 200 hands and annually consume 1,000 tons of steel and 1,800 tons of iron.

Craver, Steele & Austin are large manufacturers at Harvey, a suburb of Chicago, on the Illinois Central railroad. Their buildings consist of a machine shop, foundry and blacksmith shop, 160 by 200 feet; office attached, 50 by 40 feet; wood-working and paint shop, 240 by 200 feet; warehouse, 350 by 80 feet. They employ from 150 to 200 hands, consume annually about 5,000,000 feet of hard-wood lumber, 400 tons of bar iron, and about 1,000 tons of pig iron, and manufacture harvesting machines, mowers, rakes, springs and buggies.

The Aermotor Company occupy a six-story sixty-foot front building at 110 and 112 South Jefferson street, and a forty-foot front foundry, at 57-59 South Jefferson street employ about 150 hands, annually consume about 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,500 tons of iron and steel, and manufacture wind-mills, wind-mill towers, tanks and feed-grinders.

Other important implement works and factories for the production of farmers' supplies are the Automatic Mower and Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located at Harvey; the Famous Manufacturing Company, at East Chicago; the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company and the Plano Manufacturing Company, at West Pullman; and the Weber Wagon Company, at Auburn Junction.

The enterprising mechanic who hung out his sign of "Wagon Maker" in young Chicago was not, in point of time, far behind the blacksmith and carpenter. Their occupations were not only useful but highly remunerative in a growing town like Chicago. At first confining their efforts to repairing the work of others, by 1840 there were reported eight establishments engaged in manufacturing. They employed thirteen hands and their yearly product

Wagons and Carriages.

amounted to less than \$10,000. By 1850 the number of shops had increased to thirty-one and the output booked up to \$47,000.

From that time to 1890, the census returns tell the story of the gratifying growth of this industry in the following figures :

YEAR.	ESTABLISH- MENTS.	CAPITAL.	HANDS	COST OF MATE- RIAL.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
1860	26	\$ 259,000	189	\$ 55,075	\$75,228	\$224,000
1870	65	817,000	941	580,085	570,080	1,517,368
1880	49	1,361,080	1,310	762,532	590,166	1,800,750
1890	116	3,719,845	2,178	1,480,419	1,459,864	3,971,036

The Peter Schuttler Wagon Works, of which Schuttler & Hotz are proprietors, were established in 1843 by Peter Schuttler, Sr., who died in 1864. The works were burned in the great fire of 1871, but plans were laid for a larger factory before the ruins were cold, and the buildings which now compose the plant on the corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, were completed by the following spring. Soon afterward the firm added the hub and spoke factory occupying the two blocks between Sebor and Mather streets, from Beach street to the south branch of the Chicago river. The total area occupied by the works amounts to more than ten acres, and over 400 men are employed. The capacity of the works is 12,000 wagons per year, but in these days of ready-made wagon parts this does not sufficiently express the volume of work that is done by this concern. Messrs. Schuttler & Hotz are perhaps the only manufacturers in this line who buy only the raw material, and manufacture their own hubs, spokes, felloes, bolts, and in short, everything that goes to make up the complete vehicle, requiring 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 tons of iron per year to keep the works supplied.

There is no surer sign and better evidence of the growth and progress of a city and the financial solidity of its citizens than the means and methods employed by them in traveling, either on business or pleasure.

With wealth and prosperity come ease and luxury, and the acme of comfort and social progress is considered by most men to be attained when their circumstances are such that they can afford a carriage, and enter the magic circle of the driving public.

In no city in the great West have this progress and development of the highest forms of luxurious travel been better manifested than in Chicago; and no firm has done more toward cultivating and fostering the public taste in this particular line than Studebaker Bros. of Michigan avenue. Originally they made both fame and fortune in the wagon trade proper in South Bend, Ind., but in 1874, sharing with some of the sanguine pioneers the firm belief in the ultimate success of Chicago, they opened a branch on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, for the sale of carriages, light vehicles and buggies, which they had been manufacturing in South Bend for fifteen years, with the most gratifying results.

The success which attended this new departure was such that in 1877 they leased more commodious premises in a four story and basement building at Nos. 151 and 153 on the same avenue, and this in its turn proving too small for their ever increasing trade, they again moved in 1882 to the corner of State and Jackson streets, where they remained until February, 1887, when they took possession of their well known repository and factory on Michigan avenue, between the Auditorium and the Chicago Club.

It is a handsome eight-story building of Syenite granite and Bedford stone, and, standing as it does in such goodly company, it is a fitting monument to the enterprise, perseverance and skill of the firm that has reared it, and at the same time reflects infinite credit upon the people of Chicago, that their good taste and culture is such that they can support and appreciate the high class productions which are evolved therein.

Within its walls are to be found types of almost every private vehicle known to the traveling public, from the eight-spring D'Or-

say, fashionable four-in-hand coach and luxurious Milord, down to the less pretentious top buggy and humble road cart.

The upper four floors are devoted to the manufacture of the highest grade of carriages, and include drafting and packing rooms, machine shops, with the most approved machinery, and a thoroughly equipped repair shop.

The staff Studebaker Bros. have gathered around them in the establishment under the combined management of Mr. P. E. and his son, W. F. Studebaker, is a thoroughly representative one, and includes among its numbers, men who have been reared in the leading shops of London, Paris and New York.

They have over a million dollars invested in their business, which is constantly expanding.

The institution was established in 1852. The officers are: C. Studebaker, president; J. M. Studebaker, vice-president; P. E. Studebaker, treasurer; Geo. M. Studebaker, secretary.

From 1833 to 1854 there were virtually no pleasure carriages in Chicago. Between 1854 and 1856 a man came here from the East and started in a small way on Lake street, selling eastern made carriages, but the volume of the business amounted to but a trifle and could not be called successful. Up to about 1860 the few people in Chicago who used fine carriages purchased them in New York and other eastern cities. About that time Coan & TenBroeck, of Chicago, who started in business building express wagons and that class of work, branched out into fine carriages and soon developed a large and prosperous business; but even then, with the bad streets that at that time existed in Chicago, and the lack of fine drives, the total business in the city in fine carriages was very small. The rise and progress of the carriage business in this city may really be said to date from the partial completion of the park system, and it was not until about 1880 that fine carriages began to appear upon our streets in any

number. Since then Chicago has made rapid advances in fine turn-outs of every kind, and to-day in the number and value of splendid equipages stands second in this country only to New York. While for the number of vehicles owned by private gentlemen, there is no place in the world where as many are in use in proportion to the population as in Chicago. This statement was made several years ago in a newspaper article prepared at that time by C. F. Kimball, and several of his friends doubted it until he gave them his reasons therefor. Later on, Charles Dudley Warner, in writing about Chicago, made the same statement. Mr. Kimball accounts for this as follows:

"In Chicago, nearly all the house lots have a depth of from 150 to 175 feet. There is no other city in the world where the man of small means can purchase a lot of this depth for the same amount of money. Having a deep lot, he is tempted to build a small stable, and there keeps an inexpensive horse and vehicle, the horse and vehicle both being cared for by himself and boys, in many instances without employing outside help. The aggregate of this class of people can only be appreciated by one in my line of business, and you will readily understand that the same class of people in any of the older cities of America or Europe could not afford to have even a modest establishment of this kind."

The well-known manufacturing establishment of Kimball & Company was originated in the State of Maine, by Peter Kimball, as far back as 1815. He had six sons, who for many years were engaged in the same industry. One of these sons, C. P. Kimball, started the business on a small scale in Chicago in 1877, under whose management it grew and prospered immensely, until his death, March 17, 1891. He was succeeded in the presidency of the C. P. Kimball Company by his son, C. F. Kimball, of the third generation engaged in this manufactory.

The capital increased from a small amount at first to \$250,000 in 1892, and the sales to



T. M. Harvey

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over \$700,000. The number of men employed is 240, and the amount of wages paid out annually is about \$160,000.

The amount paid for material used in the construction of carriages is about \$250,000 per year, and in addition to this, the company buy, finished, many carriages of medium grade. As near as can be estimated, there are in Chicago to-day, about three thousand men employed in the manufacture of carriages. This does not include the men employed in the building of wagons and business vehicles. The output is large, but the amount cannot be definitely ascertained. In the high class of carriages there are comparatively few sent here now from the East, nor perhaps over six of high grade, and this company alone has sent to New York eight high grade carriages.

Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Company, carriage manufacturers, have also an extensive factory at the corner of Seventy-sixth and Wallace streets. Six acres of ground are nearly covered by large brick buildings, comprising black-smith shop, wood-working department, paint room, ware-houses, shipping ware-houses and sheds for storing material, making a very complete factory, equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. There are 400 men employed, who turn out about 15,000 vehicles per annum, valued at about \$1,000,000. The company do not build heavy trucks or farm wagons, but only light spring vehicles, consisting of buggies, phaetons, road carts and carriages of all kinds. It is believed that but one other factory in the country engaged in the same line of work surpasses this establishment in the number of men employed and the annual product. Their salesrooms and offices are at 381 and 385 Wabash avenue.

Palace drawing-room, sleeping and hotel cars are inseparably associated, in the minds of the people of America and Europe, with the name of George M. Pullman, who embarked in the business in 1859. It is true that tentative

efforts to accommodate travelers with sleeping accommodations were put forth as early as 1857-8, when the Pennsylvania railroad company ran crude affairs of this sort between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. They contained coarsely upholstered berths in three tiers (the lower one only being double) and cost about \$4,000 per car. Imperfect as they were, however, the traveling public at once set upon them the seal of popular approval in the form of a remunerative patronage. Mr. Pullman was quick to perceive at once the necessities and the possibilities of the situation, and it is not too much to say that to his tact, energy and perseverance, two continents are indebted for a revolution in the accommodations afforded for long distance travel.

In 1859, he obtained from the Chicago & Alton company, through Governor Matteson, a contract to fit up two old passenger cars as sleeping coaches. These were adapted only to sleeping purposes, there being no arrangement by which they could be converted into day cars. Mr. Pullman, however, was much encouraged by the success of his first venture, and in 1863 he rented from the same company an old repairing shop, with a view to inaugurating a new departure. Here, after one year's patient labor by skilled workmen, was turned out the first combined day and sleeping coach, at a cost of \$18,000. It was christened the "Pioneer." It was far better ventilated than any car then running, having an elevated top and a double row of windows. It is still in existence, having been preserved as a relic, and its appearance, both exterior and interior, affords a striking contrast to that of the magnificent cars turned out at the Pullman works to-day. The enterprise attracted the attention of the leading railway magnates of the day, some of whom visited the shops and most of whom were inclined to smile incredulously. John W. Brooks, of Boston, then president of the Michigan Central railroad company, however, was more far-sighted. At his solicitation, Mr.

Staver & Abbott
Manufacturing Company

Pullman Palace
Car Company.

Pullman visited Boston, the result of the conference being the signing of a ten-years' contract with the corporation last named for the running of Pullman cars over its line.

The entering wedge was thus driven, and soon afterward contracts were entered into with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Great Western of Canada. At this juncture difficulties began to multiply. On the one hand he needed larger capital than he could individually command, while, on the other, he found all sorts of obstacles thrown in his way by the car manufacturing companies. To insure success under such circumstances, more than an ordinary measure of faith and perseverance was necessary. In due time, however, success came. The first shops were opened in Detroit, and before the expiration of 1881, the annual output was one hundred and fourteen cars, or more than two completed each week. Despite the increased capacity of these works, the demand exceeded it. A still further enlargement of the shops was made and other works located, until, in January, 1883, the Pullman Palace Car Company, which had been organized in 1867, employed a total force of over seven thousand men, operated over one thousand sleeping, parlor and hotel cars, and had building and repairing shops at Pullman, Ill.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Elmira, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Derby, England, and in Italy.

In a general way, the contracts under which railroad companies use the Pullman cars aim to make the former part owners to the extent of three-fourths, the Palace Car company desiring to retain only a small interest, seeking profits mainly from manufacture. Where companies do not purchase, the Pullman cars are run independently—the railroads pulling them for the sake of increasing patronage through the convenience afforded passengers, and the Pullman company operating them for the privilege of incidental profits, the repairs of the cars below the body being made at the expense of the railroads.

The Detroit shops were selected for exclusive work on palace cars, while at Pullman are manufactured passenger, baggage and express cars (the capacity of the shops being twenty-five cars a day), as well as complete equipments for passenger railroads. Thus, as may be readily conceived, the combined business of the Pullman Palace Car Company aggregates many millions of dollars a year, and employment is given to thousands of skilled mechanics and ordinary laborers.

As the business of the company increased in magnitude, the advantage of centralizing manufacturing facilities became apparent. Coupled with this was the well formulated—though as yet unannounced—plan of Mr. Pullman to found a manufacturing community, without parallel in its objects and administration, from which should be excluded the refractory and contaminating elements found in other similar communities, and which should contain only temperate and industrious workmen; which should assist to elevate the character and condition of all classes and give to them and their families those advantages and facilities for mental and moral education which their wages alone could not secure for them in the outside world. To say, however, that the project had its origin solely in sentimental considerations for the working classes, would be untrue. It was Mr. Pullman's idea to demonstrate that such advantages and surroundings would produce better workmen by removing them from the feeling of discontent and desire for change, which so generally characterizes the American mechanic, thus protecting the employer from the loss of time and money consequent upon the improvidence, labor strikes and dissatisfaction which generally result from poverty and uncongenial home surroundings.

Mr. Pullman has invested \$5,000,000 in the town of Pullman. The original purchase of land embraced 3,500 acres, of which 500 were conveyed to the Pullman Palace Car Company—which, by the terms of its charter, was not permitted to acquire or hold

more land than sufficient for its actual manufacturing needs—and the remaining 3,000 acres to the Pullman Land Association. The latter corporation retains title to all lots, erecting stores and dwellings thereupon and leasing the same to approved tenants. In this way control was maintained over the site for a large city, objectionable characters and business were excluded, and a city was built of uniform beauty. The average monthly rental of rooms, inclusive of all the houses in Pullman, is \$3.30. The average monthly rental of rooms, including basements used as kitchens and dining-rooms in houses occupied wholly by operatives, is \$2.50. The latter figures are about the same as those of neighboring towns occupied by manufacturing operatives. It should be remembered, however, that the houses in Pullman are built of brick, on broad, paved, shaded streets, with a perfect system of sewerage and drainage, and supplied with the modern conveniences and comforts of gas, water and complete sanitary arrangements. In addition to these advantages there are excellent schools, good markets, an admirable fire department, churches suitable to almost every phase of religious belief, a theatre perfect in its appointments, and a splendid library.

The total amount of money paid to employes at Pullman, during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, was \$2,160,241.20. The average number of operatives, including women and children, with the average earnings per day, are shown in the following table:

	TOTAL PAYMENTS AVERAGE.	AV. NUM- BER OPERA- TIVES.	AV. PAY PER DAY
Car Works.	\$1,328,461.60	2,329	\$1.84
Town of Pullman, in- cluding brick yards, carpenter shops, rail- road, farm, gas and water works, etc. . .	380,661.40	686	1.79
Union Foundry.	358,050.00	550	2.10
Pullman Iron and Steel Co.	65,875.00	125	1.70
Allen Paper Car Wheel Co.	27,193.20	51	1.72
Totals and averages ..	\$2,160,241.20	3,741	\$1.96

By 1890 the company had in operation over 2,150 sleeping and parlor cars. Its business extended over about 120,000 miles of the principal railroads throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, and its cars ran on several European railways. The number of persons carried in its coaches during 1890 was 5,023,057 and the number of miles run was 177,033,116. The gross earnings for that year were \$7,473,000. Other revenue, amounting to \$11,624, was derived from royalties, and over \$1,300,000 from other sources swelled the total income to \$8,860,961. After the deduction of all expenses, the net revenue was reported by the officers as being \$4,311,610.74. Of this sum about \$65,000 was paid for interest on debenture bonds and some \$2,000,000 were distributed among the stockholders by way of dividends. After paying repairs and setting aside \$100,000 as a contingent reserve fund, there was left a surplus to be credited to the income account of the year of about \$2,398,000.

During 1889 an increase was made in the company's capital stock, and during the same year the sleeping car plant and franchises of the Union Palace Car company were purchased, also outstanding bonds, and substantially all the stock of the Mann and Woodruff companies. This purchase resulted in an addition to the Pullman company's equipment of 235 cars, which were operated under contracts covering 10,142 miles of railroads. Another important purchase by the company during that year was that of the interest of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company in the sleeping car plant of its system.

During 1890 there were built in the shops of the company and placed in service 101 sleeping, parlor, dining and special cars, at an average cost of \$13,520, representing an aggregate outlay of \$1,365,503. Orders had also been placed for 119 Pullman cars, at an average cost of \$16,500 each, the total expenditure for the same aggregating \$2,000,000. More than \$52,000 were expended dur-

ing the year for additions to the company's shops and plant.

In addition to its various shops, franchises and personal property, the company owns one of the finest office buildings in the city, known as the Pullman building, situated on Adams street near Michigan avenue; erected in 1882 and estimated to be worth considerably more than \$1,000,000. Here are located the main offices of the corporation, composed of the following directors: George M. Pullman, president; Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, Norman Williams, O. S. A. Sprague (all of Chicago); Henry C. Hulbert, of New York, and Henry H. Head, of Boston.

The following additional facts are gathered from the last annual report of the president, October, 1893:

During the fiscal year a new contract has been made with the Boston & Maine railroad company, for a period of twenty-five years expiring April 1, 1918. The contract with the Lehigh Valley railroad company, which expired June 10, 1889, has been renewed for a period of twenty-five years, expiring June 10, 1914. The contract with the Maine Central railroad company, expiring May 23, 1898, has been extended for a period of twenty-five years, expiring April 1, 1918. The contract with the Norfolk & Western railroad company, expiring November 13, 1899, has been extended for a period of twenty-five years, expiring August 1, 1917.

There have been built during the year, 314 sleeping, parlor, dining and special cars, and seven parlor cars have been purchased, the entire cost being \$4,782,123.27.

The number of cars owned and controlled is 2,573, of which 2,320 are standard and 253 tourist or second-class cars.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 5,673,129, and the number of miles run was 206,453,796. During the previous year the number of passengers carried was 5,279,020, and the number of miles run was 191,255,656. The year just ended shows, therefore, an increase of about seven

and one-half per cent. in the number of passengers carried, and an increase of nearly eight per cent. in the number of miles run.

The total mileage of railways covered by contracts for the operation of cars of this company is 126,975.

There has been added during the fiscal year to the company's investments in shops and plant \$388,904.43. The value of the manufactured product of the car works of the company for the year was \$12,329,827.51, and of other industries including rentals, \$1,084,881.41, making a total of \$13,414,708.92, against \$11,726,343.57 for the previous year.

The average number of names on the pay-rolls at Pullman for the year was 5,569, and wages paid \$3,413,786.56, making an average for each person employed of \$613.00, against \$590.65 for the previous year.

The total number of persons in the employ of the company in its manufacturing and operating departments is 14,635, and wages paid during the year \$7,751,644.32. The number of employes for the previous year was 12,809, and wages paid \$6,619,156.63.

The Pullman Loan & Savings Bank shows savings deposits at the end of the fiscal year of \$613,102.21, a gain of \$82,097.21 over the previous year. The number of depositors has increased during the year from 2,012 to 2,260, and the average for each depositor has increased from \$263.92 to \$271.28.

The entire enrollment of pupils in public schools for the fiscal year was 1,213, a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The regular staff of teachers is 21, the same as last year.

The population of Pullman is 12,614 as shown by the last census. There are 2,839 employes living in the immediate vicinity of Pullman in houses not owned by the company.

It may be further stated that the amount of lumber used annually by the Pullman company is about 51,000,000 feet, and of iron 85,000 tons.

The longest regular, unbroken run of any

cars in the Pullman service is from Boston, Mass., to Los Angeles, Cal., 4,322 miles.

The Pullman "idea," which has been worked out so successfully, and has reflected so much credit upon the sagacity and genius of its author, was the combination of the beautiful and ornamental with massive weight and strength in the construction of his sleepers in order to secure the comfort and to a great extent the safety of the passengers. From this splendid conception was evolved that other idea of the traveling hotel, by which one can indulge in the luxury of a meal served with all the variety and style of a first-class hotel, while he is speeding along his journey at the rate of forty miles an hour. And from this great advance for the benefit of the traveling public came that other exclusively Pullman "idea," the "vestibule," which makes a solid yet perfectly sinuous train with practically absolute immunity from danger to passengers in even the most violent collisions, and with the striking result of an entire train under one roof in which the traveler may pass from his dining room to his sitting room or to sleeping room, as in his own house.

As remarked by Thomas Carlyle, "beautiful it is to understand and know that a thought did never yet die; that as thou, the originator thereof, hast gathered it and created it from the whole Past, so thou wilt transmit it to the whole future." That the originator of these great improvements in this age of travel and unrest has achieved a world-wide and deserved renown, no one stands in the way to question; and, unlike the fate of most inventors, that he has gathered in immense wealth as the reward of his enterprise is a result which may stimulate and encourage other workers in the great field of thought and invention.

The rapid growth of Chicago and the increase in the population of the territory naturally tributary to it, very early suggested the expediency of the erection here of a factory for the manufacture of furniture. The origin of this branch

of business, like that of many other trades, is shrouded in comparative obscurity.

In 1839, according to the "Fergus Directory" of that year, there were seven "cabinet makers" and "chair and furniture makers" in the city. It is fair to presume that these individuals were skilled mechanics, who worked at the bench and did their turning with a foot lathe. The census of 1840 reports \$1,500 capital invested in the business and gives the number of hands employed as four.

It is known, however, that there were several large factories in the city as early as 1853, employing a large capital, and all finding their capacity taxed to the utmost by the activity of the demand. The following list of names embraces the best known furniture makers of that period: C. Morgan, Ferris & Boyd, Boyden & Willard, D. L. Jacobus & Brother and Thomas Manahan.

Most of these houses turned out furniture of a grade which at the present time would be considered inferior: The factory of Mr. Morgan was confined principally to the manufacture of chairs, although he also made furniture that was then regarded as of high grade. He occupied a five-story building on Lake street having a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 162. The two lower floors were devoted to the purpose of salesrooms and the three upper to the manufacture of goods. In 1853 there were employed here over forty men, and the sales for the year amounted to \$30,000.

The factory of Ferris & Boyd was on Van Buren street and the salesroom on Lake street. They employed fifty hands and used machinery doing the work of some twenty-five additional men. To the manufacture of furniture was added the making of picture frames, the house enjoying the monopoly of the latter business in this city in 1853. The total volume of business done by this firm during the last named year is estimated to have been about \$50,000.

Very little furniture was made for points outside of the city, the limited output being almost entirely taken by the local trade. In

1860, according to the census report, the value of the entire product turned out at Chicago amounted to \$247,863.

By the year 1868, however, the industry began to assume very much larger proportions. Chicago had then become an important railroad center, and its position as a point of distribution was beginning to be well recognized. This fact, added to the circumstance that immense quantities of lumber were received here annually, attracted the attention of capitalists to the manufacture of furniture. The result was a large multiplication of factories and a decided improvement in the quality of goods turned out. The census figures of 1870 show that the growth of the furniture trade in this city during the decade between 1860 and 1870 was nearly one thousand per cent. The great fire of 1871 proved a disastrous blow to the business, fully one-half of the establishments in existence at that time being reduced to ashes. The conflagration was succeeded by a stringency in the money market and a comparative lack of funds in the pockets of consumers. The result was a somewhat disastrous check to the furniture industry, and a revival did not fully begin until 1877. Since the last mentioned year the trade has occupied a leading position among the industries of Chicago, and is year by year forging more rapidly to the front.

The following table, compiled from the census reports for 1840 to 1890, inclusive, is self-explanatory.

YEAR.	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NO. OF EMPLOYEES.	AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES.	VALUE OF MATERIAL.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
1840	23	\$ 2,500	4	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
1850	23		31			
1860	18	83,750	212	559,454	68,311	247,863
1870	59	943,546	1,126	584,347	599,931	1,757,319
1880	198	2,920,525	5,431	2,332,240	3,951,119	7,477,289
1890	157	10,536,349	8,295	4,766,615	5,577,718	13,582,350

With a view to illustrating the comparative growth of Chicago as a center for the furniture trade, the following statement may be of interest. In 1870, the amount of furni-

ture manufactured here was equal in value to about one-half that turned out in Cincinnati, one-third as much as the product of Boston and Philadelphia, and only one-sixth as much as the output of New York. In 1880, the census returns showed that Chicago was in advance of all other cities in the country with the single exception of New York. In 1885, however, the footing given by the State census of Illinois show that Chicago had advanced to the first place, both in the number of employes and in the value of the annual product. In parlor furniture, especially, Chicago has attained the position of the chief furniture market of the world; the annual sales of upholstered goods and frames equaling those of New York, Boston and Cincinnati combined. Among local industries it ranks fourth in importance, being surpassed only by that of iron and steel, the meat-packing business, and the manufacture of clothing.

In looking over the list of the manufacturers engaged in business in 1870, we find the names of seven who are in a similar line of business to-day, to-wit. Messrs. Albert Rauch, Halvorsen, F. Herhold, A. P. Johnson, J. Koenig, N. Arneson and John Kraus. Two of these parties, Messrs. Herhold and Johnson, were partners in the largest chair factory of that time, employing a capital of not over \$50,000, where now they are divided into two separate concerns, the Johnson Chair Company occupying an entire square block, bounded by Halsted, Green, Pratt and Chicago avenue, and Mr. Herhold at the head of his firm occupying a large building on the corner of West Huron and Carpenter streets. Since that time another large chair house has been located here, that of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co; and these three concerns manufacture more chairs than any half dozen factories in the United States. To-day there are about 150 legitimate manufacturers of furniture of importance, employing a capital of over \$10,000,000, about twenty of whom employ a capital of over \$100,000 each. In parlor furniture, Chicago



Edw. M. Kane

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is the leading market in the United States, our products in this direction reaching not only the New England, Pacific coast and southern States, but also many points in Mexico and South America. In mattresses, medium priced chamber suits, chairs, desks and spring beds, Chicago is far in the lead. Aside from what is manufactured here, about a dozen large commission houses are located in our midst, handling the entire output of many Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin factories. At one time Canal street was the manufacturing center of cabinet furniture, fully fifteen or twenty firms being located on that street, while State street in the vicinity of Adams was the center of the manufacture of parlor furniture, but owing to the increase in rents, there has been an exodus to other portions of the city, and now factories in the furniture and kindred lines can be found in all portions of the city, although three of the largest and most representative establishments are located on North Green street, in close proximity with each other, the Johnson Chair Company, manufacturers of chairs; Koenig & Gerner Furniture Company, manufacturers of chamber suits, etc., and Louis F. Nonnast, manufacturer of tables.

In 1831, two brothers, John and Samuel Miller, built a tannery just north of the latter's tavern near the junction of the two branches of the Chicago river. In 1832, Benjamin Hall became a partner in the business, which was carried on for a number of years. One of the pioneers in this branch of industry was Walter S. Gurnee, subsequently mayor, and the firm names of Gurnee, Hayden & Company, and Gurnee & Yoe, were familiar to early settlers. In 1843, the "Chicago Hide and Leather Company" was formed, Mr. Gurnee assuming the presidency. George Bickerdike and James Knox also had tanneries on the north branch for a number of years, as also had Marvin M. Ford, on the northeast corner of Madison and Clark streets. In November, 1848, George Burr established a morocco leather manufactory in a large four story

building on the south branch. In 1853, W. S. Gurnee tanned 13,000 hides and handled 45,000. The same year the firm of C. F. Grey tanned 13,819 hides, and sold leather to the value of \$62,000. The business of tanning did not, however, assume any large proportions until after 1857. The value of the leather manufactured in 1855 is estimated to have been \$290,000; in 1856, \$432,000. The number of hands employed in the business during the last-mentioned year was 126, and the capital invested \$332,000. The total receipts of hides in 1857, amounted to 24,584, while the shipments were 141,778.

With the increase in the amount of live stock received here, the importance of the city as a leather mart began to assume a larger prominence, and in 1859 Chicago claimed to be the largest leather market in the country west of New York. The trade that year was active, and prices during the first six months were high, but heavy failures in Boston and New York occurred in August and September, which had the effect of reducing values and diminishing demand.

The following year was one of some depression in the leather business, the speculative feeling which was infused into the trade in 1859 almost entirely disappeared, and the financial condition of England and this country seriously reduced the volume of business. At the same time the prices paid in Chicago during the year ranged from two to three cents higher than those of any other market in the West. At many points from two to four hundred miles east of this city, shippers were induced to consign goods to Chicago in consequence of the fair margin of profit offered.

By 1864, transactions in hides had reached a point where the receipts exceeded 20,052,235 pounds and the shipments exceeded 27,656,926. The proportion of the entire receipts derived from local packing and slaughter houses cannot be definitely stated, but all authorities concur in the assertion that even at that time it was materially increasing year

by year. Prices for 1864, owing largely to the premium on gold, were the highest known up to that time in the history of the trade, and a larger portion was converted into leather than in any preceding year.

The improvement in the latter branch of industry (manufacturing of leather) was yet more marked in 1865. Ten new tanneries were put in operation during that year, and most of the establishments previously existing had enlarged their operations and extended their facilities for manufacture. There was a very large demand for leather for army purposes during the early part of the year, the result being that prices ruled high. With the cessation of hostilities and the lull in leather caused thereby, hides were reduced in values for a time, although the market at the close of the year was firm and steady.

The business of tanning languished somewhat during the years following the war, but 1870 was a period of large profits to tanners of sole leather. The output was considerably reduced and the market was kept bare at highly remunerative prices. Manufacturers of upper leather on the other hand did not fare so well. The high prices in this description of goods which prevailed during 1868 and 1869, induced overproduction with a corresponding depreciation in values. Tanners of rough leather underwent a similar experience, factories in many instances being kept in operation at a loss. During 1870 the Chicago Hide and Leather Company (the pioneer tanners in this city) closed out their works and retired from business. Among the more important changes which took place was the purchase by Wald Brothers of the Garden City Company's works, and the enlargement of the Union Hide and Leather Company's and Walker's tanneries. Jobbers of leather enjoyed a fair trade at moderate prices. The breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, with its attendant rapid advance in French stock, did not prove as advantageous to Chicago dealers as was expected, for the reason that the appreciation in values in this market only kept pace with the

advance in prices at the sources of supply, and the beginning of the war found stocks in the United States considerably reduced. Another source for light profits in this same branch of the tanning trade was the high prices which ruled for bark, which commodity was more costly than for several years previous. The season was an unfavorable one for bark gathering.

According to the statement of the United States census officials in 1870, there were then in Chicago fifteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of tanned leather, employing 314 workmen, whose annual wages amounted to \$162,565. The capital invested was reported at \$705,000; the value of raw material at \$1,194,310; and that of the manufactured product at \$1,618,501. Of manufacturers of curried leather there were twelve, who employed 159 hands, to whom they paid \$138,255 in wages. The capital invested amounted to \$288,400, and \$1,402,785 worth of raw material was manufactured into a product valued at \$1,714,620.

The great fire of 1871 did not prove as disastrous to the tanneries as to many other classes of manufactories, for the reason that most of them were located on the outskirts of the city, and at a safe distance from the burnt district. From that time forward the business steadily grew in magnitude as well as in relative importance, as appears from a comparison of the figures given above and the following which are taken from the United States census report for 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	NO.	CAPITAL.	HANDS
Tanneries	19	\$1,932,998	1,109
Curried Leather	90	481,002	225

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	WAGES	VALUE MATERIAL	VALUE PRODUCT
Tanneries	\$541,184	\$3,790,522	\$4,914,553
Curried Leather ..	129,169	1,762,756	146,500

During 1880 the consumption of hides by Chicago tanners was larger than ever before,

reaching 400,000, while 1,400,000 sheep and calf skins were used.

Other leather manufactories also prospered greatly, and the manufacture of harnesses, trunks, belting and whips grew rapidly.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of hides at Chicago for a series of years, as reported to the Chicago Board of Trade.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
1853	1,274,311	2,957,200
1856	3,527,992	9,392,200
1865	19,285,178	20,379,055
1870	28,539,668	27,445,846
1875	52,357,244	55,867,904
1880	73,124,519	76,299,285
1885	67,228,548	114,040,274
1890	103,743,421	199,083,622
1891	110,891,894	198,571,824
1892	110,082,233	229,711,358

The amount of capital invested in the twenty-three Chicago tanneries at the close of 1893 was estimated at \$5,000,000, and the number of hands employed at about 1,800. The growth has increased about 40 per cent. the last ten years—the annual product now amounting to \$7,000,000.

The latest figures relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, as furnished by the Shoe and Leather Review, are as follows: The sixty-five firms engaged in the business have a capital of \$6,250,000, and the product of their factories in 1892 was \$14,500,000—their aggregate business, including jobbing, aggregating \$32,500,000 against \$27,500,000 for 1891. About 6,500 hands are employed in the factories.

Among other leather manufactures in Chicago, that of saddlery and harness has assumed large and commanding proportions. The most complete and extensive of these establishments in the city, if not indeed in the United States, is that of L. Kiper & Sons, a firm composed of Lewis, Julius, Herman and Charles Kiper. Their business was first started at Atchison, Kan., several years ago, and by reason of its increase and the superior facilities for manufacturing and obtaining supplies afforded in

Chicago, it was transferred to that city in January, 1892. Their large and convenient factory extends from numbers three to seventeen on Huron street. The value of their plant is about \$200,000 and the annual value of material is \$300,000. Over 200 hands are employed, to whom is paid per year, on an average, about \$150,000, and the amount of their annual sales is over \$500,000—their customers extending from Maine to California and from New Orleans to Oregon. A glance at their immense stock on hand shows the extent and variety of their output. Over 150 styles of riding saddles are manufactured, valued all the way from \$1.35 to \$40.00; and 140 styles of harness, worth from \$3.60 to \$150.00 per set, besides collars in a great variety of patterns, at from \$4.00 per dozen to \$110.00. The firm was rewarded for its splendid enterprise by receiving twelve awards at the World's Columbian Exposition, more than all their competitors. Other flourishing establishments in this same line are those of A. F. Risser & Co., manufacturers of saddlery, carrying a line of saddlery-hardware and horse clothing.

A. Ortmyer & Son manufacture harness, saddles, collars and fly nets, and do a large jobbing business in saddlery-hardware and horse clothing.

The manufacture of soap and candles was begun in 1833, by Elston & Woodruff, in a log barn on Kinzie street at the junction of the north and south branches. In 1835 Charles Cleaver, a young Englishman, purchased Mr. Woodruff's interest in the business and during the year following bought out Mr. Elston. In 1836, Mr. Cleaver removed his factory to the corner of Kinzie and West Water streets. During the year succeeding his enterprise had so prospered that he felt justified in erecting a two story and basement building on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, where he remained five years. In 1842, he moved to the corner of Madison and Canal streets, and seven years thereafter he made another change of location, buying a large tract of

land in the section which was afterward known as Oakland. In taking this step Mr. Cleaver was met with derision, the general opinion being that it was an act of folly to establish a large manufactory "so far out in the country." Unmoved by ridicule, however, he erected at this point a three story brick building, where he made not only soap and candles, but also the packing boxes necessary for his trade. He built a pier into the lake, at which vessels loaded and unloaded, and within a few years had the satisfaction of seeing trains on the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis roads pass in front of his factory. In 1857 the village of Cleaverville was laid out upon his land. Up to that time his factory had done nearly all the rendering for all the Chicago packers and was one of the most extensive in the city.

Charles Chillitoe & Co. commenced to manufacture soap and candles in August, 1836, but the firm dissolved in about a year. The name of Joseph Johnston also appeared in Fergus' directory for 1839, as conducting a place for the manufacture of candles and soap on West Washington street.

To follow the progress of this branch of manufactures from their early beginning to the present time would consume more time and space than would be interesting to the reader or profitable to the publishers. Its wonderful increase will be best seen in a description of the leading establishment of the city and indeed of the entire country, that of James S. Kirk & Co., whose history is so unique and valuable as to deserve more than a mere passing notice.

Mr. James S. Kirk, the founder of the house of James S. Kirk & Company, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1818. When he was a child the family moved to Montreal, where his earlier days were passed. After receiving a thorough academic education (graduating from the Montreal Academic Institute) he engaged in the manufacture of soap, candles and alkali in Montreal. He next entered the lumber business, and personally super-

intended the camp in the woods and the drive down the Ottawa river.

When scarcely twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Nancy Ann Dunning, of Ottawa, and removed to the United States, making Utica, N. Y., his home. He immediately began the manufacture of soap, and thus, in 1839, founded the house of James S. Kirk & Company, which has become the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. In 1859 he and his family removed to Chicago, and here continued in the soap manufacturing business. With the exception of the disastrous effects of the fire of 1871, the prosperity of the house has been uninterrupted.

An undivided family of seven sons, scarcely less tenacious of success than their persevering father, have since their earlier boyhood been engaged in the business, the four elder sons, James A., John B., Milton W. and Wallace F., being now the active and directing members of the firm.

The ground that the manufacturing plant covers is the historical site of the first house erected in Chicago. Less than a century has passed since then, and no more fitting comparison can be drawn than the statement that the spot where the first American inhabitant made his abode, ninety odd years ago, is covered by a manufacturing plant that has an output greater than any of its kind in the United States.

The business has been continued under the same name under which it was organized for an uninterrupted period of fifty-five years, and although it is now one of the few establishments, if not the only one, in the United States, that have passed through a half century of existence without change of name, the pride the members of the Kirk family take in the record of James S. Kirk will undoubtedly cause the name of the house to be unchanged, and to pass down for many decades and remain as a monument of its founders.

The factory, which runs along the river bank for a great distance, consists of five stories and basement. The boiler house, of

James S. Kirk
& Company.

considerable extent, is a separate establishment and entirely fire-proof. Here can be seen the largest battery of boilers to be found in Illinois, with a capacity of two thousand horse power. A huge shaft or chimney, 182 feet in height and twenty feet in diameter at its base, looms up like a gigantic monument, overshadowing every building and forming a distinctive feature in the vicinity. In front of the building a railroad track and switches communicate with nearly every railroad centering in Chicago. From this spot, at the very doors of the manufactory, about three-fourths of the whole production is shipped by rail, the other fourth being transported to various depots in large wagons by twenty teams of six, four and two horses each, no less than a full car load of soap being often hauled on a single wagon. The various floors afford a capacity of 300,000 square feet, or nearly six acres of working space. The engine room is furnished with a Corliss engine of 300 horse-power. This motive power sets going innumerable machines, many of which are extremely ingenious, original and automatic in action, some being the inventions of members of the firm. Machinery is employed for every process except that which must be absolutely done by hand. The boxes in which the soaps are packed are made at the firm's own lumber mills, at Rhinelander, Wis., shipped to the factory in knocked-down shape, and put together and nailed and printed on the outside in plain and fancy colors by machinery. A small army of seven hundred persons, embracing many of the most skilled workmen are employed in the various departments, which, with the fifty men at the lumber mills, makes the aggregate number of employes seven hundred and fifty, the population of a good sized village. About twenty-five to thirty thousand tons of coal are consumed annually in the furnaces. There are five elevators of large size continually kept going for hauling goods to and from the different floors, and scattered throughout the buildings are slides, placed at angles, by

which goods are shot to the lower floor with great rapidity. One of the features of the main floor is seventeen monster soap pans, each two stories in height and which descend to the basement floor. These are constructed of heavy boiler iron and are of the enormous capacity of from two hundred to three hundred thousand pounds.

For business purposes the manufactory is separated into four main divisions, the products being laundry and toilet soaps, perfumery, colognes, toilet waters, etc., and glycerine. Among the latter is that known as chemically pure and inodorous, and in quality not to be excelled for medicinal purposes. It is also purchased in large quantities by tobacco and cracker manufactories. Other qualities are used in the manufacture of high explosives, such as dynamite, nitro-glycerine, etc., and are sold only to manufacturers. This department is purely technical, and the machinery employed so elaborate that a description would be unintelligible to the non-scientific reader.

No manufacturer in the world has such an extensive line of toilet soaps as are made by James S. Kirk & Co., and their brands are fast supplanting other toilet soaps of either foreign or home manufacture in all the leading cities of the United States and other countries. It cost years of costly experiment, capital and labor to bring these higher grades of fine milled toilet soaps to the highest point of excellence which can be reached, yet the manufacturers claim for them absolute purity and perfection; and through the exertions of this firm Chicago now enjoys the reputation of being the headquarters for this important branch of industry.

The house aims to reach perfection. A soap manufacturer must not only in this day of scientific chemical progress make steady and constant innovations, but make them to excel all other innovations. The demand and the orders now exceed millions of dollars a year, and are still increasing in such proportions as to compel further enlargement of a concern already monster in its dimensions

and possessing facilities almost beyond belief.

Their goods are sold not only all over this country, but also in Europe, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia and at South American points, where large parcels of their products are shipped monthly.

Theirs is the only firm which received gold medals and honorable mention on their products at the World's Columbian Exposition, having received awards for the excellence of their laundry soap, "manufactured on scientific principles;" for the purity of their toilet soap; for "the very good quality" of their perfumery; for excellence shown by careful manufacture from good material of glycerine, etc., etc.

Other large soap manufacturers in the city are the establishments of N. K. Fairbank and Co., Allen B. and George A. Wrisley, Fitzpatrick Brothers, Gross Brothers, and Sherman Brothers & Co. But no figures are at hand showing the extent of their respective plants.

As before stated, the limits of this work render it impossible to give anything like a complete account of all the

Some Other
Manufactures. manufactures of the city.

There are still others, however, which would seem to deserve special mention.

Among these is the tin foil factory of the John H. Croke Company, located at 80-82 Illinois street. This industry was originally founded in New York city upward of thirty years ago, and for many years thereafter was the only concern of the kind in the United States. The business had a steady growth, necessitating repeated enlargements of facilities, until now it is the largest of its kind in the world, and has the finest equipment in existence. In 1880, in response to the rapidly increasing demand of the western trade, the company opened its Chicago branch, Mr. C. L. Croke becoming the manager. Under his experienced hand there has been developed here a useful industry. The premises occupied comprise two entire floors, each 50 by 100

feet in dimensions, fully equipped with special machinery run by steam power. Upward of thirty hands are here steadily employed in the manufacture of tin foil, bottle caps, etc. The company's trade extends all over the Union, while it exports to Canada, Mexico and South America. The Chicago establishment, when in full blast, manufactures upwards of fifty tons of tin foil monthly. Mr. Croke is a native of New York, and respected as a progressive business man of sound judgment and marked executive capacity. He has given to Chicago and the West the same facilities as those enjoyed in New York and the East for securing an abundant supply of tin foil at low rates.

The Charles L. Bastian Manufacturing Company, successor to the T. S. Wild Mfg.

Co., is doing a prosperous Brass Founders. and conservative business as brass moulders, finishers and general machinists, at 110 East Indiana street. Its specialty is fire escapes and fire department supplies. The business was first established in 1881. Thirty-five hands are employed, and the company turns out a product worth \$75,000.

The Northwestern Copper Works, of which Charles Holmberg is proprietor, was established by him in 1866, on Wells

Copper Works. street. He is a practical and skilled coppersmith, having learned his trade in his native country, Sweden. He came to Chicago in 1853, and after making a good start lost his all by the fire of 1871. He started up again on Michigan street, where he now is and has built up a prosperous business. He manufactures all kinds of copper, brass and sheet iron works, making steamboat work a specialty. The capital of the factory is about \$15,000, twelve hands are employed, and the output amounts to about \$25,000.

The president of this company, whose large plant is located at Joliet, is J. B. Skinner, with his office in the Owens
Hercules Iron Works. building, where the business of the company is principally transacted. The



Paul's Name

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specialty of these works is the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machines, a fine display of which was made at the World's Columbian Exposition, attracting wide and favorable attention. A high degree of skill is required in the construction of these machines, which this company claims to have attained, and which "are the embodiment of the most advanced knowledge on the subject gained by the mastery of difficulties as they have presented themselves in actual work."

The Mosler Safe Company, of Hamilton, O., is one of the largest in the world, and through its sales rooms in Chicago is among the principal dealers in burglar-proof safes in this city. The specialty of this concern is the "patent screw door burglar-proof bank safe," which is said to be absolutely secure against the depredations of bank robbers. The First National, Globe National, Commission Exchange, Market National banks and others in this city have recently been supplied with from two to four of these receptacles.

This enterprising establishment was started by Max Tonk in 1873, under the firm name of Seaton & Tonk, which was dissolved in 1875, Mr. Tonk continued the factory in his own name until 1884, when the establishment was incorporated as the Tonk Manufacturing Co. In 1886 the factory was burned, involving a heavy loss, but was immediately rebuilt. The business increased from year to year, until the company became the largest manufacturer of piano stools in the United States or the world—its output by 1891 aggregating over 100,000 stools annually.

The plant and lumber yard cover over three acres of ground; and the factory, which was originally 44x80 feet, four stories high, now forms an "L" 135x121 feet, four stories high, besides machine shop, box shop, engine and boiler house.

Mr. Tonk is a native of Berlin, Germany, and is a practical mechanic himself, of great skill and experience.

The growth of the piano and organ manufacturing industries in Chicago, of late years, is so enormous as to deserve special mention. In 1860 there were but two establishments, aggregating a capital of \$15,500 and employing only seven hands. The growth of the business since that time, as shown by the census returns, is as follows:

YEAR.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	HANDS.	COST OF MATERIAL.	WAGES PAID.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.
1860	2	\$15,500	7	\$7,050	\$2,820	\$23,000
1870	7	38,000	40	19,872	22,800	49,000
1880	14	101,000	226	206,828	122,209	413,725
1890	17	3,100,000	1,717	1,326,780	924,426	3,181,400

The following graphic statement of the growth of these industries since 1880 is taken by permission from the Indicator, O. L. Fox, editor:

To deal with the figures relating to Chicago's music trade is always a treat. The pace is so rapid, the results so astounding, that there is a pleasurable excitement not ordinarily found in delving among statistics. Commencing about, say, seven years ago to manufacture musical instruments, Chicago briskly stepped into the field. Her aggressiveness was known, and a brilliant future was of course admitted. But not even the most ardent admirer of Chicago's great ability ever dreamed of the magnificent victories she would win in the short space of seven years. Had any enthusiastic citizen, at the start, prophetically painted, in true colors, Chicago's present greatness in the music world, he would have been hooted from his favorite haunts as a preposterous "crank"—well meaning, perhaps, but utterly unreliable.

Who would have dared predict that in 1892 Chicago would produce about 14,000 pianos and 55,000 organs? Who would have dared predict that her manufacture of small goods would result in the largest factory of its kind in the world? Who would have dared pre-

dict that her total music trade for the year would amount to \$11,506,000? Nobody. While all Chicagoans have always believed in the future of their city, there was nobody so rash seven years ago as to claim even the half of the city's real strength. The facts have far outshone the picture.

The year 1892 in Chicago's music trade has been entirely satisfactory. In certain branches, like piano manufacture, it has been remarkable for a decided advance in output and reputation. During the year Chicago has manufactured 13,600 pianos. This is not a mere estimate based upon enthusiastic statements by interested parties, but a careful computation made by a comparison of data from sources that make them authentic. In 1891 there were manufactured 10,500 pianos—the gain in 1892 being 3,100, or over 29 per cent. In 1889 there were manufactured here only 6,760 pianos! There is glory enough in the mere figures.

In the matter of reed organs Chicago has increased even over the immense production of 1891. In round numbers she has manufactured 55,000 organs as against 50,000 in 1891, and an estimated 110,000 in the entire country. It is thus shown that Chicago not only makes more organs than any other city, but makes as many as the remainder of the country combined.

The total output of pianos in this country is estimated at about 100,000 per annum. We know these figures will seem a trifle large to some of our readers, but our sources of information are what might be termed authoritative. Unless one has kept close watch of the entire country, he can have but slight idea of the many small institutions that have sprung up during the year—institutions that produce individually few instruments, but that collectively become quite a factor in a year's business.

We divide this total production as follows:

New York.....	40,000
Boston.....	30,000
Chicago.....	13,600
Philadelphia, the South and northern N. Y.....	10,000
Miscellaneous western cities.....	7,000
Total....	100,600

Canada probably produced about 6,000 pianos during 1892.

The trend of the trade is decidedly westward. This fact has never been so prominently shown as during 1892, and naturally Chicago is accepted as the common centre. If a manufacturer cannot operate a factory here he does the next best thing and opens a branch house. Chicago welcomes all. Her territory is from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. There is room and business for everybody.

Following will be found a tabulated statement showing the value of manufactures and sales of musical instruments and merchandise for the year 1892—compiled with great care and conservatism:

Piano manufactures and sales.....	\$ 5,290,000
Organ manufactures and sales.....	2,763,450
Small instruments manufactures and sales.....	1,955,000
Piano actions, stools, covers and findings manufactures and sales.....	747,500
Books and sheet music manufactures and sales.....	750,000
Total.....	\$11,506,950

The value of the manufactured output of small instruments is about \$610,000, a very handsome increase over the previous year.

The following is a complete list of piano manufacturers who have factories in the city:

Piano Manufacturers. W. W. Kimball Company, Conover Piano Company, Julius Bauer & Co., Schaff Bros. Piano Company, Geo. P. Bent, The S. L. House Company, Strack & Strack, Coulon, Wihtol & Co., A. Kaiser, Bush & Gerts Piano Company, Smith & Barnes Piano Company, Steger & Company, Rice-Macy Piano Company, A. Reed & Sons, C. B. Clemmons & Co., C. A. Gerold, Adam Schaff, J. Olsen, B. Zscherpe.

Conover Piano Company, Strack & Strack, Adam Schaff, Steger & Co., New Factories Started in 1892. Coulon, Wihtol & Co., A. Kaiser, J. Olsen. This is an increase of seven factories during the year 1892.

Following is a list of dealers who are also manufacturers: W. W. Kimball Company, Conover Piano Company, Lyon Manufacturing & Healy, Lyon, Potter & Co., Dealers. Manufacturers' Piano Company, B. Shoninger Company, Smith & Barnes Piano Com-

pany, Chickering, Chase Bros., Schaff Bros. Piano Company, Geo. P. Bent, C. B. Clemmons & Co., Strack & Strack, Coulon, Wihtol & Co., Steger & Co., New England Piano Company, A. H. Rintleman & Co., Chicago Cottage Organ Company, Estey & Camp, John Church Company, Haines Bros., Julius Bauer & Co., F. G. Smith, Bush & Gerts Piano Company, Rice-Macy Piano Company, A. Reed & Sons, C. A. Gerold, Adam Schaff, B. Zscherpe, A. Kaiser, J. Olsen, Emerson Piano Company, Julius N. Brown Company, S. L. House Company.

This is an increase of eleven manufacturing dealers over last year, or as twenty-two is to thirty-three.

Chicago Music company, J. O. Twichell, Horace Branch, E. A. Branch, Meyer & Weber, A. Gross, Thompson Music company, W. R. Prosser, John A. Bryant, Henry Detmer, J. O. Nelson, J. L. Mahan, Safford & Son.

This includes all the exclusive dealers of any note, and is four less than existed last year, those who have joined the manufacturing ranks being Steger & Co., Adam Schaaf, A. H. Rintleman & Co., and C. B. Clemmons & Co.

The subjoined list gives the organ manufacturers of Chicago:

Chicago Cottage Organ Company, W. W. Kimball Company, Lyon & Healy, Story & Clark Organ Company, New-
Chicago Organ Manufacturers. man Bros., George P. Bent, Foley & Williams Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Organ Company, Tryber & Sweetland, Columbia Organ Company.

Following is a table showing the growth of the organ manufacture for the past seven years:

1886, 25,105; 1887, 30,750; 1888, 31,200; 1889, 41,475; 1890, 46,000; 1891, 49,300, 1892, 55,000; grand total for seven years, 278,830.

The stool and scarf industry is prominently represented in the showing of the city's music trade. The aggregate value of such goods manufactured here during 1892 is \$400,000 made by the following firms:

Tonk Manufacturing Company; H. D. Bentley, also Freeport, Ill.; W. W. Kimball Company; Grollman Manufacturing Company; Louis Homburg.

In Chicago the trade has been exceptionally fortunate during the year. There have been no failures and no fires worth mentioning.

Throughout the country there has been a noticeable absence of bad luck. Failures and disasters have been very few.

The year 1892 can be looked back to with every feeling of distinguished consideration.

Among the most noted and representative manufactories in this line, are the following:

The W. W. Kimball Company is one of the leading factories in Chicago. Its buildings are four in number, five stories in height, with a frontage of eighty and depth of two hundred feet, and, with the ware-rooms, include over eleven acres of floor space. They are located on the Chicago river and near the junction of two railroads, with a private switch leading into the premises. The grounds comprise over seven acres of land, the most of which is used as a lumber yard. The six large dry-houses hold 150,000 square feet. As soon as the lumber is sufficiently dried it is placed on little cars, made expressly for that purpose, and wheeled directly into the mill-room, where it is cut up into proper shapes for both pianos and organs. For this purpose the company have all the latest improved machines. The work is divided between the four factories. These factories give employment to about six hundred men. Each factory is divided by a thick fire-wall into three parts. The company is now shipping about 100 pianos every week, or about 5,000 per annum, and about 12,000 organs a year.

The new Kimball sales building at Wabash avenue is one of the finest structures for the purpose in the country. It has a frontage of eighty feet, is seven stories high, and is built of chocolate-colored brick, with brown-stone trimmings. All the walls are deadened and all the floors double, with cement filling

and air-chambers between. No expense has been spared to make this one of the strongest and most durable buildings of its kind. The ware-rooms and offices occupy the first floor; Kimball Hall, with two rooms adjoining for the exhibition of Concert and Baby Grands, occupying the second floor. The hall has a seating capacity for about 600 people, but it is so arranged that the two rooms devoted to the sale of grands can be used to enlarge the hall by means of folding doors, which will double the capacity. The five floors above are furnished for offices and studios, front and back, for the use of musicians, teachers, artists, etc. The hall and ware-rooms are ventilated by a new special system of exhaust ventilation, by means of which the air can be changed every fifteen minutes. The temperature is controlled by an electric apparatus, which acts automatically and can be adjusted so as to furnish any degree of heat required. All of the elevators are run by electric motors and the building is lighted throughout by incandescent lights. The latest improvements of all kinds in every department have been used, and every detail carefully attended to in order to make this a model structure.

This company, of which H. D. Cable is president, was established in 1880, and has since grown to be the most extensive reed organ manufactory in the world.

The plant of the company occupies a whole block at the corner of Twenty-second and Paulina streets, and embraces three immense buildings, besides dry-kilns, small buildings, lumber yards, etc. The factory has several acres of floorage, and gives employment to four hundred men, who turn out more than eighteen thousand organs per year, or at the rate of one organ every ten minutes. To dispose of these instruments requires fifteen to twenty salesmen and twice as many office employes, besides the regular officers of the company. Already more than one hundred and fifty thousand Chicago cottage organs have been sold, and the de-

mand is increasing each year. This surpasses all previous records in manufacturing reed organs. No trouble, pains or expense is spared to make them the best in the market. To produce these organs requires more than one hundred different kinds of machinery—many of which are of special design and construction.

The Conover piano, formerly manufactured in New York, was purchased by the Chicago Cottage Organ Company in January, 1892, and removed to this city, to a large factory building at the corner of Lake and Peoria streets, where Conover pianos are now being manufactured at the rate of two thousand annually, under the supervision of the gentleman whose name they bear, J. Frank Conover. Over one hundred men are employed.

The manufacture of musical instruments in the West has, during the past few years, grown with remarkable rapidity. Eastern manufacturers have been accustomed to say that it would be a long time before thoroughly high grade instruments would be made in the West, and for some years their assertions had considerable weight with the public. It is now conceded, not only that Chicago is making first-class instruments, but that, by reason of the amount of capital invested in their manufacture here, the high character of the men concerned in it, and the tendency of the business to concentrate here, Chicago bids fair, at no distant date, to rank as the musical instrument manufacturing center of the United States. The development of this branch of industry in Chicago is well illustrated by the work and progress of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, which is one of the most prominent music trade institutions in the country. It is little more than a decade since the advent of its managers in the music trade as manufacturers, and now, when the corporation is rated in the million dollar scale, it is profitable to contemplate the enormous business that has been evolved by it in such a short time. The inference to be drawn from the

The Chicago Cottage Organ Company.

success of this concern is that when they start to accomplish any given end, they never cry halt until that object is attained. The number of manufacturers in their line is large, and the operations of some of them date back thirty, forty and fifty years; yet this company, scarcely in its teens, can substantiate its claim that it manufactures one-fifth of all the reed organs made in the United States. Its factory turns out a Chicago Cottage Organ every ten minutes, and it is the only company on earth capable of such a feat. These instruments have proved themselves to be as nearly perfect as human skill and ingenuity can make them. The great satisfaction they have given to purchasers and the unqualified endorsement they have received from eminent musicians determine their status beyond question. While building up this enormous business in the manufacture of organs, the company interested itself in the wholesale piano trade and made it a great success.

The argument so long directed against the possibility of Chicago soon taking rank as the seat of manufacture of high-grade pianos was that the medium grade instruments are more easily disposed of in the West. There is very likely not a piano maker in Chicago but will claim that he makes the very best instrument, but be that as it may, the Conover piano is now a *Chicago* piano, manufactured by Chicago capital, and is being pushed forward with all the energy of successful Chicago business men. The Conover piano manufactured in New York was a first-class instrument, according to universal concession, and the same piano manufactured in Chicago is even better, wherever improvement was possible. They are all that experience, skill, money and material can produce, and the result is an instrument excellent in construction, unsurpassed in action, and beautiful in appearance, possessing great purity and power of tone and a delicacy and precision of touch heretofore unattained. At the warerooms of this company, 215 Wabash avenue, are

handsome specimens of the Conover Grand Piano, encased in English oak and mahogany.

A more notable illustration of the exercise of American energy, ability, integrity, and superior skill has never been known, than that exhibited by this enormous piano and organ company, which has achieved an international reputation, and by its able management and steady development has secured to Chicago the supremacy as regards the manufacture of a superior grade of pianos and organs.

The capital of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company is \$1,000,000 and the Conover Piano Company \$100,000, but the stock of both companies is owned by the same persons, the two corporations are practically one, and the large and increasing business of each is managed at their commodious and elegant wholesale and retail warerooms, 215 Wabash avenue, second floor, which is the music center of the city.

The highest awards were given to both the Conover pianos and Chicago cottage organs by the World's Columbian Exposition.

The flourishing concern which manufactures the "Crown pianos and organs" was established by George P. Bent, Crown Pianos and Organs. 323-333 Canal street, in 1870, and is justly regarded as the maker of very superior instruments. The factory is one of the largest among the great industries of Chicago, employing about 300 skilled mechanics and artisans. The annual production amounts to over 7,000 organs and upward of 1,000 pianos, many of which are sold in the East. Mr. Bent produces over sixty distinct styles of the "Crown" organs and thirty-five distinct styles of pianos. In the pianos the very heaviest full iron plates are used in all the various descriptions. The new scales are of recent design and embody all late improvements. In the manufacture of these organs and pianos the first object sought to be attained is the very best quality of tone and touch possible to produce. The second is to provide ornamental and

tasty cases. The very best materials, as well as the most handsome that money will buy, are used in their construction throughout. They are built with the idea that "the best is the cheapest," and that "the best is none too good."

Lyon and Healy began business in Chicago in 1864, and so successful were their efforts in the beginning that in the year 1869 they occupied a fine building with the handsomest salesrooms devoted to music in the West, their location being at the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue. These premises were destroyed by fire Sept. 4, 1870. Immediately after this disaster they gathered together even a larger and finer stock, and had fairly resumed extensive operations when the great Chicago fire swept away every vestige of their business. Before the embers of their warerooms were fairly cold they had leased a small church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, where their business was renewed, and in less than a year they had sufficiently recuperated to thoroughly equip a musical establishment at 162 State street. This store building is a small section of their present premises, and its modest area of ten thousand square feet is almost lost in the imposing total of over 200,000 square feet which constitutes the present Lyon and Healy holdings. In April, 1885, Lyon and Healy began the manufacture of musical instruments, their business up to that time, in every branch of the musical trade, with the exception of reed organs, being as wholesale and retail dealers and importers. From a very small beginning in a loft at the corner of Madison street and Michigan avenue, their musical instrument factory expanded rapidly, until, after several changes of location, caused by the necessity for more room, they erected a spacious factory building facing Union Park which is of modern construction throughout, its floor space measuring 100,000 square feet, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A Corliss engine of 150-horse power furnishes the power for something

over 250 different machines. Many of these machines are built after special designs, and under patents owned by Lyon and Healy. The component parts of every instrument produced are wrought from the rough material, so that a thoroughness of construction hitherto unknown is obtained. In 1892 the production reached the enormous total of 100,000 separate musical instruments. Twenty-seven varieties of wood are employed, and, by a curious coincidence, workmen of twenty-seven trades are represented. Lyon and Healy's advance as importers has been no less marked than their progress in the manufacturing field. An idea of the commanding position occupied by this branch of their business may be gained from the report of the U. S. custom house for the year ending December 1, 1892. This shows that out of a total of 2,372 cases of musical merchandise imported by Chicago firms, 1,874 were for Lyon and Healy. In other words, this department of the house does over four times as much business in its line, as all the other firms in Chicago handling imported musical goods put together. There is no other house in the United States that approaches them in the amount of business transacted at retail, their salesrooms for over a generation having been headquarters for the musical public of Chicago. Their method of assembling within their piano salesrooms the products of six or eight leading manufacturers has been an important factor in the establishment, far reaching in its influence, while the all-embracing nature of their sheet music and music book stock is not behind in contributing to the universality of their operations. Among the many new standards of excellence raised by the products of their factories two are especially noteworthy, inasmuch as they may be said to have completely revolutionized the field of the instrument, viz.:—the modern harp, as represented by the Lyon and Healy harp, and the modern (comparatively speaking) inexpensive church organ, as represented by their Peloubet church organ.



Yours truly
A. D. Cable

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

So great is the improvement in these two instruments over the former models that musicians hail in them the beginning of a new era in their respective schools. The triumph of the house at the Columbian Exposition was complete. They were awarded no less than twelve medals and diplomas of the highest class, being four times the number secured by any other musical firm. A complete departure from the usual plan of conducting an exhibit was inaugurated by them, they having erected in lieu of a booth a Venetian pavilion, two stories and mansard in height, with magnificent bay windows, for the display of their wares. The great feature of their exhibit, however, was the music room, which occupied the second floor of their pavilion. In this room, Aptommas, the London harpist, and other noted artists gave daily recitals, entertaining over 60,000 visitors. In connection with their exhibit, an interesting historical fact is that Lyon & Healy obtained the first permit to exhibit in the Liberal Arts building, their document being No. 1. They were also awarded a special diploma for the general excellence of their display, a distinction achieved by no other musical firm. The head of the firm, Mr. P. J. Healy, although comparatively a young man, has had thirty-nine years' experience in the music business, he having entered the employ of Geo. P. Root and company of Boston when a boy. The vice-president, Mr. C. N. Post, has been identified with the firm for a quarter of a century, as have also the treasurer, Mr. R. B. Gregory, and the secretary, Mr. J. Byrne. Mr. J. E. Healy is the assistant treasurer. The operations of the house exceed those of any other musical firm in the world.

In the spring of 1833, Tyler K. Blodgett established a brick yard on the north side, not far from the river bank, between Dearborn and Clark streets. He engaged Henry S. Lampman, then of Ann Arbor, as a workman. As Mr. Blodgett operated the first brick yard in the city, so Mr. Lampman was undoubtedly the first brick maker. If any brick were manufactured in Cook

county before then it is not known. From this yard came the brick for the first dwelling constructed of this material—the dwelling house of Mr. Blodgett, afterwards occupied and added to by Col. M. E. Stearns. The structure was located across the river, opposite this yard, and was originally a one-and-a-half story building, twenty feet square.

The subsoil of Chicago and its vicinity is of a good clay, found in abundance at the depth of three to six feet. The material is found in apparently exhaustless quantities, and is admirably adapted for the making of bricks.

By 1853 the total output of the Chicago yards amounted to about twenty million brick. These were all used in the erection of buildings in the city, besides some three million brought from Milwaukee and other lake ports. In the spring of 1853, contracts for Chicago brick delivered at buildings where the same were to be used were closed at \$4.75 per thousand, but later in the season the price advanced to \$6 in the summer, and even as high as \$6.50 later in the year.

From this time forward the increase in the number of yards and growth of the business has kept pace with the extraordinary demands for this principal material composing the structure of buildings in the city.

Among the leading establishments engaged in the manufacture at this time are the following: The Tiffany Pressed Brick Company is a corporation composed of the following directors: J. Van Inwagen, president; J. Tiffany, vice-president; N. K. Fairbank, Robert Bines, and J. B. Lyon. The capital of the concern is \$200,000, and the value of the investment estimated at \$300,000. It employs 75 hands, to whom are paid wages amounting to \$4,500 per year. The value of the material used is \$20,000, and of the output \$100,000. The factory is at Momence, Ill.

Other leading establishments are the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company, the William Kuester, Lockwood and Kim-

bell, Megenberg Brick companies, the Wahl Brothers, Weckler Brick Company, and West Chicago Brick Company, the statistics relating to which have not been furnished.

The dealing in gravel and sand has naturally assumed proportions as a distinct business of considerable magnitude, Sand Company.

one of the leading establishments being that of the "Garden City Sand Company," of which C. B. Shefler is president, and N. C. Fisher secretary and treasurer. It handles building, moulding, and white sand of all standard qualities mined in the United States. The capital approximates \$200,000. The average number of hands employed is about 100, who receive per annum in wages about \$50,000. The value of raw material used in 1891-2 was \$275,000, or about 13,000 car loads.

Another business which has assumed large proportions in the city is that of the manufacture of packing boxes, one of the leading houses being that of Maxwell Brothers, a firm composed of James and Henry B. Maxwell, whose plant is located at Twenty-first street, between Loomis and Laflin streets. The amount of their capital is placed at \$300,000. The number of hands employed is 500, to whom is paid in wages over \$170,000 per annum. The value of the raw material used is about \$500,000 yearly, and of the manufactured product over \$800,000.

Other leading establishments in this line are the Acme Box Company, D. M. Goodwillie, Hair & Ridgway, Louis Hutt, H. Paepcke & Company, J. K. Russell, C. Tegtmeier & Sons, J. C. Wintermeyer, the figures relating to the business of which are not at hand.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Penn., which is the concern that furnished the electrical apparatus for the World's Fair electric lighting plant, is the leading concern in the electrical industry of this country. This position is held by that company for the reason that the

reputation of its manufactures is far more extensive than any other, and also because its apparatus has been installed and is successfully operated in every country on the globe.

The Westinghouse company was organized in 1886 and made a specialty of constructing apparatus used in the distribution of electricity by the alternating current system. This method was at that time entirely new in this country; and it is due to the excellence of the apparatus the company constructs for operation of this system of incandescent electric lighting that it gained the great popularity which it now enjoys.

The World's Fair plant was operated by Westinghouse alternating current apparatus, and it may be incidentally remarked that the entire plant, representing a capacity of nearly 250,000 sixteen candle-power incandescent lamps, was operated uninterruptedly and without a hitch during the entire period of the Fair.

The Westinghouse company is very strong in its patent situation, as it owns nearly 1,000 patents, covering the fundamental principles and ideas of some of the most valuable features in the electrical art.

Recently the company was awarded the contract for furnishing the electrical apparatus to be utilized in transmitting the power of Niagara Falls. This contract was given to the Westinghouse company by the Cataract Construction Company, and it is said to be one of the most important contracts in the history of the electrical industry. The system which the Westinghouse company controls for electrical long distance transmission of power is known as the Tesl-polyphase system, and practical electricians have pronounced it the most commercially successful system in existence to-day. It has been in successful operation in this country for some time.

The Westinghouse company also manufactures electrical apparatus for the operation of street railways, and in this branch of the business the company has made

phenomenal progress, inasmuch as within three years the largest electric street railway companies in Brooklyn, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Scranton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis have equipped their street railroad systems with Westinghouse apparatus.

The Western Electric Company's factory is located at Nos. 227 to 275 South Clinton street, having a frontage of 492 feet on Clinton street and 150 feet on the north and 318 feet on the south side of Congress street. The main building is six stories and basement in height and the aggregate floor space is about six acres. The number of hands employed is about 1,100, the average weekly pay roll about \$11,000, and the value of the products annually turned out is \$2,500,000, consisting of all kinds of electrical apparatus, including arc and incandescent dynamos, arc lamps, motors, telegraph, telephone and electric light cables, insulated wires, multiple switch boards and magneto bells.

Other companies identified with this important—and constantly growing—industry are the General Electric and the Siemens and Halske companies. The latter conducts an extensive branch in Chicago, the parent house in this country being at America, Ohio. The General Electric Company is, in effect, a consolidation of the Edison, the Thomson-Houston and the Brush companies. Its works are located at Schenectady, N. Y., but it has large interests in Chicago, where it is a party to many important contracts, and owns and operates an extensive repair shop. The Chicago Edison Company has a large plant on the west side, and is unquestionably the leading concern engaged in furnishing electric light to individual consumers under the Edison patents.

The ten years from 1880 to 1890 witnessed a large increase in the manufacture of confectionery in Chicago. The U. S. census of the former year gave as the number of manufacturing establishments 24, and as the value of their

product, \$2,000,000. The census of 1890 gives the number of establishments as 47; capital invested, \$1,440,933; average number of employes, 1,463; average wages, \$606,946; cost of material, \$2,391,051; value of output, \$3,789,169. It must be remembered, in comparing the value of the output of 1880 with 1890, that the price of sugar was materially lower, besides that of many other articles that enter into the various branches of this trade, so that the amount of confectionery made exceeds, in proportion, much more than the figures quoted above would indicate. This, of course, does not include the vast amount of hand-made counter goods manufactured by small shop-keepers scattered throughout the city. In the past few years a large number of eastern manufacturers have established branches in Chicago for the sale of goods made principally elsewhere, so that Chicago can now be said to be one of the leading distributing points for confectionery in this country.

The baking trade has kept equal pace with that of confectionery. In a portion of this trade, however, the conditions here have been reversed. The manufacture of crackers and soft cakes has been consolidated, principally, in the hands of two corporations, the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co., and the New York Biscuit Co. The former is distinctly of Chicago origination, whereas the latter had its inception in the East. Both concerns do a large business in this city and throughout the West. The value of the manufacture of the principal bakeries, including about thirty-five, will reach nearly \$4,000,000. In these about 800 men are employed on an average, although a large number of small bakers make their own bread for consumption, while there are several large concerns who manufacture and distribute to local dealers throughout the city. The quality of the bread on the whole is excellent, and Chicago can compare favorably with any city in the world in furnishing a good palatable "loaf," as the staff of life.

The growth of the trade since its opening

The Confectionery
and Baking Trades.

in Chicago has been commensurate with the growth of the city. It was not many years ago that the dealers were few in number, and then business was confined almost exclusively to the demands of cemeteries for supplying head and foot stones, and occasionally more pretentious monuments, to commemorate the last resting places of deceased friends. But as the tastes of the people have been educated up to the finer effects produced by marble in the interior finish of buildings, this article is being used more extensively for that purpose than ever before in this country.

The leading dealer and manufacturer in Chicago is the house of Davidson & Sons, which was established in Chicago in 1878, and since 1880 has occupied its present place of business at the foot of North Market street. The firm became incorporated in 1890, the officers being as follows: John A. Davidson, president; Charles E. Stedman, superintendent, and Joseph Uhrig, secretary and treasurer.

In order to supply its extensive facilities for manufacturing, large quantities of marble are imported from Italy, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Africa and Mexico in the rough, excepting granite monuments and statuary, which are imported in a finished condition.

The invested capital of the concern is \$300,000; about three hundred and fifty hands are employed, whose pay-roll in 1892-3 amounted to \$225,000. The amount of sales for the same year footed up \$954,000.

This house has done some very artistic as well as durable work in the city, as may be seen, among many others, in the Great Northern Hotel, the Board of Trade, Palmer House, Ashland and Monadnock buildings, and the Schiller Theatre.

Another house which does a large business and also operates a mill is that of Sherman and Flavin, manufacturers and dealers in marble wainscoting, tile, mosaic floors, mantels and grates, special attention being given to interior furnish-

ings, in marble, mosaic and onyx. The firm was established by Oren Sherman as far back as 1857 on Lake street. It was located on State street at the time of the great fire in 1871, and met with a total loss. With commendable energy business was resumed in a short time on Wabash avenue, since which time it has built up a large and prosperous business. It now has an extensive plant at 2511 to 2519 State street. It employs a capital of \$125,000, and from 200 to 300 hands, to whom are paid in the way of wages about \$75,000 per annum. Their yearly sales have grown to over \$500,000. Their marble is brought from Europe, Africa and Mexico. They also handle a great deal of Tennessee marble and onyx from Mexico and Arizona.

This house had the contracts for the marble and mosaic work in the following buildings: Illinois Central railroad depot, Congress Hotel, Auditorium Annex, Victoria Hotel, Virginia Hotel, the Unity building, and others. The magnitude of this branch of industry is seen in the fact that the cost of the interior finish of the Illinois Central depot was over \$75,000, and of the Unity building about \$50,000.

Among the wholesale dealers in marble blocks and slabs, the house of D. H. Dickinson is the largest. He established the business in 1870, and met with a disastrous loss in the fire of 1871. Resuming business immediately, he has found it growing and profitable ever since. His place is at 558 to 570 North Water street, convenient to both boats and railroads. He deals largely in marble from Tennessee, Vermont and Italy. His investment is valued at \$100,000. Sixty hands are employed, to whom is paid about \$30,000 annually, and the amount of sales per annum is \$180,000.

The Vermont Marble Company in Chicago is a branch of the large establishment of producers and wholesale dealers at Proctor, Rutland and Brandon, Vt., where 2,500 men are employed

Sherman and Flavin.

Vermont Marble Company.

in their mills and quarries. The branch in Chicago deals, of course, only in the Vermont marbles and sells entirely at wholesale. About twenty-five men are employed here, the local concern being utilized principally as a distributing point throughout the Northwest.

Another large establishment is that of the steam-power marble works of E. T. Noonan, Edward T. Noonan. 103-7 West Monroe street, who deals in marble wainscoting, floor tiling, mantels and encaustic tile.

Besides these there are a number of retailers and dealers especially in monuments and cemetery work. The business is increasing rapidly in Chicago, and affords an inviting field for the capitalist and industrious mechanic.

The first establishment for the manufacture of India rubber fabrics was the outgrowth of the business built up by the Rubber Goods. firm of Morgan, Wheeler & Morgan in 1881. Backed by Cleveland capital, they organized the Chicago Rubber Works in 1882. The business was the making of all rubber fabrics used for mechanical and industrial purposes. About the same time L. C. Lawton established the Chicago Rubber Clothing Company, for making gossamer and other clothing, with its factory at Grand Crossing. In November, 1883, F. W. Morgan, one of the organizers, and up to that time the superintendent of the Chicago Rubber Works, established the firm of Morgan and Wright, and manufactured mechanical and special rubber fabrics of various kinds. This concern, from small beginnings, has steadily prospered, and during the past season has employed between 300 and 400 men and boys. The Chicago Rubber Clothing Company removed its business and factory to Racine, Wis., about 1884, where it does a large business in its line. By far the greater part of rubber goods sold in the West are still made by eastern concerns; however, it is probable that the next fifteen years will see much change in this, as there is no commercial advantage in manufactur-

ing in the East, as freight on crude material is less than on the manufactured product. Nearly all of the important eastern companies are represented in Chicago and carry stocks of goods here. Morgan and Wright are at this time the largest makers of pneumatic tires for bicycles in the United States.

Among the principal retail dealers is the firm of W. H. Salisbury & Co. Mr. Salisbury, the principal of the firm, is one of the pioneer dealers in this line and has built up a large and prosperous business.

The thirst of the early residents of Chicago for alcoholic beverages appears to have been easily slaked. While High Wines and Liqueurs. breweries were abundant, the appetite for stimulants seems to have been confined within rather narrow limits. The (possibly questionable) honor of having been the first distiller in the city cannot be satisfactorily awarded in the light of available information. There were, undoubtedly, two establishments of this character in operation in Chicago in 1854. One was conducted by D. Ballentyne, on the lake shore south of Twelfth street; the other was that of A. Crosby and Co., on the north branch, in the vicinity of Chicago avenue. J. S. Saberton also distilled, on a small scale, in connection with his brewery business. Ballentine was succeeded by Charles H. Curtiss, who invested a capital of about \$50,000 and employed between twenty and thirty hands. His estimated outlay for raw material and wages amounted to \$150,000, and his output is said to have been 10,000 barrels of high wines.

A. Crosby and Co. were succeeded by the firm of A. and W. H. Crosby and Co., whose capital is said to have been \$75,000, and whose annual consumption of grain amounted to some 300,000 bushels. The firm is said to have manufactured 1,050,000 gallons of high wines, valued at \$310,000, per year.

The Democratic Press, in its annual review for the year 1856, furnishes some statistics regarding the manufacture of spirits which appear to be, on their face, not altogether reliable. In the absence of any data of a more satisfactory character,

however, the following table is worth copying, as showing the approximate estimate of the business done at that period:

High wines, gals.....	1,567,241
Beer, bbls	16,270
Ale, bbls.....	45,780
Vinegar, bbls.....	2,170

The influence of the civil war upon the liquor traffic of the country was keenly felt in Chicago. Prices quadrupled in consequence of the imposition of an exceedingly heavy internal revenue tax. This action on the part of the government was rendered imperatively necessary by the enormous expense entailed by the prosecution of the conflict, and it seemed most fitting that liquor, which is essentially largely an article of luxury, should bear a considerable proportion of the burden. In fact no single item in the whole list of manufactures has proved so large a source of revenue as this. In 1865, of \$100,000,000 collected by internal revenue taxation, \$35,000,000 was paid by distillers, rectifiers and dealers in distilled spirits.

Another cause of the advance in prices is to be found in the depreciation of the currency as well as in the natural and more or less fictitious appreciation in values which always accompanies and characterizes periods of feverish speculation.

Added to these direct results of the war, the period of its duration was characterized by an enormous increase in the consumption of spirits. Chicago became one of the chief distributing centres of troops and military supplies in the West. Hither flocked recruits, merchants, contractors and speculators by tens and even hundreds of thousands. Money was plentiful; fortunes were made and lost in a day; a baleful moral atmosphere was engendered, and under the influence of nervous restlessness and inordinate excitement men drank deeply.

The conflagration of 1871 did not affect the liquor dealers to nearly so large an extent as some other leading branches of manufacture. The most prominent establishments destroyed during the great fire were those of

Dickinson & Leach, the Union Copper Distilling Company, and the Kirchhoff Distillers, and Northwestern Rectifying House. In that year (1871) the number of distilleries in the first Illinois district, in which Chicago is located, was greater than at the present time.

The falling off in the amount of spirits manufactured began in 1872. The output for that year was some 500,000 gallons less than for 1871, and about 50,000 gallons less than the average for a long series of years. No particular reason can be assigned for this decrease or for a similar falling off which characterized the years 1873 and 1874.

An examination of the following tables shows that by the year 1881 the total revenue collected by the Internal Revenue Department upon the manufacture of distilled spirits had increased from \$4,965,799.70 in the former year to \$8,057,784.51. It will also appear that after that time the output began to decline. It is not apparent that the importation of foreign liquor and wines increased in a corresponding ratio, and a fair presumption is that producers became alarmed at the prospect of low prices resulting from over-production.

The following table shows the gallons of distilled spirits manufactured and the total revenue collections on the same from 1871 to 1891:

YEAR.	GALLONS OF DISTILLED SPIR- ITS MANU- FACTURED.	TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.
1871	7,776,013	\$4,965,799 70
1872	7,209,347	4,461,849.31
1873	7,539,649	5,392,501.23
1874	8,016,082	4,930,769.41
1875	8,487,506	5,864,055.04
1876	6,450,456	6,734,432.45
1877	8,871,906	6,451,058.91
1878	10,262,155	6,380,414.01
1879	10,952,799	6,558,907.73
1880	10,808,212	7,341,329.24
1881	10,500,972	8,057,784.55
1882	8,170,018	7,987,552.62
1883	7,256,268	6,804,642.19
1884	7,248,125	6,739,756.88
1885	6,509,519	5,785,613.60
1886	6,856,526	6,462,791.30
1887	7,564,564	6,796,655.10
1888	7,332,914	5,822,136
1889	5,822,136	5,115,332.40
1890	10,742,712	9,406,171.90



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Probably one of the most exciting periods in the history of the trade was that of the investigation and punishment of the whiskey frauds in 1875, the recollection of which is still comparatively fresh in the popular memory. To secretary Bristow and solicitor Wilson, of the Treasury, as well as George W. Fishback and Myron W. Conroy, the former the proprietor, and the latter the commercial editor, of the *St. Louis Democrat*, is due high praise for the ability and thoroughness with which they laid bare one of the most gigantic schemes of fraud upon the government ever devised in either this or any other land. The investigation was commenced on March 3, 1875, and, in the face of herculean difficulties, everything was in readiness for a descent and seizure upon May 15. Work was begun at St. Louis, but it had not proceeded far before those in charge became convinced that a similar state of affairs existed at both Chicago and Milwaukee. Accordingly, a special agent of the department was dispatched to this city. Some idea of the difficulties encountered may be formed when it is said that the investigation had to be kept a profound secret from the officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the subordinate staff of which in the West was honeycombed with corruption.

On the evening of Friday, May 6, three parties left Washington, one destined for each of the three points named and on the following Monday raids were made. An inkling of the movement had reached the guilty parties, most of whom had, as they believed, fully prepared for it. But they had little conception of the extent and damning character of the evidence accumulated against them. Sixteen distilleries and a like number of rectifying establishments were seized the first day, yet it was not until Wednesday that those implicated realized the magnitude of the crusade, when arrests of those who had received the "crooked" spirits were made from Boston to Galveston and from Milwaukee to the Gulf.

The total of the property seized at the

three cities referred to reached the sum of \$3,350,000; 238 indictments were returned, of which eighty-six were against Federal officials, the remainder being against distillers, rectifiers, wholesale dealers and other private parties. Among the latter, it is humiliating to say, were not a few men whose names had been regarded as synonyms for probity. The episode, viewed from every possible standpoint, constitutes a grievous blot upon the trade and casts a dark shadow over the fair fame of the city.

The variation in the price of high wines from 1871 to 1885 amounted to about 15 cents per gallon, and between 1871 and 1882 to fully 25 cents. During the twenty years following the fire, the highest price varied from \$1.95 in 1871 to 91 cents in 1872, but averaging about \$1.12; and the lowest from \$1.15 in 1883 to 82 cents in 1872, averaging about \$1.07.

This fluctuation in prices detracted from the profits of the manufactured article, imparting to the market an unsteady tone. The result was the formation of various "pools," whose object was to curtail overproduction and put a stop to the financial evils which it brought with it. The pooling system, however, was not found to be as great a success as its originators had hoped, and in 1889 the American Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust was formed, which soon controlled nearly all the principal distilleries in the West. The headquarters of the trust were located at Peoria, and monthly meetings of an executive board were held. Most of the Chicago distilleries were among the first to enter the combination, among them being the Phoenix, the Empire, the Chicago and the United States companies. Two of the most extensive concerns, however, persistently refused to sell their plants to the trust. These were the Calumet distillery and that of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., the latter one of the largest in the West. But in 1891 sufficient inducements were held out to persuade them likewise to enter the fold.

This method of regulating business proved far more satisfactory to the distilling trade than any that had preceded it, but owing to adverse legislation it was determined, in 1891, to change somewhat the nature of the organization. The "trust" element was eliminated and a new corporation was formed under the name of the "Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company."

Owing to the fact that in 1878 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue undertook to collect valuable statistical information regarding the production and handling of spirits, it is possible to lay before the reader a far more exhaustive table for the period following that date. The following tabular statement affords a comparative view of the condition of the business during the years 1878 to 1891. The figures relate to the entire first Illinois district, but, as has been remarked, Chicago forms one of the chief centers of production.

The exportation of alcohol and liquors to foreign countries from the port of Chicago has not yet reached remarkably large proportions. Prior to 1876, very little was done in this direction. In that year the direct exportations to Europe amounted to 7,200 gallons, which was increased to 16,475 gallons in 1877, rose to 21,900 in 1878, and to 26,774 in 1879. From that time the record shows a falling off. The exportation in 1880 was reduced to 18,035 gallons, which fell to 6,569 gallons during the following year; in 1882 it was 6,090 gallons, and rose again in 1884 to more than 9,000 gallons.

Twenty-six barrels of liquor were registered at the custom house for exportation to Canada in 1885, the most of which was pure alcohol. In 1886, 300 barrels were shipped by lake to the dominion, representing a value of \$3,325. Three years later the exportation had risen to 32,269 gallons, the value being \$18,824.

The number of distilleries in the Chicago district was seven in 1878, eight in 1879, seven from 1880 to 1881, and six since that date. The largest number of gallons of

spirits rectified in any year since 1878 was in 1890, namely, 4,862,773, and the lowest in 1879, 3,312,756.

The following additional information has been received from the internal revenue collector's office in this city, namely:

BUSHELS OF GRAIN USED IN DISTILLERIES.

1886.....	1,503,481	1889.....	1,332,514
1887.....	1,756,547	1890.....	2,474,519
1888.....	1,756,639		

TAXABLE GALLONS WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORTATION.

1878.....	940,588	1885.....	174,183
1879.....	2,975,491	1886.....	106,181
1880.....	2,221,081	1887.....	24,874
1881.....	1,091,426	1888.....	None.
1882.....	338,179	1889.....	"
1883.....	76,290	1890.....	"
1884.....	303,213		

GALLONS OF SPIRITS DEPOSITED IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

1878...	7,295,602.64	1885.....	5,479,183.00
1879.....	11,022,793.63	1886.....	5,257,903.30
1880.....	10,385,024.16	1887.....	6,460,584.50
1881.....	10,580,650.94	1888.....	6,014,271.50
1882.....	8,110,019.40	1889.....	4,897,872.00
1883.....	7,317,684.24	1890.....	8,544,752.50
1884.....	6,760,333.88		

GALLONS OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES.

1878.....	7,264,311.45	1885.....	5,369,388.00
1879.....	10,882,377.90	1886.....	5,427,497.40
1880.....	10,514,288.24	1887.....	5,992,182.50
1881.....	10,284,337.78	1888.....	6,097,849.00
1882.....	8,147,710.28	1889.....	6,417,253.50
1883.....	7,521,893.39	1890.....	8,241,467.50
1884.....	6,757,132.56		

GALLONS OF SPIRITS IN THE HANDS OF WHOLESALE DEALERS AND RECTIFIERS.

1st day of Oct., 1887.....	622,490	proof gallons.
1st day of Oct., 1888.....	607,733	" "
1st day of Oct., 1889.....	869,710	" "
1st day of Oct., 1890.....	602,419	" "
1st day of Oct., 1891.....	607,342	" "

NO. OF WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS IN THIS DISTRICT.

1884 ..	153	1888 ..	179
1885 ..	177	1889 ..	198
1886 ..	186	1890 ..	201
1887 ..	190		

NO. OF RECTIFIERS IN THIS DISTRICT.

1878.....	54	1885.....	73
1879.....	61	1886.....	79
1880.....	59	1887.....	85
1881.....	70	1888.....	84
1882.....	75	1889.....	87
1883.....	74	1890.....	87
1884.....	70		

The number of gallons of distilled spirits produced in this district since 1885 is as follows:

1886.....	6,356,526	taxable gallons
1887.....	7,584,564	" "
1888.....	7,332,914	" "
1889.....	5,832,136	" "
1890.....	10,742,712	" "

tically completed a second line between Davenport and Des Moines. The total mileage of road operated by the company was thus increased to 1,381 miles.

The history of the succeeding two years presents no items of special interest. A steady reduction in freight rates and a general depression in business caused a reduction in earnings. The demand for the company's land still continued, the average price received per acre being \$9.63 in 1884 and \$10.91 in 1885, and the number of acres unsold, to which title was believed to be perfect, on March 31st of the latter year was only 18,652.

During 1885-6 the St. Joseph & Iowa railroad company—a Missouri corporation—began the construction of a line from Altamon, Mo., a station on the southwest division of the C., R. I. & P. railroad, to St. Joseph, Mo., 49 miles in length, with a branch from the latter point to Rushville, Mo., a station on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island, a distance of fourteen miles. Construction bonds for this route were issued by the C., R. I. & P. railroad company to the amount of \$960,000, bearing interest at five per cent. The proceeds of the sale of this issue were used in the building of the line and in obtaining stations and terminal facilities at St. Joseph. As security for the investment, the company received the entire issue of the six per cent. bonds of the St. Joseph & Iowa company (\$960,000) besides all the capital stock of the latter corporation. An advantageous traffic agreement between the two companies was made at the same time.

In 1887, the Rock Island company executed a lease (to date from January 1, 1887) of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge railroad, a line running between the points named in its title, 144 miles in length. The lease included the extension to Ruthven, Iowa, and all the property and equipment of the lessor. The rental price was on the basis of 30 per cent. of the annual gross earnings of the leased line, the C. R. I. & P. company guaranteeing that the same should amount to a sum

sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge company, which amounted to nearly \$105,000. The line thus leased traversed a rich agricultural district, and the directory was satisfied that the contract would prove a valuable one.

During the fiscal year ending April 1, 1888, the company acquired virtual ownership of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, a line of considerable length and great importance. The company named was incorporated under the law of Kansas on March 17, 1886, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, which was increased to \$30,000,000 within a year. The entire issue of bonds, together with all the stock, was pledged to the C., R. I. & P. company as security for advances made, which amounted, on March 31, 1888, to \$21,185,734.79, the outlay including the expenditure of \$816,423.68 for terminal facilities at Kansas City, Mo. At the time when the Rock Island company assumed control of the road, 1,630 of the 1,840 miles of the proposed line had been completed, and the sum of \$2,750,000 had been actually expended by the way of equipment. The value of the feeder to the Rock Island line could hardly be over-estimated. The road is not only one of considerable length, but it also traverses a district which is destined to prove, at no distant date, one of the chief grain-producing centres of the country.

On May 1, 1888, an agreement was entered into between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Selma & Southwestern, the Omaha & Republican Valley and the Chicago, Kansas & Missouri companies granting to the Rock Island company the use of tracks and bridge across the Mississippi river at Omaha, Neb., a distance of seven miles, and from Lincoln to Beatrice, Neb., a distance of 40 miles. During the same year a line of road was constructed between South Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., a distance of about 55 miles. By the lease and the construction of the new line, the

distance between Chicago and Denver over this route was reduced some 25 miles, the result being a proportionate reduction in time and cost of operation on all through business between Colorado points and the Pacific coast.

By the purchase, January 1, 1889, of the property of the Kansas City & Topeka railway company, the R. I. & P. company came into possession of additional terminal facilities at Kansas City, consisting of right of way in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., together with valuable real estate, also 4.4 miles main and second track, 5.7 miles side track, an iron bridge 561 feet in length over the Kansas river, freight houses in Kansas City, Mo., and Armourdale and an eight-stall engine house, beside other buildings.

The following statement shows the total number of miles operated by the company on

April 1, 1891, together with the location of the lines in the various States which it traverses.

236.18 miles in Illinois.			
1,065.58	"	"	Iowa.
286.30	"	"	Missouri.
1,125.85	"	"	Kansas.
196.05	"	"	Nebraska.
376.36	"	"	Colorado.
122.19	"	"	Indian Territory.
3,408.56 miles.			
Add 195.70	"	"	second track.
" 9.05	"	"	third track.
" 583.51	"	"	side track.

Equal to 4,196.82 " single track,

On the same date the land commissioner reported 3,642 acres unsold, with sales for the year amounting to 3,011 acres, at an average price of \$10.96 1-2 per acre.

The financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad during the years 1872 to 1891, inclusive, were as follows.

YEAR *	GROSS EARNINGS.	OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.		NET EARNINGS.	FIXED CHARGES, SINKING FUND, INTEREST, RENTALS, ETC.	NET INCOME.	DIVIDENDS.	SURPLUS.
		AMOUNT.	PER CENT.					
1872	\$ 6,121,797 99	\$ 2,950,266 86	48.19	\$3,171,535 13	\$ 734,175 00	\$2,437,360 13	\$1,439,718	\$ 997,652 13
1873	6,657,050 67	3,517,783 49	54.80	3,139,267 18	746,670 00	1,392,597 18	1,519,144	872,653 18
1874	7,133,573 49	3,876,889 26	55.00	3,256,684 73	754,125 00	2,502,559 73	1,659,172	843,387 73
1875	7,309,613 34	3,856,329 61	52.12	3,543,283 75	755,000 00	2,788,283 75	1,678,384	1,109,899 73
1876	7,306,902 78	3,655,161 34	49.78	3,711,741 44	820,276 62	2,891,462 82	1,678,384	1,113,080 82
1877	6,917,656 62	3,533,194 08	51.07	3,384,462 54	855,000 00	2,529,462 54	2,097,980	431,482 54
1878	7,885,870 26	4,384,514 00	55.53	3,511,356 26	1,117,325 00	2,374,031 26	1,678,384	695,647 26
1879	9,409,833 41	5,079,872 49	53.99	4,329,960 92	1,133,580 00	3,196,380 92	1,997,080	1,199,300 92
1880	11,061,662 46	5,796,546 11	52.40	5,265,116 35	1,213,147 37	4,051,968 98	2,097,960	1,953,978 98
1881	11,936,917 64	6,630,155 16	55.45	5,326,762 48	1,271,826 96	4,054,935 52	2,727,387	1,327,538 52
1882	13,266,643 10	7,332,862 57	55.20	5,733,780 53	1,402,910 63	4,520,869 77	2,937,186	1,593,683 87
1883	12,189,902 81	7,109,816 58	58.33	5,080,086 43	1,401,958 14	3,678,128 29	2,947,186	740,942 29
1884	12,535,514 66	7,298,002 11	58.10	5,237,512 54	1,481,255 71	3,756,256 83	2,947,186	819,070 83
1885	12,206,911 05	7,160,324 48	58.65	5,046,586 57	1,592,215 34	3,454,371 23	2,937,186	517,185 23
1886	12,004,348 15	7,166,891 81	59.64	5,037,556 34	2,680,029 94	2,357,526 30	2,937,186	.....
1887	12,319,049 14	7,504,808 99	57.71	4,814,240 15	1,795,340 54	3,018,899 63	2,937,186	.....
1888	13,509,727 17	8,742,059 83	62.07	4,767,667 34	2,428,564 15	2,339,101 19	3,010,508	.....
1889	12,841,029 67	9,127,198 65	67.83	4,396,329 20	4,377,569 90	18,759 30	2,653,824	.....
1890	17,639,080 89	12,475,067 31	66.50	5,163,993 58	4,504,093 76	659,899 82	1,846,288	.....
1891	17,473,633 86	12,413,791 56	66.66	5,059,839 30	4,775,601 22	384,238 08	1,846,288	.....

*Year ending April 1st.

Ransom R. Cable has been the efficient and successful president of this great corporation since 1880, the other principal Chicago officers (1895) being: W. G. Purdy, second vice-president, treasurer and secretary; W. H. Truesdale, third vice-president and general manager; H. A. Parker, assistant to the president; J. F. Phillips, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary; W. I. Allen, assistant

general manager; W. M. Sage, traffic manager; C. Dunlap, general superintendent; S. C. Matthews, auditor; John Sebastian, general ticket and passenger agent; J. M. Johnson, general freight agent—lines east of the Missouri river; F. A. Marsh, purchasing agent; Robt. Mather, general attorney. The executive committee are: R. R. Cable, Benj. Brewster, H. R. Bishop, H. H. Porter and Marshall Field.

include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more during the census year, and, as far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS OF ALL INDUSTRIES UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

	1880	1890.
No. of industries reported.....	189	255
No. of establishments reported.....	3,519	9,959
Capital*.....	\$68,836,885	\$292,477,038
No. of hands employed.....	79,414	203,108
Amount of wages paid.....	\$34,653,462	\$119,146,357
Cost of material used.....	\$170,309,610	\$386,814,848
Miscellaneous expenses†.....		\$41,550,761
Value of product.....	\$249,022,948	\$632,184,140
Municipal data.....		
Population.....	503,185	1,069,850
Assessed valuation.....	\$117,970,035	\$218,932,562
Municipal debt‡.....	\$12,794,271	\$13,180,254

* The value of hired property is not included for 1890 because it was not reported in 1880.

† No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses."

‡ The amount stated represents the "net debt," or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

For the purpose of ready comparison,

Table 1 presents the statistics of 1880 and 1890 in the form of publication used in the reports for 1880. In comparing industrial statistics for 1880 and 1890 it should be borne in mind, as stated by the superintendent of census, that radical changes were made in 1890 as well in the form and scope of inquiry as in the method of presentation.

The totals given for 1890 in the preceding table are increased as follows by the inclusion of the industries omitted in the census reports of 1880.

TOTALS FOR INDUSTRIES OMITTED IN 1880, BUT INCLUDED IN 1890.

No. of establishments reported.....	971
Capital invested.....	\$7,575,365
Number of hands employed.....	9,792
Wages paid.....	\$5,267,683
Cost of materials used.....	\$6,107,645
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$324,567
Value of product at works.....	\$12,550,755

The following table, from advance sheets, shows the principal facts as they relate to twenty of the leading, selected industries.

ELEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, CITY OF CHICAGO, TOTAL FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	NO. ESTAB.	VALUE HIRED PROPERTY.	AMOUNT OF DIRECT INVESTMENTS.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE (†)	AVERAGE NO. EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.				COST OF MATERIAL USED, (†)	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
					OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS AND CLERKS.	WAGES.	ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES.	WAGES.		
Agricultural implements....	6	53,000	28,468,543	2,152,356	273	220,414	3,672	1,750,895	4,993,877	11,88,976
Carriages and wagons.....	116	739,250	3,719,845	2,8,876	172	202,972	2,006	1,256,892	1,480,419	3,931,036
Cars—steam railroad and repairing.....	7	177,700	9,088,030	190,294			5,878	3,839,496	8,589,147	14,517,719
Clothing—men's custom work.....	769	4,986,500	3,389,139	697,547	966	868,482	5,886	3,006,405	4,344,680	11,002,816
Clothing—men's factory product.....	186	6,82,300	12,742,325	2,710,770	567	606,296	15,049	5,668,185	17,560,884	32,517,226
Clothing—men's buttonholes.....	3	2,550	560	289	3	1,540	11	3,682	737	8,220
Clothing—women's dressmaking.....	686	1,400,700	897,602	164,990	738	396,282	1,731	609,523	1,897,828	3,574,164
Clothing—women's factory product.....	71	1,774,800	2,793,112	800,030	160	167,805	2,513	1,013,673	3,257,712	6,422,431
Foundry—machine shops.....	212	2,492,004	24,725,275	1,866,050			12,995	7,714,111	13,657,702	29,928,816
Furniture cabinet making—repairing and upholstery.....	101	289,750	760,526	66,273	127	91,397	5,5	254,431	601,014	1,182,085
Furniture—factory product.....	157	2,441,516	10,535,349	602,899			8,295	4,760,615	5,557,718	1,582,750
Leather—tanned and curried.....	21	233,000	4,530,250	139,858	58	82,484	1,681	961,218	5,144,914	7,395,371
Liquors distilled.....	3		2,290,100	5,984,900	17	42,730	141	87,687	952,916	8,030,863
Liquors, malt.....	14	7,550	16,200,563	2,533,047	183	374,814	1,868	1,067,990	3,415,306	10,223,718
Musical instruments and materials (not specified).....	14	212,000	175,895	2,268	17	12,048	188	102,624	75,493	239,960
Musical instruments—organs and materials.....		336,700	2,784,200	108,411	41	40,492	1,217	652,842	974,558	2,425,950
Musical instruments—pianos and materials.....	8	131,600	333,900	77,944	17	19,616	442	229,476	352,222	755,450
Saddlery and harness.....	163	663,500	1,193,543	90,186	207	166,316	673	354,129	676,851	1,486,256
Soap and candles.....	16	50,130	4,512,545	632,309	134	156,051	940	426,077	7,237,609	9,487,542
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	371	910,500	1,729,234	438,324	589	301,651	2,162	1,103,432	1,806,888	4,167,419
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	8	268,500	685,995	587,532	43	62,158	421	153,766	500,841	1,436,272

(*) Includes, taxes, insurance, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, amount paid to contractors, rent paid for tenancy, amount paid for interest on cash used in the business, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.

(†) Includes, fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies.

CHAPTER X.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY JOHN MOSES.

NATIONAL and international expositions have, in every instance, proved potent factors in the encouragement of trade and manufacture, in the extension of knowledge and—indirectly—in the promotion of civilization. The achievements of brain and brawn there exhibited at once stimulate and foster progress in science, art, mechanical inventions and commerce. Comparison suggests improvement, and competition promotes advancement; and the results of years of study and painstaking effort are comprehended at a glance. For centuries the secrets of manufacture were guarded with jealous care, and emissaries were privately dispatched into neighboring States to discover, if possible, methods which were carefully concealed. But with the enlargement of intercourse came an expansion of views. With the breaking down of the barriers of intolerance came a new and healthier rivalry, experience teaching that even selfish interests were best advanced by a freer interchange of knowledge.

The first nation to move in organizing industrial expositions was the English, through the London Society of Arts, in 1791. Prizes were offered for agricultural and other machinery and inventions, which were to be exhibited in the rooms of the society, and the competition confined to the citizens of Great Britain. This was the commencement of national expositions, out of which have grown all the so-called "World's

Fairs" of a later period, down to the present time. It was more valuable and instructive as a precedent than as an exhibition, and the English public was slow in recognizing its advantages or in providing for and encouraging other expositions.

The French, however, seized upon the idea with avidity, and under the encouraging auspices of the great Napoleon, ably sustained by his minister, Talleyrand, an exhibition of manufactures was held in Paris in 1798, with, however, but 110 exhibitors. A more successful effort was made in 1801, which was followed by a third the following year; and between that time and 1849 no less than nine national expositions were held, at the latter of which there were 4,500 exhibitors. All of these fairs resulted in giving a wonderful impetus to manufactures and trade and in developing the industrial interests and energies of that nation.

In the meanwhile the example of France was followed by Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Ireland, in each of which countries successful fairs were inaugurated.

After two or three unsuccessful attempts, another exhibition was held in London in 1845, which attracted wide attention, and suggested the holding of a great international exposition in that city, to the support and encouragement of which the aid of Parliament was secured, and a royal commission

issued for the holding, of the great fair of 1851. The celebrated "Crystal Palace," which still stands, an ornament to the city, was constructed for the purpose. It was 1,851 feet long, 408 feet wide, with a projection on the north side of 936 feet. 5,048 visitors witnessed the opening ceremonies. The number of exhibitors was 13,937, of whom a little over one half were from Great Britain and Ireland. The price of admission was one shilling, raised to two shillings and sixpence for Fridays and five shillings on Saturdays. The entire amount realized from admissions was equivalent to \$1,780,000. The receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$1,000,000. The fair was kept open from May 1st to October 11th and was a great success, both in its influence and results.

An unsuccessful attempt to hold a similar fair in this country was made at New York in 1853, under the name of "The Association for the Exhibiting of the Industries of all Nations," with a capital of \$200,000. It was not aided by the State or Nation, and could boast of but 4,100 exhibitors. The cost of the buildings was \$640,000; the receipts \$340,050, and it was generally regarded as a failure.

Then came the "Universal Exposition," held at Paris in 1855, from May 17th to November 15th, which was a great success, both in the number of exhibitors (23,954) and visitors (5,162,230). The receipts, however, only amounted to \$644,150, not sufficient to cover half of the expenses; but this loss was more than made up by the great stimulus to trade which it afforded.

In 1862, the second International Exhibition was held in London, May 1st to November 1st. The number of exhibitors was 28,653, and the total cost of the buildings \$1,600,000, while other expenses swelled the outlay to \$2,300,000. The number of visitors was about 6,225,000, and receipts from all sources about \$2,900,000.

The enterprising French, not to be outdone by their great rivals in manufactures,

arranged for another exposition to be held in Paris in 1867, the principal buildings for which covered thirty-seven acres, the largest being 1,550 by 1,250 feet and 250 feet in height. The number of exhibitors was 50,200 and of visitors 10,200,000. The receipts reached \$2,103,000, but were not sufficient to cover the outlay. The fair remained open from April 1st to November 3d. Then came the International Exposition at Vienna, in 1873, the principal building of which covered forty acres. The number of exhibitors reached 70,000, of whom 654 were from the United States. The cost of the exposition was \$7,800,000, and there was a large deficit in the receipts. The main building was subsequently converted into a national museum.

The people of the United States were represented by visitors and exhibitors in all these great fairs, but not to such an extent as to make any considerable impression or convey much idea of the wealth and progress of the nation. Upon the approach of 1876, the centennial year of American independence, therefore, it was determined to make a national effort to organize such an exhibition as would do justice to the growth, ingenuity and enterprise of the American people. Congress passed a bill creating a Board of Finance, made appropriations in behalf of the exhibition and gave it official recognition. The city of Philadelphia subscribed \$1,500,000 and the State of Pennsylvania a similar amount, while many of the States made liberal appropriations to aid in their exhibits. Two hundred and forty acres at Fairmount Park were enclosed, in which the buildings, over 160 in all, were erected. The main one of them, 1880 by 464 feet, covered 870,464 square feet. The total number of exhibitors was about 31,000, of whom 8,175 were from this country, while the others represented over thirty nations of the world. The fair opened May 10th and closed November 10th, during which time 8,004,274 visitors were received, who paid fees for admission, and

1,900,000 free. The largest attendance on any one day was 274,919, and the daily average attendance, paid and free, 62,333.

This was undoubtedly the greatest international exposition held up to that time.

Republican France, to show the world that her people had lost nothing by the overthrow of monarchy, organized an "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industries of all Nations" in 1878, and the result was a vindication of the continued progress of that nation.

The buildings covered 100 acres, and the exhibitors numbered 40,366, of whom 1,229 were from the United States. The total number of visitors was 16,032,725, of whom 75,000 were from this country; and the daily average attendance was 82,650. The total receipts from admissions were equivalent to \$2,531,650. The largest attendance any one day (June 10th) was 200,600. It was open from May 1st to October 10th.

International expositions were held in Sydney in 1879-80, and in Melbourne in 1880, which attracted very considerable attention on account of their locality and the enterprise of that remote people.

France, which has always been in the lead in this respect, held another exposition at

Paris in 1889, this time in commemoration of the French revolution.

The space occupied on the *Champ de Mars* was 173 acres, and the largest building, the Machinery Palace, was 1,378 feet in length by 406 in width and 166 in height, and cost \$1,500,000. Among the conspicuous sights was the Eifel tower, which was 984 feet high. The number of exhibitors was 55,100, of whom 1,750 were from the United States. The receipts, in round numbers, were \$10,000,000, and the expenditures \$8,300,000, leaving a profit of 1,700,000, the best showing in immediate financial results ever made by a World's Fair. Besides this, it was estimated that the city of Paris must have gained in trade from the large influx of visitors over \$1,000,000.

The origin of the grand conception of holding an international world's fair in the United States upon the quarto-centennial anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, is somewhat difficult of determination, but the first to connect Chicago with such a proposition was Dr. A.W. Harlan, of that city, who, in a communication over his own signature to the *Chicago Times*, of February 16, 1882, used these words:

"I wish to suggest the holding of an international exhibition in Chicago in 1892, which will be the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus." He went on to say that Chicago would by that time contain a million of inhabitants, and that the occasion ought to be used to show the people of the old world what their children of the new had been doing.

The next in chronological order to call attention to the project was the *Inter Ocean*, in an editorial in its issue of May 16, 1883, under the headline of "Why not?" in which the holding of such an exposition was strongly advocated, and the claims of Chicago as the proper location to hold it particularly set forth.

No steps, however, were taken to further this view until the subject was taken up by the *Chicago Inter-State Exposition* on November 14, 1885, when the following resolution, suggested by George Mason, was introduced by Edwin Lee Brown:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that a great World's Fair should be held in Chicago in the year 1892, the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America."

This resolution, by instructions from the executive committee, was laid before the Commercial Club for its approval by John P. Reynolds, secretary, but no immediate action was taken.

In the meantime the project thus emanating from Chicago was taken up by others, and through the efforts of Alexander D. Anderson, of Washington, a board was or-

ganized to hold a fair and naval review at the Nation's capitol. The matter was brought before Congress on motion of Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and a favorable report was secured from a committee.

Agitation of the subject awakened renewed interest, and on May 1, 1888, Judge Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, brought it before the Iroquois Club, which endorsed the proposition to hold the fair, and recommended a conference between the different clubs of the city, which resulted in appointing the following committees, viz.: .

Union League: Franklin H. Head, John DeKoven, Charles L. Hutchinson.

Commercial: J. J. Glessner, M. A. Ryerson, Charles L. Hutchinson.

University: James S. Norton, W. E. Furness, H. W. Jackson.

Illinois: J. H. Bradley, W. J. Pope, A. McLeish.

Kenwood: R. M. Bashford, R. W. Bridge, R. S. Thompson.

Standard: E. Frankenhal, B. J. Wertheimer, Edward Rose.

Iroquois: H. M. Shepard, S. S. Gregory, R. J. Smith.

Press: J. W. Scott.

In June, 1888, the subject, which had by this time attracted so much attention, was brought before Congress by Representative Belmont, of New York, upon whose bill, authorizing the holding of a Columbian Exposition at Washington in 1892, a favorable report was made. This fact stirred the home committees into active effort. At their suggestion the co-operation of the Board of Trade and other leading organizations was invited, and the mayor, DeWitt C. Cregier, was requested to lay the matter before the city council, which he did on July 22d. That body resolved that the mayor appoint a committee of one hundred citizens to take the necessary preliminary steps toward securing the location of the World's Fair in Chicago.

The committee, enlarged to 256, and com-

posed of representative citizens, was appointed on the following Monday.

Work now began in earnest. A meeting of the committee was called to convene August 1st. It was then discovered that many leading citizens had no faith in the success of the movement. Those present at this meeting, the first to act with systematic determination, were as follows:

George E. Adams, Abner Taylor, E. P. Tobey, H. C. Corbin, A. F. Seeberger, D. H. Glenn, John T. Lester, H. H. Kohlsaat, Potter Palmer, James W. Scott, E. F. Cragin, E. S. Dreyer, Gen. Joseph Stockton, J. Lynch, Jr., Gen. R. J. Smith, J. McGregor Adams, Frank Parmelee, Emil Dreier, R. T. Crane, B. Roesing, S. H. Kerfoot, V. F. Lawson, E. Donnersberger, I. K. Boyesen, J. T. Rawleigh, John O'Neill, H. W. Jackson, Gen. J. C. McNulta, L. A. Marshall, Louis Wahl, Judge O. H. Horton, Charles Henrotin, J. F. Aldrich, Gen. W. E. Strong, E. F. Cullerton, W. M. Wilson, Warren Leland, T. B. Blackstone, Adolph Moses, E. M. Phelps, John H. Clark, R. Lindblom, Andrew Cummings, H. A. Hohn, E. T. Jeffrey, C. Studebaker, James Walsh, J. B. Drake, J. M. Campbell, Van H. Higgins, John Newell, J. Irving Pearce, A. C. Bartlett, C. Dennehy, Adolph Kraus, H. A. Hurlbut, J. V. Mateika, Frank Lawler, H. A. Wheeler, W. Q. Gresham, Charles Fitz Simons, George Birkhoff, P. Kiobassa, H. D. Colvin, W. K. Sullivan, Wm. Penn Nixon, C. B. Evans, W. E. English, Rensselaer Stone, H. M. Kinsley, Addison Ballard, P. O. Stensland, J. Spaulding, W. C. Seipp, Washington Hesing, W. G. Ewing, Eugene Cary, M. L. Crawford, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, R. M. Hooley, Gen. Herman Lieb, S. Corning Judd, W. W. Kimball, C. Kern, D. Corkery, I. P. Rumsey, J. M. Clark, R. Vierling, J. C. McMullen, J. Buehler.

Favorable speeches were made and strong resolutions adopted, and the following executive committee appointed:

Mayor Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, V. F. Lawson, C. H. Schwab, Rollin A. Keyes,

T. B. Bryan, Marvin Hughitt, Andrew McNally, James W. Scott, Gen. J. B. Carson, Lambert Tree, R. A. Waller, J. McGregor Adams, Senator C. B. Farwell, Wm. Penn Nixon, Lyman J. Gage, E. T. Jeffrey, E. F. Cullerton, H. N. Higinbotham, John O'Neill, Arthur Dixon, W. C. Seipp, Jesse Spaulding, W. D. Kerfoot, C. L. Hutchinson, S. W. Allerton, G. M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, E. F. Cragin, J. Irving Pearce, Robert Lindblom, S. S. Gregory, John McGillen, R. W. Patterson, W. J. Onahan.

Upon this committee devolved the brunt of the preliminary labor which resulted in securing the World's Columbian Exposition for Chicago.

Headquarters were selected in the Adams Express building (185 Dearborn street), and E. F. Cragin was placed in charge of the work. Various standing committees were appointed, relating to congressional and local action, and it was resolved to incorporate "The World's Exposition Company," with a capital of \$5,000,000, with shares at \$10 each. Mr. Cragin, secretary, on August 14th, 1889, paid \$3.00 for the license, and thus became the first creditor of the great fair.

The promises in aid of subscriptions of stock were encouraging at first, but as the time drew nigh when it was necessary to compare figures it was found that not naif the desired sum of \$5,000,000 had been taken. The task of raising the full amount now seemed rather hopeless, but a well-directed, systematic and persistent effort on the part of the sub-committee, composed of Otto Young, D. K. Hill and H. H. Kohl-saat, was entirely successful, so that, at the critical point when it became essential, the committee was enabled to telegraph to the representatives of the association at Washington that the \$5,000,000 of stock was fully guaranteed.

In the meantime other cities, especially New York, who were anxious to secure the location of the fair, were actively at work in their own behalf. On the part of Chicago

the somewhat familiar and easy task of "booming" that city was carried on with pen and voice. Representatives were sent to other States and cities, and circulars, bristling with facts, showing the superiority of Chicago over every other city, were scattered broadcast over the land.

Among those who distinguished themselves by indefatigable and successful exertions at this time in the way of visiting and canvassing may be mentioned: Carter H. Harrison, Robert A. Walker, J. W. Ela, George M. Pullman, Patrick Kelley, E. J. Martin, F. R. Southmayd, J. F. Woodruff, Richard Waterman, John B. Payne, Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, Lt.-Gov. L. B. Ray, W. A. S. Graham, Gen. John C. Black, J. B. Carron, J. M. Clark, C. T. Yerkes, W. C. Goudy, and F. W. Peck.

As the time approached for the meeting of Congress, on the first Monday of December (1889), preparations were made to send forward a strong delegation to represent the claims of Chicago. E. J. Cragin, the secretary, had been sent on in advance to prepare the way and make necessary arrangements, and on November 27th the advance guard, composed of Edwin Walker, A. E. Stevenson and E. S. Taylor, who were soon after joined by Messrs. G. M. Pullman, N. B. Ream, S. W. Allerton, Warren Leland and L. G. Thoman, proceeded to Washington. Early in December these were followed by Mayor Cregier, J. S. Runnells, John C. Black, Victor F. Lawson, T. C. MacMillan, J. C. Dore, J. B. Carson, Addison Ballard, Solomon Thatcher, Jr., W. C. Newberry, T. B. Bryan, F. S. Winston, E. T. Jeffrey, Lyman J. Gage and W. K. Ackerman.

President Harrison called favorable attention to the proposed World's Fair in his message delivered December 3d. On December 5th senator Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the holding of the fair at Washington. On December 19th, senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for the holding of the "World's Columbian Exposition of the



Geo. R. Davis -

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Arts and Industries, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America," leaving the location to be fixed by Congress. A similar bill was introduced by congressman Geo. E. Adams, from Chicago, the same day in the House.

Senator Cullom's bill was referred to a special committee, consisting of the following senators: Hiscock, Sherman, Harvey, Wilson, Stanford, Eustis, Farwell, Kenna and Gray.

The committee met on January 11, 1890, before whom the cities competing for the location appeared to set forth their respective claims. The speech for New York was made by Chauncey M. Depew, and those for Chicago by Mayor Cregier, T. B. Bryan and E. T. Jeffrey, the latter of whom illustrated and enforced his argument by exhibiting a map of the city.

The contest in the House of Representatives was exceedingly spirited, and the opponents of Chicago, having combined, secured the committee appointed to take charge of all World's Fair matters. Before this branch of Congress Col. George R. Davis, an ex-member, had been designated to manage the contest in behalf of Chicago.

The vote was not reached in the house until February 24th, a special delegation of one hundred, headed by the late Carter H. Harrison, having been sent on from Chicago to assist in the final struggle. Eight ballots were taken, during the most intense excitement, the first of which, showing that Chicago was in the lead, being as follows: Chicago, 115; New York, 70; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 58; Cumberland Gap, 1. The following table gives the balloting at length:

BALLOTS.	CHICAGO.	NEW YORK.	ST. LOUIS.	WASHINGTON.
1.....	115	70	61	58
2.....	121	83	59	46
3.....	127	92	53	34
4.....	134	95	48	25
5.....	140	110	38	24
6.....	149	116	35	19
7.....	155	12	27	17
8.....	157	107	25	18

On the eighth and last ballot 154 votes being necessary to a choice, when the number 157 for Chicago was announced, amid breathless excitement, and it was seen that the great city by the lake had secured the requisite number and the coveted prize, generous applause broke out from all parts of the House and in the galleries.

This, however, was but the commencement of success and there was much work to be done before the bill finally became a law. Questions were raised regarding the validity and value of the subscriptions of stock, and as to whether or not Chicago would be able to raise the additional \$5,000,000 required. Other questions arose also, relating to the management and control of the fair, but the House committee, having become satisfied as to mooted points, upon consultation and agreement, Representative Chandler on March 19, 1890, introduced the bill, which, with some amendments, finally passed Congress—the Lower House, March 26th, by a vote of 202 to 49 and the Senate on April 11th. Being sent back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, the bill finally became a law April 25, 1890.

The main provisions of the act are as follows:

That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each State and Territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the President eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the governors of the several

States and Territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for their original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, thereof and request such nominations to be made.

That said commissioners shall meet in Chicago for organization.

SEC. 5. Provides for the acceptance by the commission of a site for the Exposition, which must be deemed adequate, and the commission satisfied that the Illinois corporation known as the World's Exposition of 1892 has secured \$5,000,000, of bona-fide stock and has provided an additional \$5,000,000.

SEC. 6. That said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits determine the plan and scope of the Exposition and shall appoint all judges and examiners, besides appointing a board of lady managers and prescribe their duties.

SEC. 7. Provides for the establishment of rules and regulations by the local corporation subject to the modifications of the commission.

SEC. 8. Provides for a naval review in the New York harbor in April, 1893.

SEC. 9. Directs the commission to provide for the dedication of the exposition buildings October 12th, 1892, and for its opening to the public May 1st, 1893.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation, known as "The World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the Government and people invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11. Provides that foreign articles be admitted free of duties and fixes regulation, in regard thereto.

SEC. 12. Appropriates \$20,000 for expenses of admission of foreign goods.

SEC. 13. Provides for the reports of the commission to the president.

SEC. 14. Terminates the existence of the commission not later than January 1st, 1898.

SEC. 15. Provides that the United States shall not be liable for the acts or doings of the local corporations.

SEC. 16-17. Provide for the government exhibition and the erection of suitable buildings, and appropriates \$100,000.

SEC. 18. Appropriates \$200,000 for the expenses of the government exhibit,

SEC. 19, 20, 21 and 22. Provide for the compensation of the commissioners, \$6.00 a day and transportation—the United States not to be liable for any debt or claim created by the commission, but this provision was not to interfere with the law of contracts of the States.

In the meantime, after the law passed the House, and its passage in the Senate became reasonably certain, a meeting of the stockholders of the "World's Exposition of 1892" was called for April 4th, to elect forty-five directors, which resulted in the choice of the following stockholders:

Owen F. Aldis, Samuel W. Allerton, William T. Baker, William Borner, Thomas B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Mark L. Crawford, William H. Colvin, De Witt C. Cregler, George R. Davis, James W. Ellsworth, John V. Farwell, Jr., Lyman J. Gage, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Edward T. Jeffrey, Elbridge G. Keith, Rollin A. Keyes, Marshall M. Kirkman, Herman H. Kohlsaat, Edward F. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, Cyrus H. McCormick, Andrew McNally, Joseph Medill, Adolph Nathan, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Potter Palmer, James C. Peasley, Ferd W. Peck, Erskine M. Phelps, Eugene S. Pike, Martin A. Ryerson, Charles H. Schwab, Anthony F. Seeberger, William E. Strong, Charles H. Wacker, Robert A. Waller, Edwin Walker, John R. Walsh, Charles C. Wheeler, Frederick S. Winston, Charles T. Yerkes, Otto Young.

The board organized by the election of the following officers: President, Lyman J. Gage; first vice-president, Thomas B. Bryan; second vice-president, Potter Palmer; secretary, Benjamin Butterworth; treasurer, Anthony F. Seeberger; auditor, Wm. K. Ackerman.

The salaries fixed for these officers were: President, \$6,000; first vice president, \$12,000; treasurer, auditor and secretary, \$5,000 each.

The consent of the city council having been obtained to subscribe \$5,000,000 to the stock of the company by the city of Chicago and to issue bonds therefor, which would require legislative action to authorize, at the request of the board of directors, Governor Fifer issued his call for a special session of the general assembly, to convene July 23d.

In the meantime, on May 27th, President Harrison named the members of the National Commission, who were divided equally between the two leading parties of the country, and were as follows:

National
Commission.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Dimensions. 262 feet square: height of dome, 277½ feet; floor area, 4.2 acres. Cost, \$550,000.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING:

Size, 415 by 345 feet. Floor area, 6 acres. Height of dome, 236 feet. Cost, \$400,000.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING FROM MACHINERY HALL.
 Size, 1687 by 787 feet. Covers 32 acres. 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor. Cost, \$1,700,000
 Largest building in the world. Three times larger than St. Peter's at Rome
 Highest point of roof, 237.6 feet.



MACHINERY HALL.
 Size, 846 by 492 feet. Floor area, 17½ acres. Annex, 550 by 490 feet. Floor area of Annex, 6 acres.
 Cost, \$1,200,000.

COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

<i>Commissioners.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
Gaston W. Allen, New York.	Augustus G. Bullock, Mass.
Thomas W. Palmer, Mich.	Richard C. Kerens, Mo.
Peter A. B. Widener, Penn.	William Lindsay, Ky.
Henry Exall, Texas.	Mark L. McDonald, Cal.
H. Ingalls, Me.	James Oliver, Ind.
R. W. Furnas, Neb.	L. Fitzgerald, New York.
J. W. Chalfant, Penn.	P. J. Walsh, Ga.
H. L. King, Texas.	T. Burke, Wash.

COMMISSIONERS FROM STATES AND TERRITORIES.

<i>Commissioners.</i>	<i>Alternates.</i>
Oscar R. Hundley, F. G. Bromberg,	ALABAMA. W. S. Hull, G. L. Werth.
John D. Adams, Lafayette Gregg,	ARKANSAS. J. T. W. Tillar, Thomas Leslie.
Michel H. De Young, William Forsyth,	CALIFORNIA. George Hazleton, Russ D. Stephens.
Fred J. V. Skiff, Roswell E. Goodell,	COLORADO. O. C. French, H. B. Gillespie.
Leverett Brainard, Thomas M. Waller,	CONNECTICUT. Chas. F. Brooker, Chas. R. Baldwin.
Willard Hall Porter, George B. Massey,	DELAWARE. Chas. F. Richards, William Saulsbury.
Richard Turnbull, Joseph Hirst,	FLORIDA. Jesse T. Bernard, Dudley W. Adams.
Charleston H. Way, Lafayette McLaws,	GEORGIA. John W. Clark, James Longstreet.
Adlai T. Ewing, Charles H. Deere,	ILLINOIS. Lafayette Funk, DeWitt Smith.
Elijah B. Martindale, Thomas E. Garvin,	INDIANA. Charles M. Trevis, William E. McLean.
Prof. William F. King, W. I. Buchanan,	IOWA. Joseph Eiboeck, John Hayes.
Rees R. Price, Chas. K. Holtiday, Jr.	KANSAS. Frank W. Lanyon, J. F. Thompson.
John Bennett, James A. McKenzie,	KENTUCKY. John Morris, David N. Comigore.
Davidson B. Penn, Thomas J. Woodward,	LOUISIANA. Alphonse LeDuc, P. J. McMahon.
A. R. Bixby, William G. Davis,	MAINE. J. A. Boardman, C. S. Edwards.
James Hodges, Lloyd Lowndes,	MARYLAND. George M. Upshur, Daniel E. Conklin.
Francis W. Breed, Thomas E. Proctor,	MASSACHUSETTS. George P. Land, Albert C. Houghton.
M. H. Lane, Charles H. Richmond,	MICHIGAN. George H. Barbour, Ernest B. Fisher.
Prof. O. V. Tousley, M. B. Harrison,	MINNESOTA. Thomas C. Kurtz, T. L. Hunt.
Robert L. Saunders, Joseph M. Bynum,	MISSISSIPPI. Joseph H. Brinker, Fred W. Collins.
Charles H. Jones, Thomas B. Bullene,	MISSOURI. O. H. Picher, R. L. McDonald.
L. H. Hershfield, A. H. Mitchell,	MONTANA. Benjamin F. White, T. E. Collins.
Albert G. Scott, Euclid Martin,	NEBRASKA. John Lauterbach, William L. May.
John W. Haines, George Russell,	NEVADA. Enoch Strother, Richard Ryland.
Charles D. McDuffie, Walter Aiken,	NEW HAMPSHIRE. Frank E. Kaley, George Van Dyke.
Thomas Smith, William J. Sewell,	NEW JERSEY. Edwin A. Stevens, Fred S. Fisher.

John Boyd Thacher, Chauncey M. Depew,	NEW YORK. James Roosevelt, James H. Breslin.
A. B. Andrews, Thomas B. Keogh,	NORTH CAROLINA. Elias Carr, G. A. Bingham.
H. P. Rucker, Martin Ryan,	NORTH DAKOTA. Charles H. Stanley, Peter Cameron.
William Ritchie, Harvey P. Platt,	OHIO. Lucius C. Cron, Adolph Pluemer.
Henry Klippel, M. Wilkins,	OREGON. J. L. Morrow, W. T. Wright.
William McClellan, Joan W. Woodside,	PENNSYLVANIA. John K. Hallock, H. Bruce Ricketts.
Lyman B. Goff, Gardner C. Sims,	RHODE ISLAND. Jeffrey Hazard, Lorillard Spencer.
A. P. Butler, John R. Cochran,	SOUTH CAROLINA. E. L. Roche, J. W. Tindall.
William McIntyre, M. H. Day,	SOUTH DAKOTA. L. S. Bullard, S. A. Ramsey.
Louis T. Baxter, Thomas L. Williams,	TENNESSEE. Rush Strong, A. B. Hurt.
John T. Dickinson, Archelaus M. Cochran,	TEXAS. H. B. Andrews, Lock McDaniel.
Henry H. McIntyre, Bradley B. Smalley,	VERMONT. Aldace F. Walker, Hiram Atkins.
John T. Harris, Virginus D. Groner,	VIRGINIA. Alexander McDonald, Charles A. Heermans.
Charles B. Hopkins, Henry Drum,	WASHINGTON. Clarence B. Bagley, William Bigham.
J. W. St. Clair, J. D. Butt,	WEST VIRGINIA. M. J. Finley, Wellington Vrooman.
Phillip Allen, Jr., John L. Mitchell,	WISCONSIN. Gustavus E. Gordon, Myron Reed.
Asabel C. Beckwith, Henry G. Hay,	WYOMING. John McCormick, Asa S. Mercer.
George F. Coats, William T. Zeckendorf,	ARIZONA. W. L. Van Horn, Herbert H. Logan.
George A. Manning, John E. Stearns,	IDAHO. A. J. Crook, John M. Burke.
Richard M. White, Thomas C. Gutierrez,	NEW MEXICO. Louis C. Tetard, Charles B. Eddy.
John D. Miles, Othniel E.eson,	OKLAHOMA. John Wallace, Joseph W. McNeil.
Patrick H. Lannan, Frederick J. Kissel,	UTAH. William M. Ferry, Charles Crane.
Alex T. Britton, Albert A. Wilson,	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. D. Claggett, E. Kurtz Johnson.

The members of the commission met in Chicago, June 25th, and on the day following organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; vice-presidents, Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; M. H. DeYoung, of California, D. P. Penn, of Louisiana; Gorton W. Allen, of New York, and Alexander B. Allen, of North Carolina; secretary, John T. Dickinson, of Texas.

Subsequently, through an agreement with

the local board of directors, and on its nomination, George R. Davis was appointed to the position of Director-General at a salary of \$15,000.

The action of the legislature was favorable to the wishes of the board of directors and city fathers in every particular; the city's subscription for stock and the issue of bonds in aid thereof being duly approved and authorized. Permission was also granted for the use of the parks as a site.

The question of location was one surrounded with many difficulties and perplexities. Antagonisms, the clashing of personal interests and the speculative feeling were at fever heat. From July to October the debate proceeded, public sentiment veering at one time in one direction, and then again in another. The champions of a site upon the Lake Front, although nearly successful in June, were eventually out-numbered; and were compelled, though very reluctantly, to give way to the unquestionably superior advantages of the South Park and the Midway Plaisance, although they succeeded in having that location added as a "gateway," which idea was not finally abandoned until the following February (1891).

The site selected, nearly seven miles south of the city hall, all things considered, it is now generally conceded, was decidedly the best one in view, although at the time, the largest part of it was a swampy flat, containing low sand-ridges, upon which was a meagre growth of scrub oaks and other stunted trees. It had a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan, but was capable of the highest improvement, and by the time it was ready for use it was not only "beautiful for situation," but had been transformed into a splendid city by itself. Containing 666 acres, it is unquestionably the largest and finest location ever selected for an exhibition of the world's industries.

This important question having thus been happily disposed of, the work of arranging

and preparing the grounds for the buildings was entered upon in earnest. Frederick Law Olmsted and Henry S. Cadman were appointed consulting landscape architects; D. H. Burnham and John W. Root, consulting architects and A. Gottlieb consulting engineer.

In November the several departments of the exposition were designated and established, and a board of control appointed as follows: From the commission—President, T. W. Palmer and Messrs. McKenzie Massey, Lindsay, DeYoung, Waller, Martindale and St. Clair. From the directory—President Gage and Messrs. Baker, Bryan, Palmer, Peck, Jeffrey, Walker and Winston.

The necessary prerequisites having been complied with, President Harrison, in December, 1890, issued his proclamation declaring that the fair would be duly opened as follows:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for the adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum of not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section 10 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 23, 1890.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteen.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

At the meeting of the stockholders, April 4, 1891, a new board of directors was elected as follows:

R. A. Waller, Geo. Schneider, Geo. R. Davis, Lyman J. Gage, H. N. Higinbotham, H. H. Kohlssaat, F. W. Peck, E. G. Keith, E. P. Ripley, E. T. Jeffrey, Thomas B. Bryan.



ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Size, 700 by 345 feet. Floor area, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Cost, \$410,000.



FISHERIES BUILDING.

Size, 365 by 165 feet. Floor area, 3 acres. Cost, \$225,000.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.
Size, 700 by 350 feet. Floor area, 8½ acres. Cost, \$265,000.



PALACE OF FINE ARTS.
Size, 500 by 320 feet, with two annexes, each 200 by 120 feet. Floor area, 5 acres. Fireproof.
Cost, \$670,000.

Chas. L. Hutchinson, Potter Palmer, Otto Young, James W. Scott, M. A. Ryerson, Edwin Walker, F. S. Winston, G. W. Saul, Geo. B. Harris, W. T. Baker, E. B. Butler, R. C. Clowry, Adolph Nathan, E. M. Phelps, C. H. Schwab, A. M. Rothschild, Egbert Jamieson, J. H. Kingwill, A. H. Revell, C. T. Yerkes, W. J. Chalmers, I. N. Camp, W. D. Kerfoot, J. P. Ketchum, Milton W. Kirk, T. J. Lefens, E. F. Lawrence, J. J. P. Odell, B. E. Sunny, C. H. Wacker, J. C. Wellington, C. K. G. Billings, Hempstead Washburne.

As may be seen, just one-half of the old members were re-elected. At the meeting of the new board, April 24th, William T. Baker was chosen president, *vice* L. J. Gage, who declined to serve, H. O. Edmonds was elected secretary; the other former officers being re-elected. At the annual meeting of the stockholders April 2, 1892, the same board was re-elected with the exception of the following new members, viz.: G. H. Wheeler, E. S. Pike, Charles Henrotin, G. P. Englehard, Arthur Dixon, Washington Porter, C. H. Chappell and Benjamin Butworth. Mr. Baker was again chosen president and Ferdinand W. Peck vice-president, while Messrs. Seeberger and Ackerman were also re-elected, treasurer and auditor, respectively. Mr. Baker having resigned the presidency August 18, 1892, Harlow N. Higinbotham was chosen his successor.

The question of conflicting jurisdiction and the right of control between the National commission and the local board of directors, which provoked considerable friction and clashing, was finally settled by the appointment of a council of administration composed of an equal number of members of the commission and the local board, which was empowered to decide all questions as they arose, and which was constituted as follows: H. N. Higinbotham, chairman, and director C. H. Schwab and commissioners G. V. Massey and J. W. St. Clair.

The day fixed by law for the dedication of the buildings of the Exposition was postponed to accommodate the change of the calendar, from Oct. 12th to Oct. 21st. The progress made in completing the structures and in preparing the grounds, considering the immensity of the undertaking, was, indeed, extraordinary.

In view of the great occasion the city was arrayed in a gala dress of bunting and flags

exceeding all former attempts at decoration. The prevailing colors were terra cotta and maroon, a combination with red, white and blue, which excited the admiring gaze of the joyous throngs passing along the crowded street. The pageant included not only the military, in their gay and flashing attire, but also civic and benevolent societies, school children, and many governors of States and other distinguished guests.

October 21st (Friday) was a clear and beautiful autumn day, as if even the elements had resolved to favor the ceremonies of dedication. These were inaugurated by a grand procession, formed in front of the Auditorium, which started on its march at 10 o'clock and was composed as follows:

General Miles and his aides.
Vice-President Morton's escort of three batteries of light artillery, and eight troops of cavalry, all federal soldiers.
Four carriages, with high officials of the Fair, including the Director-General.
Two carriages, with the Vice-President of the United States, Presidents Higinbotham and Palmer, and other officials.
Carriages with the cabinet officers.
Fifteen carriages with the diplomatic corps in full regalia.
Carriages with the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Carriage with Ex-President Hayes, Senator John Sherman and Lyman J. Gage.
Twelve carriages with senators of the United States.
Forty carriages with representatives in Congress.
Carriages with General Schofield and other officers.
Governors in the following order, each accompanied by staff officers in gold lace and epaulettes:
New York—Gov. Roswell P. Flower and staff.
Massachusetts—Gov. William E. Russell and a very large staff.
New Hampshire—Gov. H. A. Tuttle and staff.
Connecticut—Governor Bulkeley and staff.
Maryland—Gov. Frank Brown and staff.
Vermont—Gov. L. K. Fuller and staff.
Rhode Island—Gov. D. Russell Brown, State officers and staff.
Delaware—Gov. S. J. Reynolds and staff.
North Carolina—Governor Holt and staff.
New Jersey—The staff of Gov. Leon Abbott, Adjutant General Striker representing the Governor.
Pennsylvania—Gov. Robert E. Pattison, State officers and staff.
Florida—Gov. Francis P. Fleming and staff.
Kentucky—Gov. John Young Brown and staff.
Ohio—Gov. William E. McKinley and staff.
Louisiana—Lieut.-Gov. A. L. Parlange and staff.
Indiana—Gov. Ira J. Chase and staff.
Illinois—Gov. Joseph W. Fifer and staff.
Maine—Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh and a large staff.
Missouri—Gov. David R. Francis and staff.
Michigan—Gov. Edward B. Winans and staff.
Iowa—Gov. Horace Boies and a large staff.
Wisconsin—Gov. George W. Peck and staff.
California—Gov. H. H. Markham and staff.
Minnesota—Gov. W. R. Merriam and staff.
Nebraska—Gov. James E. Boyd and staff.
Colorado—Governor Routt and staff.
North Dakota—Gov. Andrew H. Burke and staff.
South Dakota—Gov. A. C. Mellette and staff.
Montana—Gov. J. K. Toole and staff.
Virginia—General Stern, representing Governor McKenney.
West Virginia—Governor Fleming and staff.
Washington—Gov. Allen Muir and staff.
Carriages containing the orators and chaplains—Henry

Watterson, Chauncey M. D. pew, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Fowler and others.

Fifteen carriages containing the commissioners of foreign governments.

Five carriages with consuls of foreign governments.

Thirty carriages with the National Commissioners.

Twenty-five carriages with the Board of Lady Managers.

Carriages with women from eleven of the thirteen original States.

Ten carriages with the Board of Directors.

Three carriages with the managers of the Government Exhibit.

Seven carriages with the department chiefs.

Eighteen carriages with the staff officers of the Director of Works.

Thirty carriages with the City Council.

This completed the procession, which started from the Auditorium, and arrived on the grounds at 1 o'clock P. M.

The scene at the Manufactures' Building, where the formal exercises took place, was as inspiring as it was grand and imposing. Here were assembled the vice-president of the United States, judges of the supreme and State courts, foreign ministers, members of Congress, governors of States, dignitaries of the church, bench and bar, and many distinguished invited guests, who were escorted to their seats, especially prepared on a raised platform, in the presence of an audience of one hundred and fifty thousand.

The programme of exercises was opened at 2 o'clock, when the band, accompanied by a chorus of six thousand voices, struck the chords of the "Columbian March," composed for the occasion by Professor John K. Payne, which was rendered with striking effect. Prayer was offered by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, after which the director general, who was ex-officio master of ceremonies, entered upon his duties with the following introductory remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted persons who, at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The citizen of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world, the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours, not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently

pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world—nations with a history of a thousand years.

But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point, and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain and nerve, and muscle, and conscience of the older governments found their way to this western continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them; what wonder that they chose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth-cries of the Republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded, and to-day, everywhere over all this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose ideas were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted Queen of Spain, has throughout all the years from that time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty and of peace.

The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization, westward, ever westward, has reached and passed the great lake of North America, and has founded on their farther shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress, and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peace, full, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science and industry, on the fields of research, invention and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate: to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race. This is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim.

Then followed the address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the city by Mayor Hempstead Washburne, who made an eloquent effort, closing as follows:

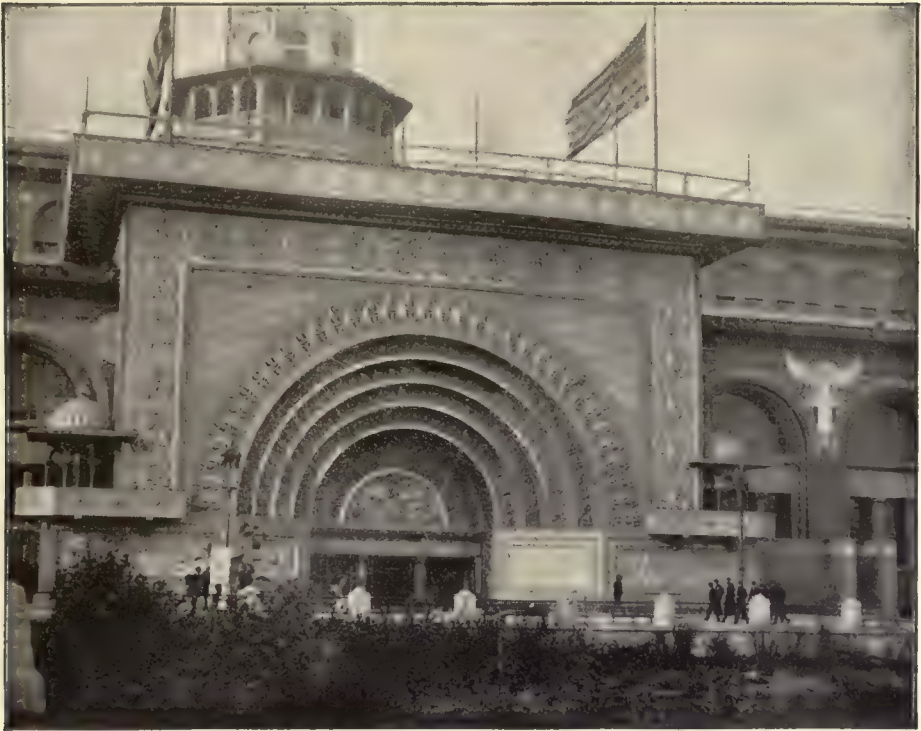
This, sirs, is the American city of your choice; her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality and love.

To the Old World, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise, so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose child en braved unruly seas and treacherous straits to found a new state in an unknown land, we give greeting, too, as children greet a parent in some new home.

We are proud of its ancestry, for it is our own. We glory in its history, for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of honor; and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the outcropping of the Roman courage on a new continent, in a later age.

We come to you men of older civilizations to this young city, whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed or race.

The reading of selections from the Columbian Dedicatory Ode by the author, Miss



GOLDEN DOOR TO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Size, 960 by 256 feet—besides Annex covering about 9 acres—total floor space, 20 acres. Cost, \$370,000.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AND MACMONNIES FOUNTAIN.



VIEW NORTHWEST FROM AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Harriet Stone Monroe, followed the mayor's address. The next number was the presentation by the Director of Works of the master artists of the Exposition, and the award to them of special commemorative medals, which was followed by the rendition of Hayden's "The Heavens are Telling," by the grand chorus.

And then came one of the most interesting features of the programme, the admirable address of Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, from which there is only room for the following extracts:

Official representation for women, upon so important an occasion as the present, is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into reality.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months, hence in these stately buildings, now to be dedicated.

The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the Government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the Act of Congress that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work, adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the Board has, from the time of its organization, attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the Woman's Building, and in allowing the board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields, by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the directors, the National Commission has honored the Board of Lady Managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as the entire control of the Woman's Building.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it, the board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request women were made members of the World's Fair Boards of almost every State and territory of the Union. Inspired by this successful home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments which had decided to participate in the Exposition, to appoint committees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the Department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of government, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua, and, although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under government authority and sustained by government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race, there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories where such work is now done of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments and many other laborious occupations has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since pre-historic days.

The result is that women, as a sex, have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value of the race of one-half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional, and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys, for whom the schools were instituted, during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest!

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes, to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn, by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our efforts to frustrate nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is, that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away, and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and endorsed the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the Department of State and our foreign Ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash-light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

The formal tender of the buildings by President Higinbotham to the president of the National Commission, next in order, was made in the following appropriate address:

But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting-place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development and that unprecedented growth of national greatness which, since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this new World.

The idle boy, strolling along the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters. From that center of agitation there spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, until lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to

come, spontaneously and in unison, the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grew more and more powerful until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people, "It shall be done."

To-day, sir, on behalf of the board of directors, representing the citizens of Chicago to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings, for dedication to the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow-citizens throughout the land; to the kindly interest manifested by the president of the United States; to the generosity of the congress; to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for an exposition, which, in character, should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the nation's demand and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it is not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, that asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 of people live within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people, who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity, than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the master artists of construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demand for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, science and art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The board of directors now begs leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge and in honor of the great event we celebrate.

President Palmer, turning to the Vice-President of the United States, Levi P. Morton, President Harrison being unavoidably detained at the White House by the fatal illness of his wife, made the following response:

When a structure designed for a beneficent purpose has reached completion and is about to be devoted to its object, it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprang from the aspirations of man, and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies, and the good will of the present and the blessing of the future invoked upon it.

If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festival day to enlarge the too meagre calendar of our people, the world will be richer thereby, and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made a vital and elevating force to mankind.

Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphasis given to events, not by the song of the poet or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memmons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness, and the ear with song. * * *

Four hundred years ago to-day Rodrigo de Triana, from the prow of the "Pin a" cried "Land." That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than in any other. To-day, at the floodtime of that era, we are reminded of what

that cry involved, and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than exposures to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every State, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

Hitherto the work of the National Commission and of the Exposition Company has been on different, but convergent lines; to-day the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sand-dunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions. I do not speak of this work as an artist, but as one of the great body of laymen whom it is the high calling of art to uplift. To me it seems that, if these buildings should never be occupied, if the exhibits should never come to attract and educate, if our people could only look upon these walls, towers, avenues and lagoons, a result would be accomplished by the influence diffused well worth all the cost.

It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty, or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

Of the commission and its agencies, its director-general and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of the national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the President two years ago, its organic law difficult of construction, with room for honest and yet contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies, it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make this not only the museum of the savant and the well-read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

The National Commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition Company for this National and International fair, and to you, Mr. President, as the highest representative of the nation, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purposes determined and declared by the Congress of the United States. * * *

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work; of the rich, who have given of their abundance, and the poor, who have given of their necessities, in behalf of the architects who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists who have brought hither the three graces of modern life, form, color and melody, to decorate and inspire; of the workmen who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibitors; in behalf of the city of Chicago which has munificently voted aid; of the Congress which has generously given of the national moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime, may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness. * * *

The vice-president in reply, after alluding to the regretted absence of the president, spoke in fitting terms of the great occasion in part as follows:

I am here in behalf of the government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian Exposition.



J. M. Palmer.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

New York has signaled the opening of the new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthropist, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty God for religious freedom; her children to the amount of five and twenty thousand have marched under the inspiration of a light far broader than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days and nights processional progresses on land and water, aided by Spain, and Italy, and France, saluted the memory of the great pilot with the fruits of the great discovery in a pageant more brilliant than that at Barcelona, when upon a throne of Persian fabrics, Ferdinand and Isabella disregarded the etiquette of Castile and Aragon, received him standing, attended by the most splendid court of Christendom.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here. As we gaze upon these magnificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments, when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment, for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan, may not now detain me, for in the years to come, in the mouths of all men it will be unstinted. * * *

Columbus lived in the age of great events. When he was a child in 1440 printing was first done with movable types; seven years later, the Vatican library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth; and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazarine Bible the earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery, that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter, and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens.

* * *
We near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many now in manhood, the English speaking republicans of America will number more than 180,000,000. And for them John Bright, in a burst of impassioned eloquence, predicts one people, one language, one law and one faith; and all over the wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime.

The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him let us have faith in our future. To insure that future, the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel fought for, the union of peoples, we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciuszko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.

* * *
Mr. President, in the name of the Government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.
God save the United States of America.

From the eloquent dedicatory oration by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, room can be found only for the concluding portion:

The curse of slavery is dead. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadia, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they could not agree among themselves, and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world.

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-falling waters of the Kennebec and from the farms that sprinkle the valley of the Connecticut with mimic principalities more potent and lasting than the real; it speaks in the whirl of the mills in Pennsylvania and in the ring of the wood-cutter's ax from the forests of the lake peninsulas; it speaks from the great plantations of the South and West, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability, yes, and from the mines and forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorado and the Rio Grande in close embrace, and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and Pacific; it speaks in one word from the hearthstone in Iowa and Illinois, from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas, from the heart of seventy millions of fearless, free-born men and women, and that one word is "Union!"

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when, upon the battle-field or the frontier, puritan and cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation or a nativity except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great Republic commoner, and founding by Hampton roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewell Jackson, the one typical puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantel-board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the sunny South—shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two cross swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a friend and guest for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From whosoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts; the son of the Rhone and the Garrone, or of our god-mother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indies, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of Enland needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latch-string is ever on the outer side; though whether it be or not we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board or in the arena of debate, warning both of us, in equal tones, against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds be welcome here; from the Bosphorus and the Black sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains, from Holland dyke to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the Isles of the Pacific and the far away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake of these fruits of four hundred years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of one hundred years of American independence and freedom.

At this moment in every part of the American union, the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprece-

dented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of filiputians, of embryo men and women, of toddling boys and girls and tiny elves, scarce big enough to lip the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white and blue. See

"Our young barbarians all at play."

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest, though the inevitable, offspring of our civilization and development; the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers! God bless our country's flag! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the wind and waves, and God in all our hearts!

The concluding address was delivered by that distinguished orator and statesman, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, from which the following eloquent and instructive extracts are made:

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The Cross of Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first Columbus would never have sailed; but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian Grecian and Roman Empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse, which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority, both by church and State, when Columbus sailed from Palos. They were men traveled from the East toward the West, under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of equality of all men before God and the law, moved Westward from Calvary, with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions, to the Atlantic ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved west and again west, building States and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industry and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle. * * *

The northern continent was divided between England, France and Spain, and the southern between Spain and Portugal. France, wanting the capacity for colonization which still characterizes her, gave up her western possessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the South. They represent the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a Republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry, and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution, and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirements in government of ever enlarging areas of population, and the needs of progress and growth.

The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts, and the other for Virginia. This company of saints, the first cargo of slaves,

represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slave was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain, and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free commonwealths which form the Republic of the United States. * * *

The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law-givers. After a century of successful trial the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported anarchists have preached their baleful doctrine, but have made no converts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of the violent seizure and distribution of property, only to be defeated, imprisoned and executed by the law made by the people and enforced by the juries selected from the people, and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The State neither supports nor permits taxation to maintain the Church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize the Almighty. And yet religion has flourished, churches abound, the ministry is sustained, and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. The United States is a Christian country, and a living and practical christianity is the characteristic of its people.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the Old World who have improved their conditions in the New, and the returning tide of lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the Fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of medieval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves by themselves and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one empire of States of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient capital on the hills of Rome. France was rudely roused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny by her soldiers returning from service in the American Revolution. The wild orgies of the reign of terror were the revenges and excesses of a people who had discovered their power but were not prepared for its beneficent use. She fled from herself into the arms of Napoleon. He, too, was a product of the American experiment. He played with kings as with toys, and educated France for liberty. In the processes of her evolution from darkness to light she tried Bourbon, and Orleansist and the third Napoleon, and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time, and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent republic. England of the Mayflower and of James the Second, England of George the Third and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage and is to-day animated and governed by the democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest of sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary peers, but the House of Lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people. * * *

If interest in the affairs of this world be vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HORTICULTURE BUILDING.



LOOKING UP NORTH CANAL FROM COLONNADE.



THE PERISTYLE.

Dimensions - 600 feet long; 60 feet wide; 60 feet high. Bears 48 columns, representing States and Territories. Cost, \$300,000.

From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius which were read and understood by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop now adorn and illumine the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths, rich in every attribute of great States and united in a republic whose power and prosperity, and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon, which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monuments, and unnumbered millions, past, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve from century to century his name and fame.

This memorable occasion closed by a prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, the grand chorus from Beethoven, "In Praise of God;" and the benediction by Rev. H. C. McCook. And amid the beating of drums and the booming of cannon, the great throng moved out upon the grounds just as the sun disappeared beneath the western horizon.

The fire works at night were the most brilliant and gorgeous display of the kind yet seen in this country: They were under the direction of James Pain and Sons, and cost \$25,000.

The speeches were of a high order and did honor to the occasion. Of course they were not heard by a tenth part of the audience, which, however, remained patiently seated, preserving the best of order and looking on with the interest excited by a grand rehearsal as in pantomime.

The improvement of the grounds to their present condition had been an herculean task, well performed; and although the buildings were sufficiently advanced to be accepted for the purposes of dedication they were far from being completed.

The work of final preparation for the opening day of the Exposition was now again resumed and continued through the long winter with extraordinary dispatch and vigor. The department of construction compre-

hended the task before it perfectly, and flew to the work with a determination which admitted of no denial. The first day of November, 1892, was named as the last on which exhibits were to be received for installation in the several department buildings, and the Administration Building was occupied by the principal officers the same month.

At the annual meeting of stockholders in April, 1893, the old board of directors was re-elected, as were also, subsequently, the old officers. The executive committee was now constituted as follows:

Harlow N. Higinbotham, president; Ferdinand W. Peck, first vice-president; Robert A. Waller, second vice-president; George R. Davis, director-general; Henry B. Stone, James W. Ellsworth, Edwin Walker, Robert C. Cowdrey, Wm. D. Kerfoot, John J. P. Odell, Charles H. Schwab, Edward B. Butler, Alexander H. Revell, Thies J. Lefens, Edward P. Ripley, Lyman J. Gage, and Wm. T. Baker.

May 1, 1893, appointed as the opening day of the great Exposition, came in with raw winds and a cloudy sky, with occasional showers of rain, interspersed with brief glimpses of the sun. A procession, with Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and the Duke de Veragua, the lineal descendant of Columbus, representing old Spain, other officials and dignitaries, left the Lexington Hotel for Jackson Park at 9 o'clock, a.m., arriving on the grounds at noon, in the presence of a quarter-million of people already assembled.

The ceremonies took place in the Court of Honor, where a raised platform had been erected for the occasion. The exercises began by the orchestra of 500 pieces playing the Columbian March, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. William H. Millburn, the blind chaplain of Congress. A poem by W. D. Croffert, entitled "The Prophecy," was then recited by Miss Jessie Couthen, after which Director General Davis delivered a brief address, and, turning to the President, he concluded as follows:

"And now, in this central city of the great republic, on the continent discovered by Columbus, it only remains for you, Mr. President, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity

with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions, and the activities of this Exposition will begin."

The President, who was greeted with tumultuous cheers, then delivered the following address.

I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of these magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

We, who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention. We have also made men who rule themselves.

It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, and we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind.

As the President finished his address he touched an electric key directly connected with the Allis engine, which set the machinery in motion, as also the Worthington force pump in the pumping station and the three fountains it supplied in front of the Administration Building. Simultaneously with the revolving of the wheels of the great engine, from the flag-staffs in front of the stand "Old Glory," the standard of the United States, and the red and yellow flag of Spain were unfurled to the breeze, and the sun, breaking through the clouds, smiled benignly on the splendid scenes of the opening day. To the enthusiastic cheers of the exultant throng numbering over 300,000 were added the pandemonium of whistles from a

hundred boats in the lagoons and lake, while salvos of artillery belched forth their approving roar from the government steamer "Andy Johnson," and the Columbian Exposition of 1893 was opened to the world.

The principal departments of exhibition each one having its own building specially

constructed for the purpose, Departments. with the name of its chief,

were as follows: Agriculture, W. I. Buchanan; Horticultural, J. M. Samuels; Live Stock, W. I. Buchanan; Fish and Fisheries, J. W. Collins; Mines and Mining, Fred J. V. Skiff; Machinery, L. W. Robinson; Transportation, Willard A. Smith; Manufactures, James Allison; Electricity, John P. Barrett; Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives; Liberal Arts, Selim H. Peabody; Ethnology, Frederic W. Putnam; Publicity and Promotion, Moses P. Handy. The great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building contained the products of over eighty different nations and colonies, as well as the educational exhibits in the department of Liberal Arts.

The dimensions and cost of the principal buildings are summarized in the following

table taken from the auditor's report of November, 1893:

NAME.	SIZE.	COST.
Anthropological.....		\$ 87,612
Administration.....	262x262	476,529
Agricultural.....	500x900	
Annex.....	300x500	699,317
Art Galleries.....	520x500	
Annexes.....	120x200	758,782
Art Institute on Lake front. ...		200,0 0
Dairy.....	100x300	27,0 5
Electricity.....	345x690	447,762
Fisheries.....	165x365	235,008
Forestry.....	204x258	83,289
Horticultural.....	250x998	319,611
Live stock and sheds.....	280x140	155,898
Machinery.....	492x816	
Annex.....	490x550	1,235,400
Manufactures.....	787x1687	1,802,759
Music Hall, Casino and Peristyle..	240x500	318,013
Mines and Mining.....	350x700	292,947
Transportation.....	256x960	554,771
Annex.....	425x900	
Woman's.....	190x388	138,624

The number of acres under roof of the main buildings was 150, and nearly 50 acres were occupied by concessionaires. The cost of other buildings and construction outlays appears, in all its immensity, in the following



VIEW NORTHEAST FROM ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.



VIEW NORTHEAST FROM TRANSPORTATION BUILDING



VIEW EAST FROM GALLERY OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Size, 388 by 199 feet. Designed by Miss Sofia G. Hayden, of Boston. Cost, \$138,000

statement in detail, also from the auditor's report:

Real Estate	\$ 10,664
Right of Way	51,592
Rockery, Horticultural Building	240
Roadways and sidewalks	387,136
Silo building	3,953
Sculpture modeling	380,665
Seats for grounds	14,868
Sewerage cleansing works	57,617
Statues	230,172
Service stables	7,220
Storage Building	10,848
Superintending construction	188,548
Surveying and examining sites	2,262
Storage house for empty packing cases	61,978
Saw mill's	21,794
Shoe and Leather Building	93,244
Ticket booths and turnstiles (lagoons)	26,503
Temporary buildings	5,933
Temporary sidewalks and roadways	17,567
Transportation Building	54,771
Toilet buildings	8,208
Turkish Mosque	2,759
Van Buren street pier	6,426
Van Buren street viaduct	18,136
Viaducts, midway plaisance	19,522
Water and sewerage	927,832
Water supply	4,434
Woman's Building	138,623
Woodlawn Police Station	26
Accounting Building	\$ 36,700
Architects' fees	37,516
Board of Architects	134,830
Implements and tools	7,136
Bicycle Court	3,550
Boiler House	47,017
Boiler Plant	185,276
Band Stand	10,066
Bridges	83,341
Bonded warehouses	14,194
Claims and damages not specified	180,130
Colonnade and Obelisk	101,495
Clock Tower	14,092
Composing and Stereotype Building	2,115
Children's Pavilion	130
Choral Building	89,272
Coloring and Decorating	382,649
Carpenter Shop	12,487
Damages to property	6,842
Draughtmen's wages	179,707
Draughtmen's material	15,966
Dredging, filling and excavating	615,254
Dairy barns	57,529
Decorations	120,010
Electric lights and appliances	81,663
Electrical engineering	71,738
Electric plant	1,220,015
Elevation of Illinois Central tracks	2,0150
Engineering expenses	61,094
Engineering implements and tools	5,864
Fencing (including ticket booths and turnstile)	92,934
Fire plant	4,114
Fire and police houses	78,702
Filters	10,000
Floating property	92,700
Fountains	140,011
Freight sheds	20,053
Furniture for buildings	121,645
Garbage Crematory Buildings	3,182
Garden implements and tools	4,635
Grand Court Pavilion	8,000
Green houses	963
Grounds and buildings offices	102,092
Grading and surveying	148,900
Hauling material	33,277
Horses, wagons, harness, etc.	38,315
Horticultural implements and tools	814
Hyde Park Police Station	47,684
Intra docking	279,525
Inter-mural water transportation	751
Kitchen and Storeroom	30,000
Krupp's Pavilion	386
Lake Front improvement	11,949
Landscape office and tool house	464
Landscape gardening	492,273
Landscape architecture	234,164
Maps and plans	30,851
Marine Cafe	15,001
Miscellaneous buildings	17,734
Metropolitan Roofing Co	404

Mechanical engineering	50,442
Mechanical implements and tools	13,278
Oil storehouses	598
Office building for Mechanical and Electrical Dept	10,757
Oil plant	33,860
Paint shop	5,343
Piers and breakwaters	308,019
Plaster modeling, implements and tools	3,039
Public Comfort Building	27,345
Police signal boxes	11,181
Perron and train sheds	55,153
Power plant	669,562
Propagating houses	19,077
Permanent power, operation during construction	36,336
Pumping station	52,812
Reproduction of the Convent La Rabida	24,711
Runways and cranes, Machinery Hall	121,458
Railway tracks	408,471
Railway Terminal Station	234,878

While all the department buildings, on account of their magnificent appearance, are well worthy of a particular description, room can be found only for a description of that devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, which, by reason of its having been the world's architectural wonder, the largest structure ever erected, entitles it to that distinction. It was rectangular in form, 1,687 by 787 feet, with a ground area of nearly thirty-one acres, and a floor and gallery space of forty-four acres. In its construction 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron were used, and it cost \$1,800,000. Its central chamber was 380 by 1,280 feet, surrounded by a nave 107 feet wide, and both hall and nave were circled by a gallery fifty feet wide. Any church in Chicago could have been placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's church at Rome, but this building was three times as large as St. Peter's. The old Roman Coliseum seated 80,000 people, but this building was four times larger than the Coliseum. In the central hall, a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, 75,000 people could be seated, and each one given six square feet of space.

The entire building would thus seat 300,000 persons. There were 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floors, and it required five carloads of nails to fasten this 215 carloads of lumber to the joists. Twenty such buildings as the Auditorium, the largest in Chicago, could have been placed on this floor. To grow the amount of lumber required in its construction would take 1,100 acres of land. The iron and steel in the roof would

build two Brooklyn bridges, and there were 1,400 tons more of metal in it than in the great St. Louis bridge. In the skylights were eleven acres of glass—forty carloads. Its aisles were laid off as streets and lighted with ornamental lamp-posts bearing arc lights. The roof of the central hall was 212 feet 9 inches high, the truss span 368 feet. The weight of the truss with purlines, was 400,000 pounds. In the central hall the Vendome Column at Paris could have been mounted on a seventy-four foot pedestal without touching the roof, which was only eleven feet lower than Bunker Hill monument at Boston. It was but six feet lower than the top of the spire of Grace church, New York, and ten feet lower than the great chimney of the New York Steam Heating Company. Its ground plan was more than twice the size of the great pyramid of Cheops.

The French Exposition of 1889 had one tremendous building—its Palace of Mechanical Arts; but that structure might have been placed in this building and the Eiffel tower laid flat upon its roof without touching the enveloping structure except on the floor. The standing army of Russia could have been mobilized under its roof. The building was nearly two and a half times as long and more than two and a half times as wide as the Capitol at Washington. Its architect is Mr. George B. Post, of New York. Its design was severely simple, yet massive and beautiful. The motive in its architectural inspiration was undoubtedly to impress the beholder with its solidity and grandeur, and not to subordinate these to considerations of mere beauty.

The several amounts appropriated by foreign governments for their buildings and expenses were estimated as follows:

Argentina	\$100,000	Cape Colony	\$50,000
Austria	102,300	Ceylon	65,000
Belgium	57,000	Cuba	25,600
Bolivia.....	30,000	Denmark.....	67,000
Brazil.....	600,000	Danish W. Indies.....	1,200
British Guiana.....	25,000	Dutch Guiana	10,000
British Honduras.....	7,500	Dutch W. Indies.....	5,000
Barbadoes.....	5,840	Ecuador.....	125,000
Colombia.....	100,000	France.....	733,400
Costa Rica.....	150,000	Germany.....	800,000
Canada.....	100,000	Great Britain.....	291,000

Greece	\$60,000	Nicaragua.....	\$31,000
Guatemala	200,000	Norway	56,280
Hawaii	40,000	New South Wales.....	243,325
Honduras.....	20,000	Orange Free State.....	7,500
Hayti.....	25,000	Paraguay.....	100,000
India.....	30,000	Peru	140,000
Japan.....	630,000	Russia.....	46,326
Jamaica.....	24,333	Salvador	12,500
Leeward Island.....	6,000	San Domingo.....	25,000
Liberia.....	7,000	Spain.....	214,000
Mexico.....	50,000	Sweden.....	108,000
Morocco.....	150,000	Trinidad.....	15,000
Netherlands.....	100,000		

The aggregate was about \$6,000,000. The several States made appropriations to cover the cost of their buildings and other expenses, as reported by the director general, as follows:

Alabama	\$58,000	New Hampshire.....	25,000
Arkansas.....	55,000	New Jersey.....	130,000
California.....	580,000	New York.....	60,000
Colorado.....	167,000	North Carolina.....	45,000
Connecticut.....	75,000	North Dakota.....	70,000
Delaware.....	20,000	Ohio	200,000
Florida	50,000	Oklahoma.....	17,500
Georgia.....	100,000	Oregon.....	60,000
Iaho.....	100,000	Pennsylvania.....	360,000
Illinois.....	800,000	Rhode Island.....	57,500
Indiana.....	135,000	South Carolina.....	50,000
Iowa.....	130,000	South Dakota.....	85,000
Kansas.....	165,000	Tennessee.....	25,000
Kentucky.....	175,000	Vermont.....	39,750
Louisiana.....	38,000	Virginia.....	75,000
Maine.....	57,000	Washington.....	100,000
Maryland.....	60,000	West Virginia.....	40,000
Massachusetts.....	175,000	Wisconsin.....	212,000
Michigan.....	275,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
Minnesota.....	150,000	Arizona.....	30,000
Mississippi.....	25,000	New Mexico.....	25,000
Missouri.....	150,000	Utah.....	50,600
Montana.....	100,000		
Nebraska.....	85,000		
Nevada.....	10,000		
		Total.....	\$6,120,350

The whole number of buildings on the grounds proper and on the Midway Plaisance was about 400. To undertake a description of the "White" or "Dream" city, as it has been variously designated, in all the beauty of its architecture, would require a volume by itself. It was the combination of the arrangement of the buildings, with reference to each other, and the grounds, with their avenues, the wooded island, the lagoons and the splendid architectural effects, which produced such a remarkable result of symmetry and beauty, in its entirety. The conception of this wonderful achievement was mainly due to Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, and his assistant, H. S. Codman, who laid out the site and determined the position of the buildings. The genius to create must be supplemented by the ability to execute, and this was happily found in D. H. Burnham, chief of con-

struction and his late partner, John W. Root.*

Other architects whose designs have made them distinguished in this relation may be mentioned as follows:

R. M. and R. H. Hunt, of New York, who planned the Administration building; Peabody and Stearns, of Boston, the Machinery building; McKim, Mead and White, of New York, the Agricultural building; George B. Post, of New York, the Manufactures building; Van Brunt and Howe, of Kansas City, the Electricity building; S. S. Beman, of Chicago, the Mining building; Adler and Sullivan, of Chicago, the Transportation building; W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, the Horticultural building; Henry I. Cobb, of Chicago, the Fisheries building; Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, the Woman's building; Charles B. Atwood, of New York, the Art building. Mr. Atwood also projected and designed the long colonnade, with a building at each end, called the Peristyle, with a semicircle of thirteen columns representing the thirteen original States, the most striking feature of the Court of Honor.

The government of the United States had its own building erected at an expense of about \$500,000, for the exhibition of its collections from the various departments at Washington. Foreign governments were represented, not only in the various departments, but also in buildings of their own, many of which were palatial in appearance and models of the latest and best styles of architecture in their own countries. The buildings of France, Germany, Great Britain, Brazil and Sweden, it may be said, attracted especial attention. Every State in the Union also had its own building, except Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Of these the Illinois building, the first to be completed, was the largest, most centrally located and the most expensive—costing \$250,000, and its exhibits, not competitive, but representing as they did the international resources and growth of the State and the development of the va-

rious departments of the State government, attracted, perhaps, more attention than those of any other State. The main building was 450 feet in length by 160 in width, with a dome 72 feet in diameter and 200 feet in height. The memorial hall, which was fire-proof, was 50x75 feet, and contained State trophies and relics. The grotto, fish ponds, waterfall and grain exhibits, the rustic fountain in the rotunda, and particularly the picture of a farm and houses, made of different kinds of grain and grasses, were especially meritorious and attractive. At the main entrance of the building was a draped figure by the sculptor Taft, with arms outstretched, representing "Illinois Welcoming the Nations." The building itself was rather impressive, though not generally regarded as an architectural success.

The liberal provisions made by the legislature for the State building and exhibits amounted to \$800,000, over \$750,000 of which was expended. The entire Illinois exhibit was under the supervision and control of the State Board of Agriculture, composed of one member from each congressional district, as it existed in 1891, when the law making the appropriation was passed. The following is a list of their names and official positions.

Lafayette Funk, Shirly, president; David Gore, Carlinville, vice-president; Wilson C. Garrard, Springfield, secretary; John W. Bunn, Springfield, treasurer; John P. Reynolds, Chicago, director-in-chief; J. Irving Pearce, Chicago; J. H. Bradley, Chicago; William Stewart, Chicago; Byron F. Wyman, Sycamore; A. B. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; W. D. Stryker, Plainfield; John Virgin, Fairbury; D. W. Vitturn, Canton; E. B. David, Aledo; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; J. W. Judy, Tallula; S. W. Johns, Decatur; E. E. Chester, Campaign; James K. Dickerson, Lawrenceville; Edward C. Pace, Ashley; B. Pullen, Centralia, and J. M. Washburn, Marion.

The allotted space will not admit of a detailed mention of the various Illinois exhibits of agricultural products, horticulture,

*Mr. Root, as also Mr. Codman, both died in the midst of their labors.

machinery, transportation, manufactures, and science and art. Special mention must be made of the topographical map prepared by the board at the cost of \$15,000, especially for the purpose of showing the character and the resources of the State. It was 8 by 16 feet, drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, and one of the largest ever constructed. Many serious cartographical errors, existing for many years, were corrected. It gave each railroad station and post office in the State and the position of even the smallest streams.

This sketch would be still more incomplete were not some account given of the work of the Illinois women, under the supervision of the Board of Managers, created by the act of the legislature, June 17, 1891. It was composed of the two Illinois members of the National Board of Lady Managers and their alternates, Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, who was elected president, and Mrs. L. L. Candee. The other members were Mrs. Frances L. Gilbert, Chicago; Mrs. Francine E. Patton, Springfield; Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Freeport, vice-president; and Miss Mary Callahan, Robinson, secretary.

The board was given one-tenth of the State appropriation and was assigned the same proportional space for exhibits in the Illinois building, and most industriously and intelligently did it make use of its opportunities. The work of the women of the State, as scientists, authors and artists, was most creditably shown. In the library and reception room the decorative designs were made by women, also in the kindergarten, whose furniture, as well as that of the library, was largely the contribution of Illinois women. Only a detailed account of these interesting labors could show their extent and value.

The State buildings of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts—a reproduction of the John Hancock residence—Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan were greatly admired for their splendid appearance, internal finish and comfortable arrangement. Virginia

reproduced Mt. Vernon; Kentucky, Ashland, the home of Henry Clay; Iowa had the most unique and artistic display of cereal products. The Washington building was constructed of logs brought from that State; Florida erected a reproduction of the old fort at St. Augustine; Maryland and Connecticut copied old memorial houses; New Jersey represented Washington's headquarters at Morristown; and California presented an almost exact *fac simile* of an old Spanish Mission-House.

The waters of Lake Michigan were made to do service by supplying navigable streams to an artistic system of lagoons, Lagoons. which were covered with steam launches, as well as with gondolas, manned by Venetian gondoliers, ever ready to convey the tired visitor from point to point or out into the lake. These waterways were margined with beds of flowers and shrubs and paved walks, and spanned with numerous bridges, and when illuminated by myriads of parti-colored lamps, presented an appearance as picturesque as it was enchanting.

The annex to the Exposition which, on account of its original and unique attractions became so noted—the Midway Plaisance.

Midway Plaisance—which extended from the west front of the Woman's building a mile west to Cottage Grove avenue, was the headquarters for the foreign "side-shows," which it required extra fees to enter. Here were to be seen a reproduction of a street in Cairo, and a daily representation of the toil and amusements of that ancient city; a colony of South Sea islanders, as well as one from Dahomey, with their barbarous native dances; a congress of women representing the costumes of all nations; a Dutch East India village; a German village of mediæval times; Irish, Chinese, Japanese and Esquimaux villages; Moorish and Persian palaces; various foreign theatres and concert pavilions; Vienna and other cafes; the Ferris Wheel; and almost countless other attractions and amusements, besides bazaars with foreign salesmen, opera-



M. D. Handy

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tors and *attaches*. No one, indeed, could be said to have seen the Exposition who did not spend a certain proportion of his time in "seeing the sights" furnished by the Midway Plaisance.

The exhibits included every conceivable growth and production from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, either singly or in their combinations, for commercial and mechanical purposes, for the comfort, convenience, support, advancement and adornment of the human race. The number of exhibitors, with the percentage of awards received, as compared with other great fairs, is reported by John Boyd Thatcher, chief of the bureau of awards, as follows: "At the Vienna exposition of 1873 there were 40,000 exhibitors, to whom were awarded 26,000 medals; at Philadelphia in 1876 the exhibitors numbered 31,000, and upon a system of awards substantially analogous to that adopted in Chicago, 13,100 were awarded; at the Paris exhibition in 1889 there were 60,000 exhibitors and 33,400 medals awarded. In the Chicago exposition, exclusive of France and Norway, who withdrew from competition, there were 65,422 individual exhibitors, to 21,000 of whom awards were made by the judges. The juries of award examined and reported upon 250,000 separate exhibits." As reported by United States Collector John M. Clark, exhibits were received from sixty different foreign nations, States and colonies, consisting of 162,000 packages, valued in the statements of the exhibitors at \$14,707,693. These foreign exhibits were received in the following proportions: Germany, 27 per cent.; France, including colonies, 26.7; Great Britain and colonies, 15.4; Italy, 4.8; Russia, 4.7; Austria, 2.9; Brazil and other South American countries, 2.6; Japan, 2.4; Belgium, 2.3; Spain, 2.2; Mexico and Central America, 1.6; Denmark, 1.5; Switzerland, 1.2; Sweden, 1.1; Turkey, .9; Norway, .8; Holland, .8; China, .2; West Indies and all others, 2 per cent. Of these goods it is estimated by the collector that twenty-five per cent. remained in this country.

Exhibits.

France led all other nations in the amount of goods brought to the Fair and sold, with Germany not very far behind. These two countries sold two-fifths of all the foreign goods disposed of to visitors. The aggregate value of all foreign goods entered for consumption at the Exposition was \$2,566,852, and on this amount a net duty of \$717,320 was collected. About 1,939 packages, valued at \$58,290, were destroyed or consumed by natural wear and tear in handling.

The most interesting and instructive exhibits, disconnected from any commercial relations, were those of the United States government, those in the ethnological department, and that of the convent of La Rabida and its contents.

The United States Patent Office made a display, which embraced over three thousand of the best models in wood and metals, illustrating the progress of inventions in fifty-four selected cases. The display in the field of the geological survey, especially of relief maps, and contributions in the sub-departments of mineralogy, metallurgy and paleontology, were extensive and complete. The displays from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum filled twenty thousand square feet of space, with the handiwork of the taxidermist and modeller, and with gems, instruments, curios and works of mechanical art without number.

The Postoffice department gave an exhibition of a model working postoffice, so arranged that it might be seen and understood by every visitor.

The Treasury department furnished displays from the offices of the coast survey, the Marine Hospital service, the light house board and the mint, the latter of which comprised a press in operation, from which souvenir medals, resembling double eagles in size and appearance, were struck off at the rate of twenty per minute.

The departments of State, War, Education and Justice also made extensive and exceedingly instructive displays, so that the object of the law of Congress, requiring an exhibition of "such articles and materials as

may illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptability to the wants of the people," might be fully carried out.

The Ethnological department comprised a vast collection, in which the subject of American archæology, age of man on this continent, the condition of the mound builders, and of the early inhabitants of Central America and Rome were well illustrated in thousands of implements and human remains.

The documents, especially the commission of Columbus, portraits, relics, maps and memorials in the convent of La Rabida, as it existed four hundred years ago, were of exceeding interest to the historian and antiquarian, seen as they were in striking contrast with the progress of the present age.

Great liberality was extended by the government to universities, museums and schools, in allowing them to add to their collections from the world's wide treasures here assembled, of which they very largely availed themselves, as it appears that 9,829 foreign packages, valued at \$1,552,230, were acquired by these institutions.

Of the many attractive features furnished by the directory to draw crowds at night, the pyrotechnic displays, next to the music, were the most popular and enjoyable. They were set up on a mammoth scale never before equaled in this country, and during three evenings each week were witnessed by a throng of visitors whose surprise and delight were manifested by frequent shouts and clapping of hands.

The immense amount of material furnished for these displays, as reported by Henry J. Pain, included 105,000 one, two, three, four, six and eight pound rockets, besides 15,000 shells from sixteen to sixty inches in size, the largest ever fired and which, if all fired at once, would have illumined the sky with 52,500,000 separate burning stars in every color of the rainbow. Five hundred

aerial gems or maroons were exploded at an altitude of 1,500 feet, including 200 special set pieces. The largest set device was that illustrating the burning of Chicago, which was 400 feet long and forty feet high. Forty-five thousand roman candles were fired; 650 different wheels and moving devices were used, and twenty-five tons of red fire burned.

In point of location, convenience, extent and internal arrangement, in the number, completeness and beauty of the buildings, and in the variety, value and quantities of exhibits, the universal verdict of the visitors was that the Columbian Exposition very far exceeded anything of the kind ever before attempted in the world's history. The results in architecture, achievements in science, machinery, electricity and manufactures were admittedly unparalleled. A distinguished member of the English parliament, J. Henniker Heaton, when asked "what do I think of the World's Fair?" replied, "it is simply colossal, incomprehensible. It is not only the greatest, it is the grandest of all World's Fairs, and doubly surpasses the wildest expectations. The Paris Exposition was mere gingerbread in comparison. The tremendous size and strength of the buildings can be likened only to ancient Rome."

Sir Henry T. Wood, the English commissioner, said of it: "So far in advance is it of all expectation that I find it hopeless to convince my countrymen of the marvelous nature of the spectacle, or to make them believe how well it is worthy of the long journey from England. Only those who have seen it can justly appreciate how far this latest of international exhibitions has surpassed all its predecessors in size, in splendor and in greatness of both conception and execution."

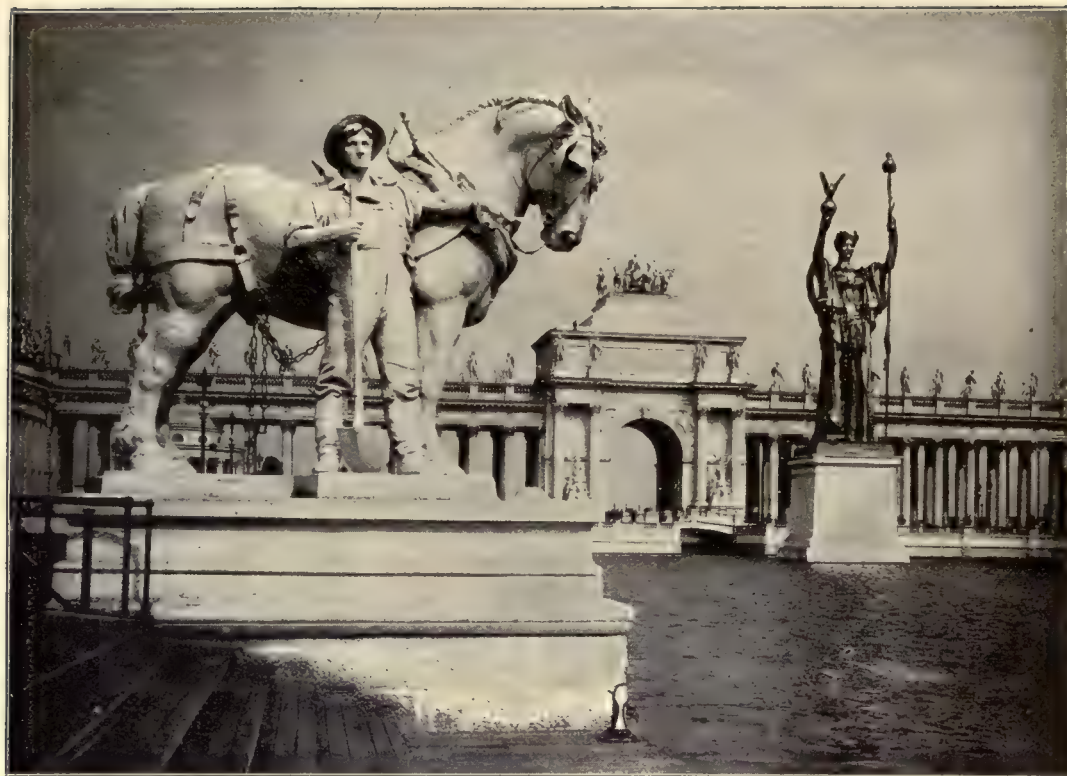
The testimony of distinguished visitors from France, Austria and Germany was the same, and was significantly epitomized by the German commissioner, Adolph Wermuth, whose answer to a request from a newspaper for his opinion of the fair was: "Hail Columbia!"



VIKING SHIP.
Manufactures and Government Buildings in the Distance.



THE CARAVELS.



DETAIL OF STATUE SOUTH OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.
Showing Statue of the Republic and Peristyle.



BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS."
Size, 348 by 69 feet 3 inches.

Ex-President Harrison gives his opinion as follows :*

"The fair is not only a success, but a triumph, an American triumph. When it closes we can think rightly and gratefully of the men who made it such. They would be knighted in England or Germany."

The preparations for a World's Fair, so happily concluded on a scale of magnitude and expenditure never before equaled, the question of its ability to draw visitors and of its financial success naturally excited the apprehension of its officers and stockholders.

The month of May continued as it began, cold, cloudy and rainy, and as it was understood that as yet exhibits were not properly arranged and that loaded wagons blocked the avenues, only the most curious and those having plenty of means, as well as leisure, cared to go in at the pay gates. The average attendance for the month of May was only 37,501, not at all equal to expectations.

A problem most difficult of solution was that relating to the opening of the Exposition on Sunday. It was argued that to do so would involve no breach of morals, and by giving the working people this opportunity would greatly increase the attendance. A majority of the board of directors favored the plan, and an equally pronounced majority of the national commission, backed up by a provision prohibiting Sunday opening in the law making the appropriation, opposed it. The directors insisted that they had the right to decide the question, and ordered the gates opened on Sunday, May 14th. The controversy being taken into the circuit court, Judge Stein issued a temporary order enjoining the directory from closing the gates. Upon the application of the United States district attorney, the United States district court issued as temporary order, requiring the gates to be closed, which, on appeal to the appellate

court, Chief Justice Fuller presiding, was set aside. It being found that Sunday opening did not draw as was expected, the gates were again ordered closed on that day. This being regarded as a violation of the Stein injunction, seven of the directors who controlled the issuing of the order, including the director general, were cited before his honor for contempt of court, and on a hearing were fined in various sums, from \$1,000 to \$100 each, according to their supposed degree of guilt. From this decision the directors appealed.

The attendance in June was more than double that in May, but was not much increased in July. This discouraging fact was charged up against the railroad corporations, who, it was alleged, in adopting the short sighted and parsimonious policy of refusing low rates, had kept the people at home. The attendance greatly increased with better rates for transportation in August, but did not reach its maximum until October, as will appear by the following table:

ADMISSIONS.

MONTH.	PAID.	FREE.	TOTAL.
May.....	1,050,037	481,947	1,531,984
June.....	2,875,113	902,721	3,577,834
July.....	2,760,263	1,217,239	3,977,502
August.....	3,515,493	1,172,215	4,687,708
September.....	4,659,871	1,149,011	5,808,942
October.....	6,816,435	1,128,995	7,945,430

In comparison with other fairs, the figures, as compiled by the Inter Ocean, stand as follows:

DATE.	WHERE HELD	NUMBER OF AD-MISSION DAYS.	TOTAL AD-MISSIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM AD-MISSIONS.	AVERAGE DAILY AD-MISSIONS.	LARGEST AD-MISSIONS FOR ONE DAY.	SMALLEST AD-MISSIONS FOR ONE DAY.
1851	London..	141	6,039,195	\$ 2,051,143	42,831	109,915	9,327
1855	Paris.....	200	5,162,330	620,001	25,811	123,017	.....
1862	London..	171	6,211,130	1,977,285	36,328	67,891	5,615
1867	Paris.....	214	8,706,037	1,903,155	40,682	184,405	1,602
1876	Philadel..	159	9,910,966	3,813,724	62,333	274,919	12,720
1878	Paris.....	163	16,032,725	2,531,650	82,650	200,613	13,941
1889	Paris.....	179	28,149,353	9,500,000	157,258	420,139	.....
1893	Chicago..	179	27,529,401	.....	153,796	761,942	19,524

* Cosmopolitan Magazine for September, 1893.

The free list, which it was so difficult to

keep within reasonable bounds, and which at best was probably a million too long, was divided among applicants, those entitled to such favors and those not, as follows:

Complimentary cards.....	243,585
Full term photograph passes.....	1,938,735
Monthly.....	1,666,421
Special press passes.....	65,803
Workingmen's passes.....	346,403
Trip passes.....	7,011
Return checks.....	1,691,528
Musical bureau admissions.....	58,300

The attendance on the principal days specially set apart for the different States and countries is shown in the following table:

May 1.....	Opening Day.....	128,935
May 30.....	Decoration Day.....	115,578
June 16.....	German Day.....	165,069
July 4.....	United States Day.....	283,273
August 19.....	British Day.....	168,861
August 24.....	Illinois Day.....	243,951
September 2.....	California Day.....	231,522
September 23.....	Knights of Honor Day.....	215,643
September 26.....	Odd Fellows' Day.....	135,210
October 7.....	Polish Day.....	222,176
October 9.....	Chicago Day.....	716,881
October 11.....	Connecticut Day.....	309,277
October 21.....	Manhattan Day.....	298,928
October 30.....	Closing Day.....	210,622

The largest attendance at Philadelphia was on Pennsylvania day, numbering 257,169, and at Paris 387,877. The smallest Sunday paid attendance was on August 6th, 16,181, and the largest on October 29th, 152,238; the average paid Sunday admissions was 55,312, and the average paid attendance for the 157 days was 127,712.

The day set apart for Illinois was faultless as to weather, and the attendance, although larger than on any other special Illinois Day. State occasion, except Connecticut Day, did not equal expectations. The exterior of the Illinois building was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and the Second Regiment band discoursed entertaining music to the crowds occupying seats in front and within. Among those present at the exercises were present and former State officers, members of Congress, headed by Speaker Crafts, members of the legislature, members of the local directory, sixty of the National commission and several foreign commissioners. The programme opened with the entire assemblage rising and singing "America," when prayer was offered by Rev. W. F. Black. President Lafayette Funk then

made an appropriate introductory address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The thirty-seventh General Assembly, duly appreciating the fact that the great Columbian Exposition has been located on the soil of Illinois, generously and patriotically appropriated the sum of \$800,000 for the purpose of preparing a suitable exhibit for the State of Illinois. Ten per cent of this sum or \$80,000 was wisely devoted to an exhibit of the industries of the women of the State, and that part of the work was appropriately placed in the hands of a board of Illinois women. The work of preparing the general exhibit was by act of the same General Assembly, cast upon the State Board of Agriculture, that board having been constituted a commission for the purpose of preparing the exhibit. To speak in detail of the work accomplished would consume more time than the proprieties of this occasion would permit. The commission in preparing the exhibit has sought not only to represent our great State in all its diversified industries, but likewise in its munificent charities, and in the moral and intellectual development of our people. The results of these labors are now before you; and the people must judge for themselves whether or not the work has been wisely and properly done. The preliminary labors of the commission having now been completed, we have come here to-day for the purpose of dedicating this magnificent building to the uses and purposes for which it was erected; and in presenting it, as I now do, to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, I deem it proper to say that the commission has from the first been fully impressed with the great responsibility resting upon it. Illinois holds a high place in the sisterhood of States. She is not only great in her diversified industries and in her commerce, but also in the virtue of her people. She is third in population and manufacture among the States of the Federal Union, and is also the broadest and richest agricultural expanse dominated by any single government. In my own behalf and in behalf of my co-laborers in this great enterprise, I feel I may say without impropriety that the commission has labored earnestly and unceasingly to make this exhibit truly represent the industrial, intellectual, and moral life of the Commonwealth of Illinois. We have believed this Exposition would be the greatest the world has yet seen, and events have already justified that belief. This marvelous White City by the lake aggregates and epitomizes the industrial progress of the world, and we of Illinois hope that in the laudable competition of which this is now for some months to be the scene, our own Illinois, though only founded but in the yesterday of history, will not be found last in true development and progress. With the hope that the exhibit which we have here prepared will meet the expectations of our own citizens, and of the world, it only remains for me to thank the generous people who have, through their representatives, commissioned us to perform the labors which we this day bring measurably to a close. In the name of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, I now formally turn over to the executive head of the Commonwealth of Illinois this building, and the results of our labors which it contains.

President Funk introduced Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, President of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board. Mrs. Gould was received with applause and spoke as follows:

The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, when commissioned by an act of the General Assembly to prepare for the Columbian Exposition an exhibit of the industries of the women of the State of Illinois, accepted from the legislators of our grand commonwealth a high honor and grave responsibilities. To faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon us, and to show to the world the best results of woman's labor in every avenue of her activity has been our never-failing determination. We trust this high ambition has been attained, and we hope for your approval. The work of the women of the State has been revealed to us in a new light. In this realm of peace and happy homes we find that women have achieved distinction in science and in the professions. The necessity for self-support has urged many of our sisters to step side by side with the sterner sex into the ranks of the working world, and all these, with the makers of the beautiful in literature, in art, and in music, in philanthropy and education, and that ever-blessed occupation, the making of the home, have contributed to complete the work which we present to you to-day. The generous recognition which women have at this time received is bright with prophetic



CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.
 Reproduction of place where Columbus found shelter and received assistance in his negotiations with Ferdinand and Isabella. Cost, \$50,000.



FERRIS WHEEL.
 264 feet high. Carries 36 cars. Capacity 40 passengers each. 20 minutes required for round trip. Cost, \$300,000.



ILLINOIS BUILDING.
Largest State building. Size, 160 by 450 feet. Cost, \$250,000.



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.
Next to Illinois, the largest State Building. Size, 144 by 435 feet. Cost, \$75,000.

glory for the future, when even larger opportunities may be intrusted to their keeping. And who can doubt the safety of that keeping in hands where most truly rests the destiny of our Nation.

Governor John P. Altgeld was then introduced and made the following interesting address:

The President of the Board of the Illinois World's Fair Commissioners, Madam, President of the Illinois Exposition Board, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met to formally open the Illinois Building and make it, with its contents, a part of the Columbian Exposition, an exposition whose grandeur neither pen nor pencil can picture. We feel that this is a great day for the people of our State, for it is the first time in their history that they have attempted to stand beside the nations of the earth for the purpose of comparing achievements. We are, in a sense, the host of the world, which has gathered within our borders to exhibit the products of its highest civilization, and, as these products are addressed to the eye and silently tell the story of the past and the condition of the present, we are endeavoring as host to respond in kind. This building, with its grand proportions, its majestic height, its symmetry and beautiful lines, will testify to our skill in the art of building, and we expect the numerous exhibits gathered here to tell in silent eloquence the brilliant history of Illinois. But, my friends, while we are thus vying with the nations of the earth in showing the wonderful things accomplished, let us not forget that all we see here is emblematic. This Exposition, while surpassing even the dreams of genius, is but intended to commemorate a great event in the history of the world. These life-like statues; these Grecian columns and Roman arches; these temples of industry, of science, and of learning, which challenge the admiration of the gods, are but the language; they are but the words, the exclamations with which this age expresses its admiration for the achievements of Christopher Columbus.

More than four centuries ago, when the world was about to awaken from a long night; when literature showed new signs of life; when art began again to breathe; when science and philosophy again lifted up their heads; when the centuries were in labor to give birth to a new era and a new civilization, in which man might again walk the earth, not with his head bowed, his hands shackled, and his spirit crushed, but with mien erect and his face to the sun; a civilization in which woman should no longer be a beast of burden, but a companion to man; then there went through the universe a call for a new land with a new atmosphere in which to rock and nurture the new time, for the countries of the Old World were so covered with the malaria which had thickened during centuries of tyranny, of superstition, and darkness that nothing beneficial to mankind could flourish there.

Responding to this call there came forth a young man who knew little of the fashions of his day, took no part in the gay frivolity of his time, did not live in luxury, nor go forth in fine raiment. The idle aristocrats felt that they were of greatly more consequence than he, but he had what all men who have helped mankind had, and that is: industry and self-reliance. He was a sailor and was familiar with the hardships and dangers of a seafaring life, and instead of going to banquets he spent his nights pondering over charts until he conceived the idea of finding a new route to India by sailing westward. The art of navigation then consisted of sailing from headland to headland; the earth was supposed to be flat and the region beyond the horizon to be peopled with monsters. He sought assistance from the commercial people and they laughed at him; he applied to the learned and they pronounced it impossible; he appealed to the men in office and they said he was insane; finally he appealed to a sympathetic woman and she assisted him.

In three little vessels which to-day would be pronounced unseaworthy he embarked on an unknown ocean. He sailed for months, with the world against him; the elements against him; the crew against him and starvation in front of him, but he never faltered a moment, and finally sighted land. He had defied and conquered the learning of his time, the influences of his time, the authorities of his time, as well as the danger of the elements and the frown of the fates, and he gave to the world a new science, a new navigation, a new geography, a new continent, and, ultimately, a new civilization and a new hope.

It was on the continent discovered by Columbus that there was the first successful experiment among men of absolute freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of action, and the highest form of a free man's government.

It was here that the first successful attempt was made of lifting up the masses by universal education, and it is this continent which has given to the world most of those wonderful inventions which have revolutionized industry, have brought all people close together, and are covering the earth with intelligence. Nowhere else have the possibilities of human achievement when the mind is given freedom of action, been so fully exemplified as here.

Let me say in conclusion that it was proper that this celebration of the discovery of America should be held in the United States, because the important results following that discovery had their birth here. Again, it was fitting that it should be held in Illinois, for it possesses not only the richest, most productive, and extensive agricultural resources of any State in the Union, but, extending over more degrees of latitude, it has a greater variety of climate, and consequently of products, than almost any other State, and particularly was it fitting that the great Exposition should be located in the city of Chicago, which exemplifies more than any other city in the world, not only the possibilities of human achievement when the mind is given freedom of action, but has also demonstrated to the world that men of all nationalities, all religions, and all races, can live harmoniously in the same community, can toil side by side, and rally to the support of the same flag.

I am proud to open this building because it is not the creation of either King or Emperor, but of the citizens of the State of Illinois, and the marvels that are on exhibition here are mostly the work of their hands, and they will go away from here with higher ideas, with newly kindled patriotism, with renewed confidence in themselves and their destiny, and they and their children will stand nearer the altar of our common country than ever before. Let me tell you another thing. In preparing for this Exposition women of different lands have learned to help each other, and thus the nucleus of an international woman's organization has been formed, the ultimate, far-reaching influence of which in the emancipation of her sex no man can foresee. Now, ladies and gentlemen of the Illinois Board, I commit the management of this, the distinctive Illinois exhibit, to your hands, and in doing so I would remind you that a great responsibility rests on you. Our people are proud of this State; they know its riches and its resources as well as its glorious history, and being in a sense the host they want to make an exhibit that will be a credit to them. They have been liberal, even lavish, in supplying means for this purpose, and will examine your work with a critical eye; but, judging from what you have already done, I am satisfied that the honor and the glory of the State are here safely left in your hands.

After a medley of war songs by the band came the oration, by Hon. Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, now first assistant postmaster general, which was replete with eloquent and patriotic sentiments relating to the growth and prominence of the State of Illinois and the influence of its great men. It is to be regretted that the limits of this chapter will not admit of its insertion at length.

Eloquent speeches were also delivered by his Honor, Mayor Harrison, and Judge Loren C. Collins, Jr. A luncheon was then served to invited guests, and the celebration of the day was pronounced a decided success.

The anniversary of the "Great Fire" was selected as the special occasion for Chicago, and well were the efforts of the Chicago Day managers rewarded by the unprecedented attendance of over three quarters of a million of people (761,942), the largest

number ever assembled within one inclosure of the same dimensions in the history of the world. The day was an ideal one of sunshine and gentle breezes, and the White City never before looked so enchanting. The crowd began to arrive early, the first ticket sold and the first entrance made being at 6:30 o'clock, and by nine o'clock at least 100,000 had entered the gates.

At ten o'clock there was a parade of the Chicago Hussars, whose arrival at the terminal plaza, or west front of the Administration Building, simultaneously with the firing of four guns of Battery D, was the signal for the commencement of the exercises of the day. Trumpeters from Fort Sheridan played the inaugural fanfare from the surrounding buildings of the Court of Honor, the music of which was composed by Silas G. Pratt and the words by Major G. W. Baird, United States army. These were as follows:

"Peace on earth, good will to men!
 Brothers all, from every zone,
 To God, our Father, Him alone,
 Sing we Bethlehem's song again;—
 Peace on earth, good will to men."

Then came "a welcome to the world in music and song," including the songs of all nations, by the Apollo Club of 400 and the Columbian Chorus of 900 voices, alternating with instrumental music by the Iowa, Elgin, Pullman, Chicago and Mexican bands. The enthusiasm of the crowd reached its climax with the singing of "John Brown's Body," "Marching through Georgia" and "America," when the voices of the chorus were overpowered by those of the multitude. The ringing of Liberty Bell by Mayor Harrison, an interesting part of the programme, was accomplished at noon, thirteen strokes being given, after which the mayor delivered an address. There was also a parade by the children in the afternoon, but fine as it was it was almost lost sight of in the immensity of the throng. The people were determined to enjoy themselves, and were generally polite and good natured. The fireworks, as

the closing spectacle, were the triumph of pyrotechnic display; but the crowd was too large to permit all to witness the exhibition. The buildings, walks and ways were all crowded, but not one-fourth of the visitors were able to see any one part of the day's exercises.

The scene from the Administration Building, or, indeed, from any other point of observation, was unequaled in its vastness and imposing effect. As far as the eye could reach, on every side, from lagoon to building, the avenues were literally packed and jammed with human beings, while flags and banners and ensigns were tossed by the breeze and strains of music floated on the air.

The problem of transporting the people was difficult of solution, and had it not been

for the completion of the south side "Alley" elevated road and the admirable and effective arrangements made by the managers of the Illinois Central railroad, the people would never have been afforded the means of satisfactory and speedy carriage to and from the grounds. The Illinois Central on Chicago day, with its special world's fair express trains, which by this time had attained rare perfection of service, carried from Van Buren street to Jackson Park 115,000 passengers between seven o'clock and noon, or an average of over 20,000 per hour, and during the rush transported about 1,000 per minute. Besides these express trains thirty-seven trains were run at intervals of six minutes, on an average, to accommodate the suburban traffic, during the forenoon, and carried at least 35,000 passengers. The Illinois Central also, it is estimated, brought in from suburban points south 30,000 more. The elevated road, it was estimated, transported over 80,000, in trains carrying over 1,000 each, only three minutes apart, but it was left for the City railway company—the south side cable lines, with their cross connections—to break all records in the enormous number of its passengers, carrying each way over 300,000. The people not only filled the inside

of the cars but the outside, mounting to the top and crowding the roofs, where they tooted horns, rang bells, and "chaffed" the crowd which lined the streets awaiting a chance to ride.

For those who preferred the water route, over a dozen steamers had been provided, which it was estimated transported each way 180,000 passengers, of whom the great "whale-back" steamer, the Christopher Columbus, carried 60,000. The Baltimore & Ohio and Northern Pacific roads also transported large numbers, although the figures relative thereto are not known.

The greater portion of the visitors to the fair on this occasion provided their own lunches in well-filled baskets, but hundreds of thousands of young people and strangers were not so thoughtful, and depended upon the many restaurants on the grounds to supply their "creature wants" in this respect. The latter did nobly for a time, but by six o'clock their supplies were exhausted, and pushing, jostling thousands who would have been glad of a sandwich or even a cold potato had to go hungry. It was not surprising, therefore, that the enforced fast of the many sight-seers was prolonged until the exit gates were reached, often after a hard struggle, in the early hours of the succeeding morning.

The grounds of the Exposition on the morning after "Chicago Day" presented a strange sight. Besides the worthless baskets and boxes and papers which covered the walks and avenues, it was found that many valuable articles had been lost, the most important of which were several children,

who were not restored to their anxious, but careless, parents until the following day. There were over 2,000 applicants for things lost, about one in ten only of whom succeeded in recovering his property. Among the articles rescued were fifteen pocketbooks containing money, twenty-five umbrellas, one hundred wraps, five overcoats, ten pairs of spectacles, five

satchels, ten shopping bags, five railroad tickets, and hundreds of fans, odd gloves and handkerchiefs.

As was shown very soon after its establishment the, "lost and found bureau" was found to be a much needed and useful office. At the close of the Fair it had in possession over fifteen hundred umbrellas and one thousand pocketbooks, few of which contained more than ten dollars, while the greater portion contained sums of only five dollars or less, besides several hundred pairs of spectacles, eye, opera and field glasses, as well as telescopes, some of which were costly. The articles of clothing found were generally of but little value. Not much jewelry of value was ever turned in, although reports of losses of this kind were frequent. Among other articles there was a large and miscellaneous collection of knives of every description, revolvers, hatchets, books, reticules, generally filled with toilet articles, innumerable gloves and handkerchiefs, and, strange to say, several sets of false teeth, two of which were returned to their owners.

Among the aftermaths of the fair, perhaps the most unique was the auction sale of articles lost by visitors and which were disposed of at public vendue, at Jackson Park, on March 16, under the supervision of the superintendent of the Lost and Found Department, Mr. W. F. Singer.

The following brief account of the event is copied from the *Chicago Tribune* of March 16, 1894:

The property included all kinds of articles, from pocketbooks to sealskin sacks and from parasols to false teeth. The bidding was spirited. The jewelry display was bought by C. C. Munger, at the following figures: Seventy-two bracelets, 22 cents each; 100 eyeglasses, 7 cents each; 76 spectacles, 10 cents a pair; 100 rings, 55 cents each; 7 opera glasses, \$1 a pair. Sam Winternitz bought 384 wraps of all kinds, from light cloaks to sealskin sacks at 42½ cents each. Five hundred walking sticks were bid in at 15 cents each. Columbian Guard Kinsell received a bushel basket half full of pocketbooks at 2½ cents each.

The recognition of the ability, influence and growing power of woman in public

affairs was for the first time, in undertakings of this kind, distinctively acknowledged and given free scope for independent action by the creation of a Board of Lady Managers and a separate department for their own work. It was a great step in advance, not hastily taken, and not without misgivings regarding its beneficial results. The members of the board appointed from Chicago were as follows:

Mrs. Bertha M. Honore Palmer, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Mrs. James A. Mulligan, Frances Dickinson, M. D., Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. James R. Doolittle, Jr., Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Mrs. Sarah T. Hallowell, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Annie M. Meyers, Martha H. Ten Eyck, Mrs. Margaret Isabelle Sandes, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Frances E. Willard.

The lady managers early evinced their ability to conduct affairs in their excellent choice of officers, especially of the president, who filled that responsible and trying position with dignity, grace and singular fitness. The trouble following the appointment of the first secretary, Miss Phoebe Cozzens, was exceptional, and continued to mar the proceedings for some time.

The Woman's Building, happily designed by Miss Sophia Hayden, was as conveniently arranged internally for exhibits as was its external appearance attractive. It was not at first intended to be an exhibit building, but as the work of installing the various specimens of woman's handiwork and decorations, under the skillful manipulation of Miss Candon Wheeler, proceeded, the display appeared to be so meritorious that the Woman's Building was declared open to competitive exhibits, and placed on the same footing as the other principal buildings. It had its departments of art, science, ethnology, an organization room, a library, a nursing section, a model kitchen, and an assembly room, where lectures of general interest were delivered twice a day. In addition to those from this country, special exhibits were made by the women of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Mexico, Japan, Belgium, Ceylon and Siam. The various exhibits exemplified woman's work

in every branch of science, art and industry, in painting, sculpture, architecture, mechanics, invention, physics, lithography, photography, typography, music and literature. While it was considered on all hands that there was great room for improvement in painting and in sculpture, women excelled in the applied arts of tapestry, stained glass, mechanical drawings and fabrics of all kinds.

As a distinct and independent effort of women, this advanced step of modern civilization must be regarded as a success. It has signalized a new departure, and has thrown women on their mettle to determine if the attempt to cut loose from the leading-strings of men is justifiable, and will result in their moral, spiritual and intellectual advancement.

An enterprise, looking toward the tangible perpetuation of the memory of the great Exposition was inaugurated shortly after its close through the liberality of Potter Palmer. The prominence given to woman's work at the Fair—reference to which and to Mrs. Palmer's connection therewith has been already made—suggested the desirability of erecting some permanent building in which might be preserved and exhibited specimens of woman's achievements in the various departments of handicraft, as well as in the higher domains of art, literature and science. To promote such an enterprise Mr. Palmer offered to contribute the munificent sum of \$200,000, contingent upon the securing of a suitable site upon the Lake Front for the location of proposed building. As yet the project is held in abeyance, although many valuable exhibits have been contributed and carefully stored. Its successful consummation, however, is believed to be only a question of time.

The influence of women in the management of the Exposition was strikingly illustrated in the conduct of the Day Nursery or Crèche. Children's Nursery, commonly known as the "Crèche." The purpose of its institution was to care for the young children



Very truly yours
Thos. J. Dickinson

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

(particularly the infants) of mothers who might have been unable to visit the Fair had they been compelled either to leave their little ones at home or to carry them in their arms during a necessarily long tramp. With singular appropriateness the nursery was located next to the Woman's Building, and the warm maternal instinct found free scope. The attendants were selected with the utmost care, and the most scrupulous attention was paid to the cleanliness and general perfection of the interior arrangements. Nurses were provided for infants and toys for the toddlers who were able to handle them, while romping games were played in the outer air when the weather permitted. To the lover of childhood, in its unrestrained freedom, this was one of the most interesting spots in Jackson Park. The idea of its establishment was not novel, something of a like character having formed one of the features of the last Paris Exposition, although there the accommodations were more restricted and not nearly so well appointed. Some hesitancy was felt as to the opening of the Crèche at Chicago because of the results at Paris, where it was found that dissolute or heartless mothers found in it a ready opportunity to rid themselves of offspring who were either the badge of shame or had become an intolerable burden. To the credit of American womanhood it should be said that of all the children left at the Jackson Park Crèche only one was deserted by the mother who had given it being. This unfortunate waif—a little girl—was adopted by the young daughter of Mr. D. H. Burnham, director of works, and suitable provision was made for her maintenance and education.

A popular, instructive and widely interesting adjunct to the Exposition was the World's Congress Auxiliary. "World's Congress Auxiliary," a local organization originating in the brain of Charles C. Bonney, and adopted by the board of local directors, which provided places of meeting for the congresses at the Memorial Art Institute, by

contributing \$200,000 towards the completion of that structure. It was also recognized by the United States, the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, directing the agents of the Government abroad to invite and encourage the sending of delegates.

The general object of the organization, as stated in its explanatory circulars, was:

"1. To provide for the proper presentation of the Intellectual and Moral Progress of the World, in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893, in a series of World's Congresses under the auspices of the Auxiliary, with the assistance of the leaders in all the chief departments of human achievement.

"2. More particularly, to provide facilities for appropriate organizations of a kindred nature to unite in World's congresses in Chicago, at convenient times during the exposition season of 1893, for the consideration of the living questions pending in their respective departments, and to arrange and conduct a series of popular congresses in which will be presented Summaries of the Progress made and the most important results attained in the several departments of civilized life, voiced by the ablest living representatives whose attendance can be procured.

"3. To provide for the proper publication of the proceedings of such Congresses, as the most valuable and enduring memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

"4. To bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations with each other in the Exposition of 1893; to crown the whole glorious work by the formation and adoption of better and more comprehensive plans than have hitherto been made, to promote the progress, prosperity, unity, peace and happiness of the world; and to secure the effectual prosecution of such plans by the organization of a series of world-wide fraternities through whose efforts and influence the moral and intellectual forces of mankind may be made dominant throughout the world."

The principal officers were as follows:

President, Charles C. Bonney; treasurer, Lyman J. Gage; secretary, Benjamin Butterworth; assistant, Clarence E. Young

The time of holding the congresses and the subjects to be discussed were set forth in the following program: May: Woman's Progress; The Public Press; Medicine and Surgery. June: Temperance; Moral and Social Reform; Commerce and Finance. July: Music; Literature; Education. August: Engineering; Art, Architecture, etc.; Government, Law Reform, Political Science, etc.; General Department; Science and Philosophy. September: Labor; Religion, Mission and Church Societies; Sunday Rest. October: Public Health; Agriculture.

Two large audience rooms were arranged in the new Art Institute building, (called respectively the Halls of Columbus and Washington) capable of seating over 3,000 persons each, besides a dozen smaller rooms for the accommodation of "chapters and sections."

The most distinguished representative present of any given department, in the opinion of the local committee, was appointed to preside over that congress in which its different phases were discussed.

A branch congress auxiliary for women was established, over which Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrotin presided. Committees of women were designated to co-operate with corresponding committees of men, to make arrangements for congresses appropriate for the participation of women, which were not a few.

The meetings were enlivened by both instrumental and vocal music, and the attendance, generally, very far exceeded all expectations. The first congress, that devoted to the interests of women, was perhaps the most representative, in point of distinguished leaders, of all, the familiar names of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Albert Parker, May Wright Sewell, and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker being the most prominent. The attendance was estimated at over 150,000. The Press,

Medical, Moral and Social Reform, Commerce and Finance Congresses were not so well attended, and were chiefly interesting to those who were appointed to participate in the proceedings.

In the department of literature the attendance upon the congresses was again large, and at times enthusiastic, but there was a noted absence of leading minds, eminent in authorship or *belles lettres*, except in fiction, the most distinguished being Walter Besant, Charles Dudley Warner, George W. Cable, Richard W. Gilder, Mrs. Anna K. Green Rohlf, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood and Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet).

Of the thousands of papers read at this and other preceding congresses many, it must be conceded, contributed little new thought or statement for the benefit of mankind, and would not have attracted unusual attention if printed in any of the current periodicals.

The parliament of religions, under the special charge of Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D., was the most numerous attended, and comprised a better representation of foreign and domestic talent than any other, although leading ecclesiastics of several American churches were conspicuous by their absence.

The Roman Catholics as a denomination made decidedly the most satisfactory showing for their organization, the church of Columbus, her bishops and priests taking a leading part in the discussions.

The Episcopalians were not present as a church, nor the Methodist bishops. Yet there were not wanting distinguished Protestant divines, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and others, who effectively and ably participated in the proceedings.

Among the "heathen" from the East, the place of light, whence originated all learning and religions, it must be admitted that the followers of Confucius, Brahma and Buddha were particularly distinguished for their ability, oratory, and the zeal with which they upheld their creeds in their elements of moral power, and reclaiming influences.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.
 size, 110 by 166 feet. Cost, \$60,000. Exact reproduction of old "Independence Hall."
 Contains Independence Bell.



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.
 Size, 160 by 105 feet. Cost, \$150,000.



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.



BUILDING OF BRAZIL.

Especially was it noted with what wonderful ease and purity those in holy orders from the East Indies spoke the English language.

The proceedings of the parliament were remarkable for the fact that notwithstanding the innumerable faiths represented, whose difference on many fundamental points was as wide as the oceans which separated their adherents, there was so little friction, so few clashings of antagonistic interests and exhibitions of bigotry. By common consent laudatory expositions of repugnant creeds were quietly listened to without a word of opposition or objection. And few more impressive scenes were ever witnessed than when these exponents of all religions, in testimony of their agreement on the point of adoration and worship of the one God, all joined together with one voice in chanting the invocation, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" and upon another occasion in heartily uniting in that universal prayer, "Our Father which art in Heaven."

A net result of these congresses was the great tenacity with which the members adhered to the correctness, validity and force of their own peculiar dogmas. No one was convinced of error, no converts were made, and everybody was entirely satisfied with what was accomplished.

It was undoubtedly true, however, that a general result of the proceedings and discussions of this and others of these congresses was to implant and encourage larger views and a more liberal spirit; to concede the fact that there are two sides to almost every question in politics, religion and government, and that there is still room for investigation, improvement and progress along all the lines of human thought and effort.

While the list of fatalities in connection with the preparation of the grounds and the construction of the buildings was The Close. unexpectedly large, there were but few accidents or serious mishaps during the six months in which the Fair remained open. One deplorable exception to this

statement was the calamitous destruction by fire of the cold-storage warehouse, on July 10th, by which the lives of seventeen brave firemen were sacrificed in the presence of thousands of beholders unable to render them any assistance. They, with others, had ascended the high tower of the building, which was quickly enveloped by the devouring flames, and notwithstanding the heroic efforts of comrades below they were unable to make their escape. Eighteen others were seriously injured.

The news of this appalling disaster speedily spread through the city, whose people at first looked at one another with a horror almost speechless from its intensity. Yet even before the charred remains of the holocaust's fated victims had been removed from the still smouldering embers, horror had been supplemented by sympathy which had already taken on the form of practical charity. A relief fund was started, and contributions for the families of those who had thus heroically perished poured in with a promptitude and liberality truly marvelous. Within a few weeks subscriptions aggregating \$100,000 had been secured and placed in the hands of a responsible committee. Donations came from every quarter, the representatives of foreign governments and countries vying with native Americans in generosity, and the working girl giving her mite as freely as the millionaire his thousands.

Another exception, although not directly connected with the Fair itself, was the assassination of Mayor Harrison on the 29th of October. He had attended the Fair and had officially participated in the special occasion of "American Cities' Day," making one of his most brilliant and effective speeches, and after returning home was there, at 8 o'clock in the evening, cruelly shot by one Patrick Eugene Prendergast, who had gained admittance to his presence for that purpose. Mayor Harrison's peculiar fitness, by ability, education and official experience to discharge the duties of his office during the period of the Exposition had been universally acknowl-

edged, and his deplorable loss at such a time and in such a manner cast a shadow upon its last hours, saddened the city and was deplored by the entire country.

Apart from the effect produced by these lamentable events, there was nothing to dim the glory and triumph of the closing days of this great Exposition; and while it is too soon to write anything like a complete history of its administrative and official operations, in advance of detailed reports, which are yet wanting, some conclusions and deductions from facts already known and published may be drawn with a moderate degree of certainty.

The first of these is that the marvelous success of the Fair was due to the undaunted pluck, untiring industry, unstinted liberality and resistless energy of Chicago citizens, who created and built it up, Chicago itself constituting one of the greatest wonders of the exhibition.

From the time the act of Congress was passed entrusting the great enterprise to the fostering care of this city until the White City appeared in all its matchless beauty, inviting the gaze of an admiring world, no effort, no sacrifice required to accomplish the end were demanded in vain of her citizens, either in their corporate or individual capacity. And it is not too much to say that no other city on this continent, if, indeed, in the world, could have produced such magnificent results.

The answer to the practical question, "What did it all cost in money?" is easily found in the admirable reports of the auditor. To the cost of construction hereinbefore given in detail, and which, as appears by the report of the directors to March 31, 1894, had been swelled to the sum of \$18,639,656, there must be added the no small amount of \$7,468,942 on account of "operating expenses."

That these expenditures, during the first months of the Fair, were made with a magnificent liberality there is hardly room for doubt. Indeed, this had become so apparent that a committee of investigation, with a

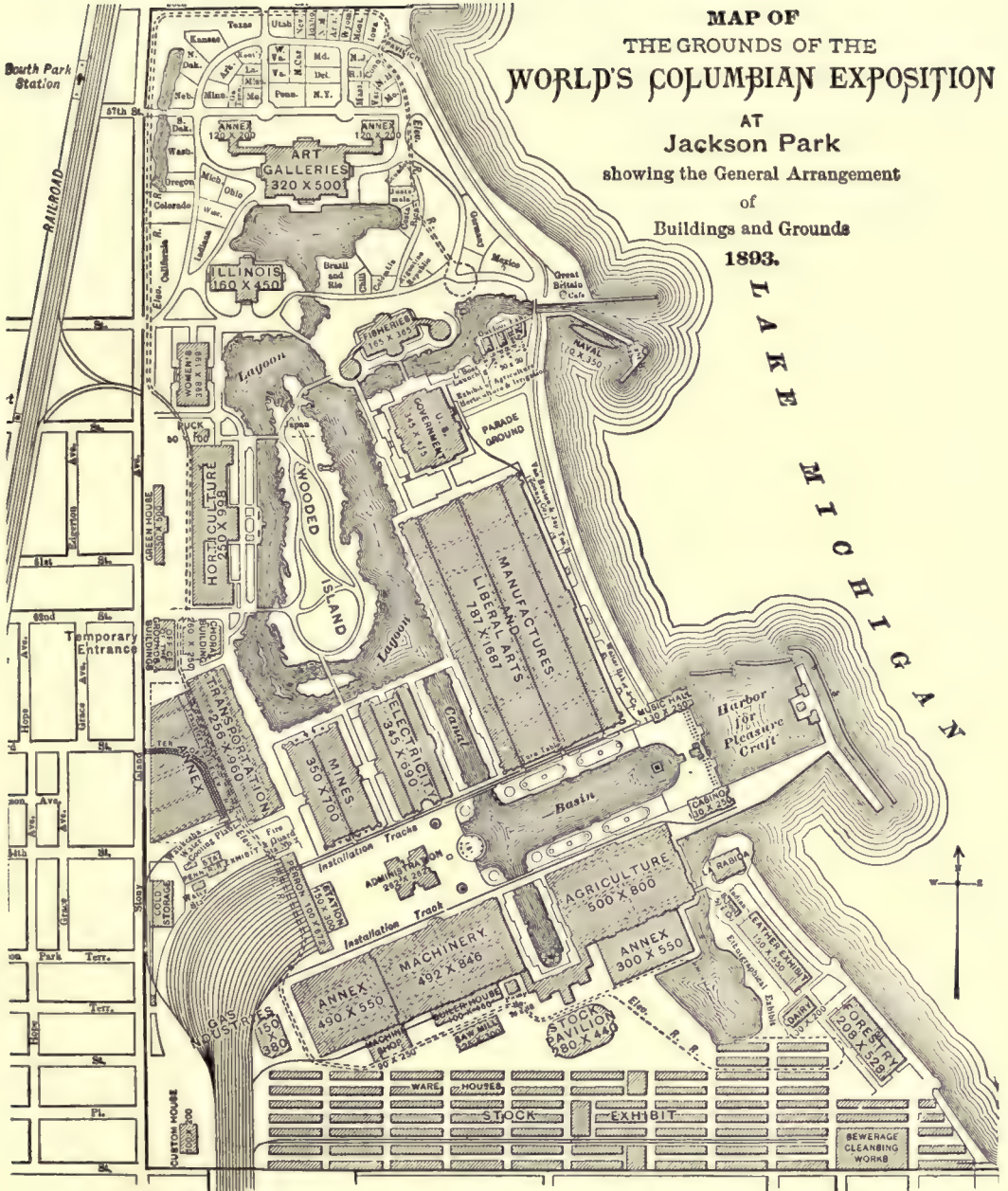
view to retrenchment, consisting of directors Wm. D. Kerfoot, Washington Porter and Frederick Winston, was appointed July 25th. In their report, made six days thereafter, they use this language: "Your committee finds, as a broad proposition, that the World's Fair has been run, and is being run to-day on a scale of extravagance which cannot be justified, either by the experience of the past or any reasonable expectation of the future." The report called attention to specific instances of excessive expenditures, and after criticising some of the methods of the council of administration, closed by saying: "We find it our duty to call the attention of each director to the fact that it is no longer possible to plead ignorance of the wasteful extravagance in the conduct of the Fair under the present system, and that if we are not to be disgraced before the public as business men, this matter must be followed up sharply and decisively."

This report, with the persistent efforts of president Baker and other officials on the General and Operating side of economy, had a decidedly beneficial effect upon future expenditures. But to know with what facility enormous amounts may be disbursed by short-lived corporations with a necessarily imperfect system of checks and balances, the items of the operating expenses, as they appear in the auditor's December report, are given in detail as follows:

Accident Insurance.....	\$41,618 81
Archaeological and Ethnological Examinations.....	129,204 97
Advertising.....	89,180 22
Attendants and Laborers.....	154,517 07
Badges.....	5,454 89
Carriage Hire.....	1,716 42
Chemists.....	2,450 00
Commissions.....	157,265 53
Concession Expenses.....	90,804 69
Dairy Expenses.....	19,535 96
Dedication Ceremonies.....	211,033 43
Department Superintendents.....	44,681 43
Department Inspectors.....	2,042 50
Donations and Charities.....	24,525 50
Entertaining Guests.....	9,957 82
Exhibits Purchased.....	35,295 35
Exposition Symphony Orchestra.....	135,071 10
Experts.....	13,966 96
Freight and Express.....	3,597 38
Freight Pilot Service.....	8,147 46
Fire Protection.....	251,663 51
Floricultural Gardening.....	61,396 36
Foreign Agents.....	118,378 68
Foreign Agitation.....	38,456 50
Freight on Exhibits.....	14,462 04
Forage for Live Stock.....	13,556 39
Furniture and Fixtures.....	67,163 44
Gas.....	5,941 82
Guides.....	6,543 25
Gate Expenses.....	241,022 51
Heating Offices and Buildings.....	64,545 40

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.



Hire of Launches and Gondolas.....	495 00
Horticultural Gardening.....	2,133 89
Ice.....	4,308 24
Interpreters.....	650 00
Inaugural Ceremonies.....	8,883 12
Incidental Expenses.....	2,904 53
Interest on Debenture Bonds.....	231,957 29
Insurance.....	132,957 43
Insurance on Exhibits.....	6,598 91
Installing Exhibits.....	313,101 36
Janitor Service.....	212,455 60
Laundry Work.....	8,762 32
Legal Expenses.....	69,544 60
London Agency.....	12,396 32
Medical and Surgical Attendance.....	45,124 82
National Agitation.....	65,116 63
Newspapers.....	8,995 93
New York Agency.....	15,281 35
Operating Water and Sewerage.....	49,732 96
Operating Laboratory.....	597 93
Operating Electric Plant.....	124,630 17
Operating Launches.....	39,480 89
Operating Refrigerating Plant.....	623 45
Operating Traveling Cranes.....	522 10
Organ and Organ Recitals.....	12,079 50
Operating Fountains.....	1,148 56
Operating Sewerage Cleansing Works.....	16,208 84
Operating Terminal Station.....	21,602 58
Operating Power Plant.....	415,560 05
Operating Railway.....	105,730 79
Official Catalogue.....	49,732 96
Postage.....	61,490 71
Photographical Labor and Material.....	6,128 87
Pyrotechnical Displays.....	103,141 13
Premiums on Live Stock.....	101,425 20
Premiums on Employes' Bonds.....	974 39
Publications.....	21,592 40
Police Protection.....	1,046,210 18
Personal Injuries.....	13,602 79
Public Comfort Expenses.....	29,825 72
Removing Debris.....	68,499 60
Removing garbage.....	13,274 70
Removing Ice and Snow.....	16,104 49
Rent of Offices.....	62,480 87
Rent of Grounds.....	47,068 98
Repairing Bridges.....	1,188 29
Repairing Statuary.....	1,076 80
Repairing Piers and Breakwaters.....	4,769 72
Repairing Interior Docking.....	6,903 57
Repairing Fences.....	2,936 55
Repairing Buildings.....	71,398 70
Repairing Viaducts.....	1,978 93
Repairs and Fittings for Offices and Buildings.....	3,400 77
Salaries of Clerks.....	405,591 07
Salaries of Officers.....	331,240 49
Secret Service.....	119,500 67
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.....	10,235 00
Shoe and Leather Exhibit.....	18,076 25
Souvenir Coin Expenses.....	168,605 00
Services of Bands.....	172,896 25
Superintending Grounds and Buildings.....	33,504 79
Stationery and Printing.....	87,734 94
Subsistence Allowance.....	17,143 38
Supplies for Offices and Buildings.....	310,538 78
Stable Expenses.....	61,390 13
Special Legislation.....	7,323 58
Special Attractions.....	24,493 96
Teaming.....	2,222 41
Telegrams and Cablegrams.....	10,737 13
Telephones.....	25,070 55
Typewriter Repairs and Supplies.....	1,558 08
Traveling Expenses.....	28,436 36
Transportation Concessionaires' Supplies.....	7,565 53
Uniforms.....	52,709 62
Warehouse Expenses.....	43,713 41
Water Fowl.....	2,656 48
Expenses of Preliminary Organization.....	90,675 00

The condensed balance sheet of March 31, 1894, showing the entire cost of the Fair to have been \$27,151,800, is as follows:

Preliminary Organization.....	\$ 90,674 97
General and Operating Expenses.....	7,468,941 87
Construction Expenditures.....	18,639,656 47
Post-Exposition Expenditures.....	952,527 36
Assets.....	\$1,551,060 30
Liabilities.....	34,817 72
Net Assets.....	\$1,516,242 58
	<u>\$23,668,043 25</u>

Capital Stock.....	\$ 5,608,206 18
City of Chicago.....	5,000,000 00
Souvenir Coins and Premium on same.....	2,446,607 43
Gate Receipts.....	10,616,594 71
Concession Receipts.....	3,879,466 59
Interest.....	68,090 50
General Receipts.....	816,978 39
Post-Exposition Receipts.....	232,009 45
	<u>\$23,668,043 25</u>

This statement, however, only gives the cost of the Fair as far as relates to the expenditures made by the board of local directors, and does not include the disbursements by the several States, the United States, or foreign governments. If the estimated sum of these be added the account will stand thus:

Expended by the local board.....	\$27,151,800
" " United States.....	2,500,000
" " several States.....	7,000,000
" " foreign governments.....	6,500,000
Total cost.....	<u>\$43,151,800</u>

Immense as are these figures they fall far short of expressing the entire cost of the great Exposition to corporations and individuals interested and the people who visited it. How many different persons constituted the 21,500,000 who paid to enter its gates can never be more than approximately ascertained; but assuming an average of five admissions to each person, the number of individuals would aggregate 4,300,000. Estimating the cost of their transportation at \$8.00 each, and that they paid as much more for subsistence while in the city, we have a total outlay of \$78,000,000. It may be seen, therefore, if these calculations even approach to accuracy, that the great Fair represented a greater expenditure than any other undertaking in which the American people ever embarked.

Yet as an item on the credit side of the account, considered from a Chicago standpoint, the stimulus to, and increase of, the city's trade, through the attendance and expenditures of non-residents, was very marked. Probably during the last three or four months of the Exposition there were here from other points fully a daily average of between 100,000 and 150,000. Assuming the average daily personal expenditure of each of these visitors to have been \$5.00, it may

be seen that during the latter three months of the Exposition's existence between \$500,000 and \$600,000 were expended in Chicago every twenty-four hours.

Another question which frequently occurs to the inquiring mind, "Did it pay?" can be easily answered, as far as the individual stockholders are concerned, by saying that financially it did not. The assets of \$1,500,000 can scarcely pay them more than fifteen per cent.

The money expended in and about the Fair, were it possible or practicable to have so invested it, would have permanently established, endowed and equipped a score or more of State or national universities or technological institutes, and an equal number of public libraries. But whether the possible educational or other advantages and benefits to the people of such an investment, could it have been made, would outweigh those derived from the Exposition is a question which it would be as profitless to discuss as it might be difficult to decide.

In bringing the nations of the world together in their human and industrial aspects, contrasting other civilizations with our own; in stimulating national patriotism and civic pride; in opening to view visions of utility and beauty in all the walks of life; in giving new illustrations of better modes of living and of laboring and raising higher standards of usefulness and truth; in stimulating trade, invention and the study of history, science and art; in all that a world's ex-

position implies, it was the crowning miracle of the nineteenth century.

Although the White City, with all its enchanting surroundings, will soon forever disappear, and be numbered with the things which only live in memory, thanks to the liberality of one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens the people will not be left without an interesting and permanent reminder of many of its most valuable features, by way of relics and exhibits. As the Fair drew to a close it became evident that a great many articles, valuable and interesting in themselves, but of comparatively small commercial value, might be obtained as donations, or at a small cost. An effort was made to secure the means to establish a national museum. The public-spirited citizen needed to make this effort successful was found in Marshall Field, who came forward with the gift of one million dollars to aid in the establishment of such an institution. This generous donation was supplemented by others, among which were those of George M. Pullman and L. Z. Leiter, amounting to \$100,000 each, and of H. N. Higinbotham, \$50,000. The museum was incorporated in November, 1893, and even then included in its collections the United States of Columbia gold exhibit, the Paraguayan and Peruvian exhibits, the Hagenbach ethnological collection, articles from the Japanese, Samoan and other villages, and collections from the Forestry, Transportation, Electricity, Anthropological and other departments, valued altogether at \$1,500,000.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY IN CHICAGO.

BY GEORGE HOPPIN CUSHING, M. D., D. D. S.,

Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery in the Northwestern University Dental School.

PERHAPS—with the single exception of electricity—none of the learned professions has made such rapid and pronounced advance in the elevation of standards and the perfection of scientific methods as has dentistry. Nor is there any to whose members humanity at large owes a heavier debt. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—who (as Johnson said of Goldsmith) “left few branches of literature untouched and touched none that he did not adorn”—gracefully and truthfully wrote: “The dental profession has established and prolonged the reign of beauty; it has added to the charms of social intercourse, and lent perfection to the accents of eloquence; it has taken from old age its most unwelcome feature, and lengthened enjoyable human life far beyond the limits of the years when the toothless and purblind patriarch might well exclaim: ‘I have no pleasure in them.’” In no land has this advance been so pronounced as in America.*

*It was an American dentist—Dr. Horace Wells—who made the beneficent discovery of the inhalation of nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic, and another dentist, Dr. Morton, was the first to make application of ether for the same purpose. Through them, as has been well said, “fierce extremities of suffering have been steeped in the waters of forgetfulness, and the deepest furrow in the knotted brow of agony has been smoothed forever.” While the countrymen of Dr. Wells failed to appreciate his value, the French Academy has attested its recognition of services which conferred upon the world one of its greatest boons.

While American dentistry has scarcely completed its semi-centennial year as an organized profession, it can boast of thirty colleges, with more than five hundred professors, and embraces in its ranks fully 20,000 practitioners. No other profession has achieved, relatively, as high a reputation abroad, the superior skill of American dentists having been recognized by all the civilized nations of the earth; and, as will appear in the following pages, Chicago stands first among the cities of the United States as an educational centre.

The first dentist to come to Chicago was Dr. E. Judson, who arrived here from Connecticut in 1840.†

Following him came Dr. William H. Kennicott. The Kennicott family owned Early Practitioners. and occupied a farm northwest of the village, at or near what is now known as Irving Park. Dr. William H. had a brother, J. Asa, some half-dozen years his junior, who also studied dentistry and was for a time associated with him, although the younger brother did not become a qualified practitioner until several years after the elder had established himself in business. The next practitioner to open an office in Chicago was Dr. Aaron Gibbs, who came to the settlement from Buffalo in

†A biographical sketch of Dr. Judson may be found in Chapter XVIII of Volume II.

1844.* Shortly thereafter came one Jarvis, an Englishman by birth, who adopted methods, which, if they did not actually savor of the charlatan, were at least unprofessional. He introduced vapor baths into his practice and was accustomed to attend patients in his office attired in a Turkish costume. He was also the first dentist in Chicago to expose artificial teeth in a case upon the street, with a view to attracting business. Before two years had passed, however, he had sought some other field for the exercise of his peculiar talents.

Dr. Hadley came about the same date. He was a reputable practitioner and was afterwards honored by being made president of the Chicago Dental Society.

Dr. Charles H. Quinlan came to Chicago in the Autumn of 1846, after studying for three years with his uncle, Dr. Charles W. Harvey, of Buffalo, N. Y. He soon built up a successful practice, but in 1859 retired from dentistry, in order to confine his attention to medicine, which was his favorite study. His brother, Dr. John D. Quinlan came here in 1848, and entered into partnership with him. Upon the retirement of Charles H. Quinlan, Dr. George H. Cushing, who had come to Chicago some two years before, succeeded as the associate to his brother. The office of both firms was at 81 Clark street, which building the brothers Quinlan had previously bought and which is now known as the Quinlan block. Both Drs. Chas. H. Quinlan and Dr. Cushing were best known as skillful operators, while John D. Quinlan made a specialty of prosthetic dentistry and dental mechanics.

Soon after the arrival of Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, Dr. W. W. Allport opened an office at 71 Clark street, opposite the public square. He came from Syracuse, N. Y., where he had studied under Dr. Westcott, who was at that time one of the few scientific dentists in central New York. Dr. Allport was an

excellent operator, a successful practitioner, and afterward attained a widely extended reputation and influence in the profession.

An illustration of Chicago push and energy was furnished in the winter of 1846-7, when the employment of sulphuric ether, under the name of letheon, as an anæsthetic was introduced, this city being the first west of Buffalo to which the news of the great discovery came in practical form. For this, practitioners and patients were indebted to Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, who was the first to administer it in this city, at the request of the faculty of Rush Medical College, upon the occasion of a successful operation performed by Dr. Brainard upon a patient under its influence. The public had been invited to be present, and the clinic was crowded. The astonishment of the on-lookers was equalled only by their delight, and the local press fairly teemed with laudatory notices. The *Journal*, in particular, emphasized the fact that the wonderful anæsthetic had been used for the first time west of the Alleghanies in Chicago. When, shortly afterward, chloroform was discovered, the formula for its preparation was likewise sent from the East to Dr. Quinlan, and he and Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, of Rush (at about the same time, but entirely independent of each other), were the first to distill chloroform in Chicago.

Other practitioners who have attained prominence in the profession and who came to the city before the great fire were—Drs. Ellis, Harlan, Crouse, Fuller, E. R. E. Carpenter, Thompson, Harris, Honsinger, J. C. Dean, M. S. Dean, Sherwood, Bell, Rogers, E. D. Swain, E. Noyes, Stevens, Albaugh, Haskell, Brophy, Fahnstock, Brown, Deshauer and Freeman.

Dr. Haskell was among the early arrivals. He had his office with Dr. Allport and made a specialty of plate-work.

At the close of the war there were about forty-five members of the profession in the city. The number gradually increased,

*Dr. Gibb's biography appears in Chapter XVIII of Vol. I.



Edwin Judson.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

as did the population, down to the time of the fire of 1871. Nearly all of them were burned out in that holocaust.

As the city was rapidly rebuilt, so did the ranks of the dental profession augment. At the same time, it must be admitted that the growth of Chicago to the proportions of a metropolis has attracted here a number of charlatans. This class of pretenders has increased in a ratio somewhat exceeding that of the population of the city. At the present time there are here some eight hundred dentists, of whom the proportion of the class last named is unfortunately too large.

As has been well said, "Chicago is rapidly becoming an educational centre. Improved facilities are offered for the study of nearly every branch of dentistry and medicine. Every nationality is represented; every variety and form of disease is encountered. The student has every opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with all classes of cases. In fact, Chicago may be called the medical Vienna of America. Her advantages are attracting the attention of dental and medical students in every land."

The Chicago College of Dental Surgery ranks first among the dental colleges of the country in point of numerical attendance and is second to none in the varied and extended character of its curriculum. The institution ranking next in the number of students is located at Philadelphia, where the number of matriculants at the opening of the academic year, 1893-4 fell below that at the Chicago institution by about sixty.

It had its inception in 1881, when was organized the Chicago Dental Infirmary, which was originally a post-graduate school. Its founders required its students to have received the degree of M. D. or its equivalent, from some college recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health, and to complete two terms of study before receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The institution opened under particularly favorable

auspices, each of the seven medical colleges of the city being represented in the directorate by a member of its faculty and all of them according it cordial support. Dr. N. S. Davis delivered the opening address and the first corps of instructors embraced three professors and eight lecturers. The professors occupied the chairs of dental surgery, operative dentistry and prosthetic dentistry, while the lecturers treated of dental anatomy, dental pathology and other special branches which do not receive minute attention in medical colleges. The institution enrolled eighteen in its first course, but at its close there were no applicants for a degree.

Eleven matriculants presented themselves when the second course was opened, but only two successfully passed the ordeal of an examination qualifying them to receive diplomas as Doctors of Dental Surgery. Neither were the results nor the outlook particularly encouraging. The medical profession of the city had not given the school the support which had been expected, and not a few of the medical graduates enrolled regarded it merely in the light of an institution (or shop) where they might acquire mechanical training. The majority attached comparatively little importance to dental science and art. Nor did the profession throughout the Northwest manifest the ability or the inclination to support a college whose standards, alike for admission and graduation, were so far in advance of those of older seats of learning. In consequence, before the close of the second year, the fondly cherished scheme of the founders having been shown to be in-utilitarian, it was decided to secure a new charter, and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery succeeded the Dental Infirmary. In this connection, however, it should be said that a broader idea for the elevation of a profession has rarely, if ever, been conceived. The aim of the old "Infirmary" was to make dental and oral surgery

a specialty in medicine, but the anticipated co-operation of physicians was lacking.

The new institution advanced upon a different theory. It started upon what an eminent pathologist (Prof. Black) would have called a "re-moleculization" of ideas. While there has been no abandonment of principle, yet under the present curriculum, in common with that of other first-class dental schools throughout the country, the science and art of dentistry—in and for itself—has been made the main objective point; although a knowledge of anatomy, chemistry and physiology, no less than of the underlying principles of medicine and surgery, is yet regarded as essential to a well-informed practitioner of dental and oral surgery. The course of study in this, as in other first rate colleges, moreover, has been gradually extended until at present it includes, besides the elementary branches already enumerated, general pathology, surgery and oral surgery, materia medica and therapeutics, general anatomy, general physiology, and organic and inorganic chemistry. Few, if any, American medical colleges bestow more attention upon anatomy than do the leading dental schools of the United States. Microscopy is made obligatory, and no one is admitted to a degree until he has completed a full course in the practical laboratories of both the chemical and histological departments.

The Chicago school was among the first to recognize the agency of microbes in the destruction of the teeth, and, at the suggestion of Prof. G. V. Black, to introduce a complete apparatus for the cultivation and study of these germs. This study was pursued under Prof. Black's instruction while he remained connected with the school. Another new departure, instituted through Prof. Black's recommendation, was the organization of the chairs of operative and prosthetic technics for practical work in dental mechanics, which constitutes one of the most

important and valuable branches of the curriculum.

While the corporate name of the institution yet remains the "Chicago College of Dental Surgery," a change has been made in its management and control. A few years ago it became the dental department of the Lake Forest University and it so remains at the present time.

The college has had a number of homes. It was opened at Nos. 22 and 24 Adams street, whence it removed to Nos. 24 and 26 Washington street, where it occupied two floors. The year 1886 found it located on the fifth floor of the Slack building, on the northeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue. Its next abiding place was at the corner of Michigan boulevard and Randolph street. By this time the number of students had greatly increased, and it was decided to purchase a site and erect a building which should be the property of the institution. A most eligible location was secured, consisting of a piece of land at the corner of West Harrison and Wood streets, in the immediate neighborhood of Rush Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the County and Presbyterian hospitals. Here was erected a substantial and handsome structure, admirably designed and thoroughly appointed for the purpose for which it was built, which was opened for the reception of students in 1892.

The number of graduates since the founding of the college has been nearly five hundred, and the matriculants for the collegiate year 1892-3, including practitioners, exceeded two hundred and fifty.

The present faculty (1894) is composed as follows:

Truman W. Brophy, M.D., D.D.S., Dean and Professor of Oral Surgery; A. W. Harlan, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; W. L. Copeland, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy; W. T. Belfield, M.D., Professor of

Pathology and Surgical Pathology; Charles B. Gibson, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy; Calvin S. Case, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Orthodontia; Frank H. Gardiner, M.D., D.D.S., Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry; C. N. Johnson, L.D.S., D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; W. C. Barrett, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Dental Anatomy and Pathology; L. L. Skelton, A.M., M.D., Professor of Physiology; A. H. Peck, M.D., D.D.S., Adjunct Professor of Operative Dentistry; J. B. Weis, B. Sc., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry; N. J. Roberts, D.D.S., Adjunct Professor of Orthodontia; E. M. S. Fernandez, D.D.S., Adjunct Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry; E. J. Perry, D. D. S., Adjunct Professor of Crown and Bridge Work; G. N. West, D.D.S., Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

In addition, there is connected with the college a corps of ten demonstrators, N. D. Edmonds, D.D.S., being the chief, besides recitation masters in the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, dental anatomy and materia medica.

The Northwestern University Dental School is the outgrowth of the University Dental College, which was organized in 1887, with J. S. Marshall, M.D., as dean. It aimed at a very high standard. Its students were required to take most of the lectures in scientific branches with the regular medical students of the Chicago Medical College. This system proved unpopular among young men contemplating the study of dentistry, and during the first few years of its existence it underwent the vicissitudes common to the early days of professional schools. By the year 1891, the conclusion had been reached by the faculty and trustees of the institution that dental students ought to receive the greater portion of their education in some purely dental school. Accordingly, in that year a re-organization was effected, and the

college became one of the departments of the Northwestern University. Dr. Edgar Denman Swain was made the first dean of the department. At the present time, only the branches of anatomy, chemistry and histology are required to be pursued at the medical school, all others being taught by the dental faculty. Since the change has been made the school has steadily prospered, and has twice had to increase its teaching facilities. The alteration in the system of imparting instruction necessitated the extension of the course to three years, and it was determined to make the terms in each extend over seven months. The faculty has voted to make the course for 1895-6 eight months. The institution is now looking for larger quarters, and the expectation is that in 1895 the Northwestern University will erect a building for its dental department in the neighborhood of Davis Hall, the building occupied by its medical school, which was formerly the Chicago Medical College.

Owing to the extension of the period of study, the graduating class in 1893 was small, but that of '94 numbered twenty-four.

The present faculty is constituted as follows:

Edgar Denman Swain, D. D. S., Dean; Edmund Noyes, D. D. S., Secretary; Charles Putman Pruyn, M. D., D. D. S., Superintendent of Instruction; Greene Vardiman Black, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Special Pathology; George Hoppin Cushing, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery; John Harper Long, Sc. D., Professor of Chemistry; Issac Austin Freeman, D. D. S., Professor of Professional Ethics and Deportment and Office Hygiene, and of Dental Jurisprudence; Thomas Lewis Gilmer, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Oral Surgery; Arthur Elon Matteson, D. D. S., Professor of Orthodontia; George William Haskins, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Metallurgy and of Prosthetic Technics; David Mahlon Cattell, D. D. S., Professor of Opera-

The Northwestern University Dental School.

tive Technics and of Dental Anatomy; Libui Benjamin Hayman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; George James Dennis, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and of Crown and Bridge-work; Elgin MaWhinney, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Bond Stowe, A. M., M. D., Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, and Demonstrator of Pathology; George P. Marquis, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy; William Wadsworth Wentworth, M. D., Professor of Physiology; William C. Bouton, A.B., M. D., Professor of Histology; Henry P. Wadsworth, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Embryology and Histology; C. E. Sayre, D. V. S., M. D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy; Arthur Robin Edwards, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Histology; J. H. Prothero, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry and Superintendent of the Infirmary.

Another dental college, of which Chicago enterprise was the founder, is the American

American College of Dental Surgery, which was organized in 1885. It has had a somewhat checkered career. For a number of years comparatively few students entered themselves as matriculants, and in 1891 it fell under the censure of the National Association of Dental Faculties, through having granted diplomas to two young men who had not completed a full course of study. It was claimed on behalf of the college that the graduates in question had imposed upon the confidence of the faculty, but this plea was regarded as insufficient and the institution was suspended for one year from the association. The effect of this action was to render its diplomas "irregular" for that length of time, and the action appeared to be a severe blow to the future prosperity of the institution. It has since been re-instated, however, and in the college year 1892-93 there were matriculated one hundred and eighty-two students. The number of graduates at

the regular, or winter, course of 1893 was twenty-nine. The total number of alumni has been two hundred and nine in the regular, and twenty-five in the practitioners course. Apparently the college has entered upon a new era of usefulness and the friends of sound professional education will earnestly wish that it may attain the high standard at which, under its present management, it is aiming.

The present faculty (1894) is constituted as follows:

Louis Ottofy, D. D. S., Dean and Professor of Dental Pathology; Ira B. Crissman, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; J. W. Wassall, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Clinical Operative Dentistry; J. G. Reid, D. D. S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; B. J. Cigrand, B. Sc., D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry; L. L. Davis, D. D. S., Professor of Histology and Bacteriology; Theo. Menges, B. Sc., D. D. S., Secretary, Professor of Chemistry; Edward H. Angle, D. D. S., Professor of Orthodontia; T. B. Wiggin, M. D., Professor of Physiology; W. M. Tanquary, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Weller Van Hook, M. D., Professor of Oral Surgery and Pathology; George Leininger, M. D., Professor of Anæsthesia; W. E. Harper, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Techniques; Geo. R. Riddell, Professor of Prosthetic Techniques; H. D. Coughlan, B. A., LL.B., Professor of Dental Jurisprudence; Monroe J. Lossing, Superintendent and Demonstrator of Clinical Operative Dentistry.

The increase in the number of members of the profession early suggested the association of dentists, in this as in other cities, for the consideration of subjects connected with the advancement of dentistry to its proper rank among the learned professions, and with a view to the cultivation of a fraternal spirit among practitioners.

The first of these organizations, in the order of time, was the Chicago Dental Society



— 1871 —

C. A. Llewellyn

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This organization had its inception at a meeting held on January 16, 1864, at S. S. White's Dental Depot, pursuant to a call issued by Drs. Allport and Cushing. There were present at this gathering Drs. Ellis, Fuller, Young, Baker, Noble, Allport, Cushing, Hadley, Fay, Stevens, Freeman and Sawyer. Dr. E. W. Hadley was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Dr. E. W. Sawyer temporary secretary. After some discussion it was resolved to form a dental society, and Drs. Ellis, Cushing and Sawyer were named as a committee to draft a constitution and by laws and report the same at an adjourned meeting, to be held on February 8th, following. On that date the second conference was held, the report of the committee already named was presented and adopted, and a formal organization effected. The first officers elected were as follows:

President, Dr. E. W. Hadley; vice-presidents, Drs. J. H. Young and L. Bush; secretary, Dr. E. W. Sawyer; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Dean. The following executive committee was also chosen: Drs. L. P. Haskell, S. B. Noble and William Albaugh. Dr. W. W. Allport was elected librarian. The history of this society has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. It is not too much to say that it ranks to-day among the foremost organizations of its character in the United States, if not in the world. Its membership is large, exceeding one hundred and fifty, and constantly growing, and the discussions held at its sessions are of the highest order. The organization accumulated from time to time a valuable library, comprising some three hundred volumes, but upon the creation of the Newberry Library it was resolved to donate the entire collection to that institution, subject to the condition that files of periodicals be kept up and completed.

The present officers of the organization are: President, J. H. Woolley; first vice-president, C. E. Bentley; second vice-president, D. M. Gallie; secretary, A. H. Peck;

corresponding secretary, H. A. Costner; treasurer, E. D. Swain; librarian, J. J. Whaley. Board of Directors: J. G. Reid, chairman, G. H. Cushing, J. N. Crouse. Board of Censors: D. C. Bacon, chairman, H. W. Sale, E. R. Carpenter. Committee on Exhibits: E. A. Royce, chairman.

The Odontological Society was formed in November, 1884. Its scheme of organization was unique. The membership is limited to fifteen, and each applicant for admission is required to write, under a fictitious name, an essay, choosing some subject in a comparatively unknown field. Should the thesis be adjudged unsatisfactory the candidate is rejected, and no application for membership can be entertained until a vacancy occurs. The society meets monthly, except during the summer. Its discussions have attracted no little attention among members of the profession, and that relating to the treatment of pulpless teeth was issued in the form of a monograph, which is generally recognized as an authority upon that subject. An attractive feature of each monthly meeting is a banquet, and distinguished men from points outside of Chicago are frequently invited to be present, the society paying their expenses. Dr. W. V. B. Ames is the president; Dr. Louis Ottofy is secretary and treasurer.

The next society in chronological order was the Chicago Dental Club. It had its origin in an informal meeting of practitioners, all of whom were members of the Chicago Dental Society, held at the Tremont House, on April 13, 1886, to discuss the advisability of forming a new dental society. On motion of Dr. Haskell it was resolved to take such action and a committee was appointed to draft a code of rules and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 27th of the same month. On the last mentioned date a second meeting was held, the report was presented, and several amendments sug-

Chicago Dental Society.

Odontological Society.

Chicago Dental Club.

gested. The subject was laid over until May 18, when the amended rules were adopted and a permanent organization effected. It was determined to adopt the name of the Chicago Dental Club. L. P. Haskell was elected the first president; C. P. Pruyn, vice president; Arthur B. Freeman, secretary; and E. M. S. Fernandez, treasurer. Twenty-four names were entered upon the roll of membership. A business committee was elected, consisting of Drs. John S. Marshall, Eugene S. Talbot and I. A. Freeman. Any reputable member of the profession who is a resident of Cook county is eligible for active membership. Any dentist residing outside the county limits who has rendered really valuable service to the profession at large may be elected an honorary member. As it happens, the club has never had but two honorary members, W. W. Allport, M. D., D. D. S., and Dr. R. H. Kimball. The organization aims to promote a friendly, social intercourse, advance professional interests in general, and more particularly to promote the discussion of abstruse scientific questions intimately connected with the theory and practice of dentistry. Monthly meetings are held, except in July and August, and the members enjoy an annual banquet before separating for the summer vacation.

This club was the first to adopt the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, and to send delegates to the annual convention of that body. It has been represented therein by some of the leading dentists of the society, continuously, ever since. The present membership is about seventy-five and the officers for 1894 are, Dr. W. H. Taggart, president; Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, vice-president; Dr. E. L. Clifford, secretary and E. M. S. Fernandez, treasurer.

An association whose active membership is largely composed of the younger members of the profession is the Odontographic Society. Its founders originally wished that no name

should be inscribed upon its roll except that of some graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. It was soon found that the field proposed was too limited, and the requirements for membership have been so fixed that any reputable practitioner may become an associate. It is virtually a training school for discussion, although from time to time papers are read at the monthly meetings by some of the most eminent of Chicago dentists. The officers for 1894 are: President, Dr. F. H. Zinn; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Meerhoff; recording secretary, Dr. U. G. Poyer; corresponding secretary, Dr. G. B. Perry; treasurer, Dr. E. Noyes.

In 1889 was organized the Hayden Dental Society. It was named after Dr. Horace H. Hayden, of Baltimore, who has been called the parent of modern dentistry. He was a prime mover in what is sometimes called "the tripod"—that is, in the advancement of the three elements which go to make up the success of dentistry—the college, the journal and the society. Its objects and methods are similar to those of the Odontological Society, but it also aims to maintain and conserve a friendly spirit among members of the profession. It is located at Englewood, where most of its members reside. Its officers (1894) are C. H. Sipple, president; John Messenger, vice-president; T. E. Powell, secretary; and W. F. Michaelis, treasurer.

"The Atkinsonians," named in honor of Dr. William H. Atkinson, for forty years, a distinguished practitioner, educator and investigator, of New York, and the originator of malletted gold filling, is a society made up of young alumni, who are members of the college fraternity Delta Sigma Delta. Monthly banquets are held, when papers are read and matters of interest to the fraternity are discussed. The official staff for 1894 consists of Dr. J. G. Reid, president; Dr. R. B. Tuller, vice-president, and Dr. George J. Dennis, secretary and treasurer.

Next in importance to the college and the

society as an agency in the education and in moulding the thought of the Dental Journals.

profession ranks the well-conducted journal. There are some twenty-five periodicals, of more or less excellence, devoted to the interests of dentistry published in the United States. The first publication of this character to appear in Chicago was issued by Dr. W. W. Allport about the beginning of the war. It was, however, intended for the general public, rather than the profession, and its existence was brief.

The next was the *Dental Review*, which was founded in 1886 by Drs. A. W. Harlan, J. W. Wassall, Louis Ottofy, J. G. Reid, and L. L. Davis. It was (and yet is) a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of dental science, and is now owned by Messrs. H. D. Justi and Son, who purchased it from the original proprietors. Dr. C. N. Johnson is the present editor in chief, and Drs. T. L. Gilmer and Geo. J. Dennis associate editors.

The *Dental Tribune*, of which Dr. Ottofy was proprietor and editor, was first issued in the autumn of 1892. It was originally published in the interests of the World's Dental Congress, and was discontinued in 1893. It was the first weekly publication of its class in the country, and during the sessions of the Congress appeared daily, as did also the *Dental Review* and the *Dental Cosmos*, the latter being owned and published by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia.

The most important event in the history of the profession in Chicago, and one of the most important in the history of the profession at large, in this as well as in other countries, was the assembling of the World's Dental Congress, above referred to, at the Art Institute, in the summer of 1893. It had its origin in a long cherished and constantly growing belief that dentistry should occupy its own plane as an independent profession. A similar congress, although not equally representative, had been held at Paris in 1889. That was productive

of comparatively few tangible results. The second congress—that at Chicago—has practically insured the holding of similar conventions at intervals for all time to come. The organization of the body was effected largely through the efforts of a joint committee, nominated by the American and Southern Dental Associations, which are the two leading national organizations of dentists in the United States. The congress convened on August 14th, and continued in session until the 19th of the same month. General sessions were held daily, at noon, when the most important of the papers presented were read before the entire body. The practical work of the body was preformed in eight sections. Altogether some fifty papers were read and discussed. The opinions of the best living authorities in both the old and new world were compared and a general consensus of theory and practice reached. One of the important features of the Congress was its clinics, which occupied several forenoons.

The attendance was larger than had been anticipated, there being present nearly one thousand American and over one hundred foreign delegates. Nearly every civilized country on the globe was represented, and four official languages—English, French, German and Spanish—were required to give expression to the views of members as stated in the discussions.

The congress offered a gold medal for the best essay on some subject connected with dentistry. The prize was won by Dr. George Cunningham, of Cambridge, England, who—by the way—had received his professional education in this country. The subject of his thesis was "Oral Hygiene."

The profession in Chicago fully recognized and generously discharged the duties which devolved upon hosts. The united dental societies organized and supported a club which was specially formed for the purpose of affording entertainment to visitors. This was known as the "Columbia Dental Club,"

which rented and fitted up a building especially for the use of delegates. Informal receptions were held here almost daily. On Saturday evening, August 12th, a general reception was tendered at Kinsley's by all the Chicago Societies, to the visiting delegates. On the following Thursday (August 17) the American members banqueted the foreign delegates at the Chicago Beach Hotel. At noon on Saturday, August 19, the president of the congress, Dr.

L. D. Shepard, gave a luncheon to the officers of the congress and the foreign delegates at the terminal station refectory at Jackson Park.

On the last day of the session a resolution was offered on the part of the foreign delegates, and unanimously adopted, looking toward the holding of similar congresses at times and places to be determined by the various societies represented in the Chicago convention.

CHAPTER XII.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC Parks have been designated as "green oases" in the arid deserts of business and dissipation, for the refreshment of the city's soul and body. Primarily they are intended to provide the best practicable means for healthful recreation for people of all classes, and their value to the inhabitants of a great city can be scarcely overestimated. With broad driveways for those who care to ride and pleasant rambles for the pedestrian, quiet nooks for those who seek retirement and thronged promenades for the lovers of crowds, sheltered retreats for invalids and open commons for those who delight in boisterous sports, and playgrounds for children, the modern city park is indeed the municipality's open-air assembly room, prized by all her children. Paris boasts her boulevards, her gardens of the Tuilleries, her *Champs Élysees*, and her *Bois de Boulogne*; Madrid her far-famed *Prado*, where the monarch and the meanest of the people meet; Rome her spacious *Corso*; Naples her *Mola* and *Strada de Toledo*; Vienna enjoys her *glacis*, no longer bristling with artillery, no longer enlivened with the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," but crowded with a peaceful, gay and happy populace; Philadelphia revels in the wondrous and romantic beauties of Fairmount; New York complacently views her far-famed Central Park; the people of Dublin seek recreation in the Phoenix Park, which in size eclipses all others, and is a spot unrivaled in its display of the softer

features of rural scenery; Edinburgh rejoices in her park, pre-eminent for solitary grandeur and romantic seclusion; and London, the mighty modern Babylon, pours her pent-up population through Hyde Park, Kensington and the various avenues of other famous parks whose names have become household words throughout Christendom, and which have been, not inappropriately, designated "the lungs of London."

Parks have proved marked successes, not only in all that their advocates hope from them for the display of magnificent works of art, and as investments which yield a direct revenue in the form of taxable property in their vicinity, but also in attaining the nobler ends sought by the advocates of such improvements, which relate to the promotion of the health and happiness of the citizen; for it is justly argued that, in the light of modern science, to permit such risk of pestilence and disease as is incurred by want of ventilation in the densely populated districts of all old cities is a criminal negligence, for which the excuse of ignorance can no longer be offered; and that the presence of broad areas of lawn, forest and water in the midst of a city exert a constant and powerful influence in preserving the purity and consequent salubrity of the atmosphere. The prime essentials to human existence in crowded cities are pure water, fresh air, thorough drainage and thorough ventilation, and last, though by no means least, the facility of taking exercise within a convenient

distance. Thus, every city should have its pulmonary organs, its instruments of popular respiration.

Public opinion is fast coming to the conclusion that the acts of the criminal are partially attributable to the shortcomings of society at large, which is to some degree morally responsible for the existence of conditions which tend to encourage, even if not directly to induce crime. To provide facilities for taking rational enjoyment is, in the social economy, what prophylactic treatment is to the human system. The public park, with its auxiliary educational features, may consequently lay just claim to credit as a moral reformer, as well as a cultivator of public taste. The landscape furnished by the highly cultivated grounds forms fitting setting for statues, monuments and architectural display. These, carefully selected and executed, cannot fail to educate the popular taste to a standard of excellence otherwise hardly attainable; and what more suitable place for the location of collections adapted to the study of either natural history, horticulture, floriculture or arboriculture, exemplified in the conservatory, greenhouse, and the grounds at large.

A quarter of a century ago Chicago could boast of only a few small parks or squares, and these, while pleasant places in the great wilderness of buildings, were entirely inadequate to the needs of a great city. Fully recognizing that the health and happiness of the city's teeming population demanded broad areas for recreation and exercise, the existing system of parks and boulevards was inaugurated, a system that is a lasting monument to the enterprise, energy and liberality of the western metropolis.

Chicago is the youngest of the great cities of the continent, yet she has eclipsed them all in the liberal expenditure for park sites, and in generous outlay for their improvement and beautifying, which had to be accomplished with but few natural advantages to aid in the work.

The chief distinctive feature of Chicago's park system is found in the connection of these breathing places with each other by a chain of boulevards. In this she stands easily the first among the municipalities of the continent. Even London, the greatest city of the world, while possessing no less than eighteen parks and nine heaths or commons devoted to the use of the public, although foremost in this respect, has been singularly remiss in providing approaches to them. Previous to the fire of 1871, the system of parks and boulevards, as it now exists had been conceived, and an act providing for the location and maintenance of parks in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, all now a part of the city, was passed by the legislature and a board of commissioners was appointed by the governor with power to assess certain sums, which were to be devoted to the purchase of property suitable for their location. Work on roadways and sewers, as well as considerable grading and planting, had been done, when a cessation of operations was necessitated by the fire. Later, when the city had recovered from this great disaster, the original conception was revived, and with the aid and support of the prominent and public spirited men of the community was by degrees advanced on a scale of magnitude greater than had been originally planned.

The three divisions of the city have been treated impartially in regard to parks, each one of them possessing an area of public pleasure grounds commensurate with its size and population. The total area of the entire chain of parks, exclusive of boulevards, is 2,606 acres, of which the south side has 1,306, the west 958, and the north 342, but while the last mentioned seems to be the least favored in acreage, it should be remembered that as far as actual outlay is concerned it has fared nearly as well as the other two divisions of the city.

The boulevards not only connect the various parks in each division, but in



Grand Boulevard



*Développement
Boulevard*

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Boulevards. themselves form a part of the parks, the road-beds being constructed on the same principle as macadamized paving, while their entire length is adorned with elm trees, purchased at an enormous expenditure and carefully transplanted, due care being taken to provide against injury resulting from change of soil or climate. A pleasing feature of the boulevards is the grass plat which runs along the entire outer edge of each sidewalk, relieving the eye from the effect of continuous stone and mortar. A large amount of money has been spent on these avenues, but the taxpayers, appreciating the benefit of the improvement, have cheerfully borne the expense. These boulevards are under the control of the park commissioners, and are patrolled by park guards instead of by the usual municipal police officer, and especial care is taken to render them as quiet, orderly and decorous as the secluded nooks of the parks proper. No traffic teams are allowed thereon, and no saloons are permitted throughout their entire length.

The oldest of the system is Lincoln Park, which is situated in the north division of the city, running parallel with the lake, which forms its eastern boundary for a mile and a half. It contains 306½ acres, exclusive of boulevards, and is probably the most attractive and best improved of all the city parks. A large portion of its area was at one time the site of the Chicago cemetery, but in time the sombre, silent city was condemned for park purposes, and most of the bodies were removed to newer burying grounds.*

Among the many interesting features of this lovely park none attracts so many visitors as the conservatory and palm-house, which is a handsome and costly edifice, containing rare specimens of tropical plants and flowers. Another attraction which is appreciated and patronized by many thousands of visitors is found in the artificial lakes, one covering an

area of nearly thirteen acres, the other containing about nine acres. Here also is located the city's zoölogical collection, new additions to which are being constantly made. Distributed through the park are hundreds of thousands of the specimens of the *flora* of both hemispheres, arranged in beds with a view to odd, yet artistic effects.

In statuary and architectural ornamentation Lincoln Park abounds. The most interesting of these is the massive monument erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which is situated near the Dearborn avenue entrance. This memorial to the nation's martyr was the gift of one of Chicago's loyal citizens, the late Eli Bates, who, in 1887, bequeathed in trust to J. C. Brooks, George Payson and Thomas F. Withrow the sum of \$55,000, of which \$40,000 was devoted to Lincoln's statue and \$15,000 for a fountain, both to be erected in Lincoln Park.

The German-American society of Chicago has honored the genius of Schiller, whose writings are the heritage of mankind, with a statue which is a copy of the celebrated heroic figure in Wurtemberg, Germany, designed by Ernest Raus and cast in Stuttgart. It was unveiled May 8, 1886.

With like liberality the Swedes of Chicago have placed here, at a cost of \$40,000, a bronze statue, fifteen feet in height, of their famous countryman Linnaeus, the naturalist. It was unveiled May 23d, 1891.

A life-size group consisting of four figures, an Indian, his squaw, child and dog, on a granite pedestal, representing "Alarm", was generously donated to the park by Martin Ryerson. The figures are in bronze, beautifully proportioned and skillfully executed.

The statue of La Salle was executed in bronze by De La Laing. It is of heroic size, standing on a granite base. It was the gift of Lambert Tree, and was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1889.

The splendidequestrian statue of General and ex-President Grant was the result of a

* As to origin see Vol. I, page 146.

popular subscription in 1885. Nearly 100,000 persons contributed to its erection. It stands on a massive arch, overlooking Lake Michigan. The ceremonies of dedication, under the auspices of the army of the Tennessee, occurred October 7, 1891, in the presence of 200,000 people.

The latest work of art erected in this park is the statue of Shakespeare, the funds for which were provided for in the will of Samuel Johnston, late of Chicago. The sculptor was William D. Partridge, and the unveiling ceremonies took place April 23, 1894. The artist carefully studied his subject from the best portraits and busts in England, and his work is highly commended.

A statue representing a mounted Indian warrior, holding up a long staff with a feather attached, and which is named "A Signal of Peace," by the American artist C. E. Dallen, the gift of Lambert Tree, unveiled June 9, 1894, is considered one of the most artistic ornaments of the grounds.

One of the park's attractions, dear to the popular heart, is the electric fountain, modeled after that at the Paris Exposition, presented by Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. It was placed in position in September, 1890, and, by the projection of strong electric light through colored glass on falling water, has proved a prolific source of pleasure to thousands of delighted spectators. It affords a spectacle to be seen in no other American city and in itself renders Lincoln Park one of the most favored pleasure grounds in the country.

Among the recent improvements may be mentioned an immense lily pond, an acre and a half in extent, in which is intended to show every known variety of lily. Apart from the famous pond at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, this is the largest in the world and the most attractive.

There is in process of construction a very extensive breakwater in front of the park, some four hundred feet from the shore line. This comprises a stretch of 3,050 feet and

the area thus reclaimed from the lake will add to the park 140 acres; a portion of this reclamation will be filled in and beautified with walks, trees and flower-beds, while a considerable part will be devoted to a winding lagoon, lakes, etc. The top of the break-water will be finished with a low parapet on each side, and the road-bed will be thoroughly macadamized and will furnish one of the pleasantest carriage ways in the park system, while the sheltered water-way will afford a race course for boats.

The work on the construction of that important improvement, the sea wall, was begun in 1886. Commencing with
 Sea Wall and Beach Improvement a break-water at Bellevue place, and running north to Benton place, a large tract was taken from the lake, making it possible for the extension of the lake shore drive south to Oak street. This work was completed in the fall of 1888, but has since required to be repaired at an expense of \$7,415.

The paved beach improvement, commencing at the north end of the sea wall, work on which was begun in 1889, extends a mile to Fullerton avenue, and is nearly completed to that point. When extended to Diversey street, as now contemplated, over 140 acres will be added to the park.

The pavement of the beach, which is of the most substantial description, is composed of granite blocks eight inches thick, laid on a bed of concrete six inches in depth, and the joints run with Portland cement grouting. The promenade and parapets are of the finest grade of granite beton on Portland cement concrete base. The driveways are granite faced with granite block and granite beton curb and gutters.

This entire improvement, including the grounds and the lagoon on the west, cost over half a million of dollars.

The famous Babies' Castle, at Hawkhurst, England, has a counterpart in Lincoln Park, where a handsome and commodious building has been erected as a sanitarium. The need



THE ALARM GROUP—LINCOLN PARK.



THE GRANT STATUE—LINCOLN PARK.

of such a place was painfully apparent, thousands of infants in all parts of the city being deprived of pure air, healthful breezes, and, in many cases, even of sunshine. In consequence they fell an easy prey to every disease that infects the sweltering, crowded purlieus where Chicago's poor reside, and where the very air is laden with pestilence. To them the sanitarium has proved a saving refuge, and there, day after day through the long oppressive summer, mothers resort with puny, sickly babes to revive them with the cool, invigorating breezes that sweep in from the lake. There is always on hand a liberal supply of pure, fresh milk, which, with other suitable food, is plenteously and gratuitously bestowed on the little ones.

Among other pleasant features are its eight miles of drives, nine miles of walks, and its grand promenade, extending a length of 3,000 feet, containing seven bridges, all of them handsome structures, appropriate to the surroundings, two tunnels, constructed with skill and at considerable expense, and a large acreage set apart for archery, cricket, base-ball, lawn tennis, and other out-of-door sports, these grounds being also frequently used for police and military drills, parades, evolutions, etc.

The park possesses its own system of water works, there being two artesian wells which afford an unlimited supply of water.

At night the grounds are lighted by fifty are lights and as these are placed at a high altitude by means of poles, every foot of ground within the park limits is brilliantly illuminated. During the summer season the generosity of north side citizens provides open air concerts, on which occasions the resort is thronged by thousands.

The first board of commissioners appointed under the act of 1869 was composed of Ezra B. McCagg, president; John B. Turner, treasurer; Joseph Stockton and Andrew Nelson. Edward S. Taylor was appointed secretary and continued to serve in that position until

1893. A. H. Burley was the first superintendent.

The following is a complete list of the commissioners:

	WHEN AP- POINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.
E. B. McCagg.....	March, 1869	Nov., 1871.....
John B. Turner.....	" "	Died Feb. 26, 1870.....
Joseph Stockton.....	" "	Reappointed n 1871.....
Andrew Nelson.....	" "	Nov., 1871.....
Samuel M. Nickerson.....	Nov., 1871	Resigned Feb., 1874.....
Joseph Stockton.....	" "	Reappointed Nov., 1881.....
Belden F. Culver.....	" "	Resigned June, 1877.....
William H. Bradley.....	" "	Resigned Feb., 1874.....
Francis H. Seales.....	" "	Resigned Feb., 1874.....
F. H. Winston.....	Feb., 1874	Reappointed Nov., 1881.....
A. C. Hesing.....	" "	Resigned July, 1876.....
Jacob Rehm.....	" "	Resigned July, 1876.....
Thomas F. Withrow.....	July, 1876	Reappointed Nov., 1881.....
S. J. Kadish.....	" "	Reappointed Nov., 1881.....
Max Hjortsberg.....	June, 1877	Deceased June, 1880.....
Isaac N. Arnold.....	" "	Reappointed Nov., 1881.....
F. H. Winston.....	Nov., 1881	Nov., 1886.....
Joseph Stockton.....	" "	Reappointed Nov., 1886.....
Thomas F. Withrow.....	" "	Nov., 1886.....
S. J. Kadish.....	" "	January, 1883.....
Isaac N. Arnold.....	" "	Deceased in 1884.....
Charles Catlin.....	Jan., 1883	Nov., 1886.....
J. McGregor Adams.....	May, 1884	Nov., 1886.....
Charles B. Farwell.....	Nov. 29, 1886	Resigned Jan., 1887.....
William C. Goudy.....	" "	Reappointed.....
Joseph Stockton.....	" "	" "
Horatio N. May.....	" "	Term Expired.....
Andrew E. Leicht.....	" "	Term expired, vice Farwell.....
James A. Sexton.....	May, 1887	Resigned March, 1888.....
John Worthy.....	March, 1888	Vice Sexton failed of confirmation.....
William C. Goudy.....	" 1893	Reappointed and died.....
Robert A. Waller.....	" "	Vice Stockton rem'd.....
Charles T. Clarke.....	" "	Vice N. H. May, died.....
Charles S. Kirk.....	" "	Ap. by Gov. Fifer, re-signed.....
August Heuer.....	" "	Vice Worthy, re-signed.....
F. H. Winston.....	" "	Vice Goudy.....
John S. Cooper.....	" 1894	Vice Clark.....
Andrew Crawford.....	" "	Vice Heuer.....
Bernard F. Weber.....	" "	Vice Kirk.....
Martin Becker.....	" "	Vice Waller.....
Geo. W. Weber, Secretary.....	" 1893	" "

With the incoming of the State administration of Governor Altgeld a political change occurred in the composition of the board. Of the appointees of Governor Fifer, Charles S. Kirk was confirmed by the Senate, and John Worthy failed of confirmation. The other new commissioners, appointed by Gov. Altgeld, were Messrs William C. Goudy (re-appointed), Robert A. Waller (*vice* Stockton), Charles H. Clarke (*vice* May), and August Heuer (*vice* Worthy). The Governor called a meeting of the new board and suggested a policy of improvement and management, with which, it transpired, the commissioners were not in accord. The removal

of Secretary Taylor was insisted upon by his Excellency, and other changes were suggested which were not made. In the meantime the vacancies occasioned by the death of commissioners Goudy and Clarke were filled by the appointment of F. H. Winston and John S. Cooper.

The Governor, being still dissatisfied with the action or non-action of the board, called for the resignation of Messrs. Waller, Heuer and Kirk, the last two of whom complied with the request, Andrew Crawford receiving the appointment in place of the former, and Bernard S. Weber in place of the latter. Mr. Waller having declined favorably to respond to his Excellency's request, the latter removed him and gave his reasons therefor in an open letter, published in the newspapers May 8, 1894. To this Mr. Waller replied at length on the 12th, controverting Governor Altgeld's charges and objections. Martin Becker is the successor of Mr. Waller.

The Governor disapproved of the contract made by the former board of commissioners with the riparian owners along the lake shore for the extension of the driveway from Oak to Ohio streets over land originally submerged, but by the reclamation of which seventy-eight acres were added to the city, thirty of which were to be incorporated with Lincoln Park, fifteen dedicated as streets and alleys, and thirty-three retained by the syndicate which reclaimed the land. The owners claim that their contract is very largely for the benefit of the public, and that the sale of the made lots at usual and fair prices will but little more than compensate them for the outlay rendered necessary under the contract. The whole question is ably discussed in its legal and historical aspects, in a bill in chancery, to quiet title since filed by Gen. George W. Smith, solicitor for the property owners, complainants.

The following is a list of the different superintendents: O. Benson, from 1876 to 1883; H. J. Devry from April, 1883, until his death in 1887;

Wm. P. Walker, from 1887 to April, 1889, when he was succeeded by John A. Pettigrew, who served until June, 1894, when he resigned.

The park now contains 342½ acres, apportioned as follows: 10 miles of drive, embracing 55 acres; 18 miles of walks, 20½ acres; the several lakes, 20½ acres; the outer channel, 18½ acres; the lawns, 191½ acres; 2½ miles of boulevards, 35½ acres.

The outer drive, when completed from Fullerton avenue to Diversey avenue, an addition of 57½ acres, will be added, making a total of 400 acres.

The financial obligations of the park, outside of floating debt, are as follows:

Jan. 1, 1892, 250 7 per cent bonds	\$250,000
" " 300 5 per cent bonds	300,000
" " 110 5 per cent bonds	110,000
Due Newberry estate	25,000
	\$685,000

for which a sinking fund is provided to meet the bonds at maturity.

The amount received by the board since December 1, 1886, has been \$1,776,619.18,

Receipts and Expenditures. and the expenditures have reached \$1,758,862.54. These sums have been disbursed upon the following accounts:

Maintenance and improvement	\$917,437.13
Shore protection	430,205.32
Land fund	411,417.99

The disbursements of the commissioners since the organization of the board, in 1869, to January 1, 1892, have reached \$5,616,949.90.

The west division of the city, in addition to several small breathing spots of a few acres each, possesses three large West Side Parks. parks, Garfield, Douglas and Humboldt, and these are so located that every citizen of the west side may find one easy of access, while all three are connected by an admirable system of boulevards, to which reference has already been made.

In the raising of the necessary funds, through taxes and assessments, the board of commissioners encountered many difficulties,



Charles C. P. Holden

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and was required to overcome many obstructive methods. Appeals to the courts by hostile tax-payers made it necessary to invoke authority from the legislature to borrow money and issue bonds. The board's financial condition in 1877 was regarded as being so far from satisfactory that the Governor thought best to appoint an entirely new commission. Salaries were reduced and all disbursements were economically administered. A sinking fund was provided for, and the courts having decided in favor of the legality of controverted assessments, the work of improvement was vigorously resumed.

In the purchase of the grounds for the west side parks and in their cultivation, improvement and adornment, large sums have been expended, yet not in vain, for the combination of skill, labor and money has yielded rich returns.

Garfield park, the most western of the system, containing 185 acres, was once known as Central Park, the name being changed in 1881 to Garfield, as a tribute to the memory of the lamented president. It is situated four and a half miles directly west of Lake Michigan and is easy of access. That portion of the park lying between Hamlin and Homan avenues and Madison and Lake streets is in a high state of cultivation and contains many improvements, but the areas lying south of Madison and north of Lake street are not so far advanced, although considerable labor and money have been expended upon their improvement.

This park has been very skillfully laid out, especial care having been taken to utilize the very meagre natural advantages which the location possessed. The result is seen in a beautiful diversity of lakes and trees, shrubbery and floral displays, broad drives and secluded walks. The trees, which form one of Garfield's especial ornaments, were transplanted there at considerable outlay, but now they appear to the manner born. They are

principally spruce, larch, elm, cottonwood and evergreen. The lake extends over seventeen acres, upon which floats a large fleet of boats. The boat-house, at the base of which is the principal landing, is beautiful in design. The principal attraction, however, is the magnificent conservatory, a very handsome and commodious building, containing thousands of trees, plants and other specimens of *flora* of both native and foreign origin. The grounds contain a very handsome drinking fountain, and there is also an artesian well, the water of which is sought by hundreds, many people carrying it home in jars, bottles, buckets and even by the barrel. There are many pretty bridges, of which one of stone and four of wood were erected during 1893. A well appointed refectory provides meals and light refreshments for the hungry or thirsty visitor. From its location Garfield Park is naturally more thronged in the evening than any other on the west side, and during the summer months bands furnish music for the thousands who attend these open air concerts.

Humboldt Park is situated in the north-western portion of the city, and is bounded by West North avenue, Augusta street, North California and North Kedzie avenues. It is four miles from the city hall, and contains two hundred acres. The natural features of the ground are more favorable to improvement than those of any other park in the west division. It is a favorite resort of the Germans, and was named in honor of their eminent countryman, the great naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt.

The land embraced within the park limits cost \$241,157, and liberal sums have been expended in beautifying it. Of the amount so expended a considerable portion was used in excavating the lake basins (the water surface here being unusually large), and in the purchase and transplanting of trees and shrubs. A large play-ground for children has been provided, and the

park is well supplied with rustic chairs and settees. A very handsome refreshment pavilion receives liberal patronage, and the park contains several drinking fountains. Much care and labor has been spent on the flower beds, and there are extensive green houses and forcing beds, besides a handsome and costly conservatory. To please the taste of the music-loving German people of the northwestern quarter of the city, Sunday evening concerts are frequent during the warm weather, the programme rendered embracing more compositions of a classical character than those arranged for other west side parks. An artesian well, sunk to the depth of 1,155 feet, furnishes water highly valued for its medicinal properties.

The third of the large west side parks, is Douglas Park, so named from the eminent statesman, orator and lawyer, Douglas Park. Stephen A. Douglas. It stretches from Twelfth street on the north to Nineteenth street on the south, and from California avenue on the east to Albany avenue on the west. It contains 180 acres.

Like its sister parks, Garfield and Humboldt, Douglas Park has received very judicious care and cultivation, and a considerable sum has been advantageously expended on its improvement and maintenance.

The noticeable feature of this park, and one which distinguishes it from every other in Chicago, is its great winter garden, constructed of iron and glass, 178 feet long by 62 feet wide. Its plan embraces a centre pavilion, forty feet square, with wings on the east and west, each wing terminating in a cross, whose arms are sixty-two feet in length by thirty in breadth. This pavilion is approached from the north and south through wide vestibules, that on the Ogden avenue side containing gardeners' offices, ladies' retiring rooms, and stair-cases leading to the gallery and to the basement. The basement contains heating apparatus, gentlemen's toilet rooms, and is also utilized as

a place of storage. The center pavilion is designed for the cultivation and display of large tropical plants, such as palms and ferns, besides fruits and plants used in medicine, in the arts and for domestic purposes, as well as those that are purely ornamental. In the east wing, at the intersection of the transepts, is a large tank, twenty-four feet in diameter, where there is displayed a magnificent growth of the great *Victoria Regia*, the lotus and the papyrus. The large sum of \$40,000 was expended on this building and the improvement of the grounds around it, but the outlay has resulted in making the park a favorite winter resort, as the building is well adapted for park concerts.

In addition to this winter garden there is a handsome and spacious conservatory, containing many specimens of rare and curious tropical *flora*, besides greenhouses, where many thousands of plants are propagated to be transplanted throughout the grounds. Arboriculture has not been neglected, thousands of young trees being reared in the nurseries and arranged in avenues and groups through the park.

A beautiful winding lake, extending over a dozen acres, supports a large fleet of boats, and is bordered by sloping lawns which afford a pleasant spot for picnic parties and an approach to baseball and lawn tennis grounds, which are kept in perfect order, and which are occasionally used for military drills.

Like most other Chicago parks, Douglas has its artesian well, 2,264 feet deep and yielding seventy-four gallons per minute. This supply feeds the lake, and a considerable quantity is bottled and taken home for use. The well is surrounded by a picturesque and attractive rockery and constitutes one of the most attractive features of the park's natural scenery. The scene at the fountain is sometimes most interesting. "Old men and maidens, dames and youths," vie with each other in their eagerness to quaff its waters.



THE LINCOLN STATUE--LINCOLN PARK.



THE LA SALLE STATUE—LINCOLN PARK.

TABLE OF THE AREAS AND DISTANCES OF THE WEST PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

	TOTAL AREA. ACRES.	TOTAL LENGTH. MILES.	IMPROVED AREA. ACRES.	IMPROVED AREA. MILES.
Douglas Park	179.79		96.40	
Garfield Park	185.87		185.87	
Humboldt Park	200.62		95.00	
Union Park	14.80		14.80	
Vernon Park	4.51		4.51	
Wicker Park	4.89		4.89	
Jefferson Park	5.42		5.42	
Campbell Park	.55		.55	
Washington Boulevard	3.25		3.25	
Jackson Boulevard	3.50		3.50	
Ashland Boulevard	1.15		1.25	
12th Street Boulevard	.87		.87	
Ogden Avenue Boulevard	1.12		1.12	
Humboldt Boulevard, including side drives	9.00		8.00	
Douglas Boulevard, two roadways	3.50		1.75	
Southwest Boulevard	2.10		1.25	
Warren Ave. and West Washington Boulevard	1.75		.25	
Central Boulevard	1.51		1.51	
Driveways in Garfield Park	4.89		4.89	
Driveways in Humboldt Park	2.75		2.75	
Driveways in Douglas Park	2.06		2.06	
Total acres of Parks	596.65			
No. of acres in Boulevards	340.60			
Total length of Boulevards and Drives		37.15		
Area of Parks improved			407.44	
Total length improved Drives				32.45

The total area of the territory embraced within the limits of the west parks and boulevards is 957.25 acres.

The following table shows the amount expended by the west side board as therein specified:

NAME.	AMOUNT.
Douglas Park	\$628,215.82
Garfield Park	8,637.31
Humboldt Park	637,351.54
Union Park	120,047.14
Vernon Park	50,468.57
Jefferson Park	3,440.82
Wicker Park	18,094.61
Campbell Park	1,735.02
Ashland Boulevard	22,503.60
West 12th Street and Ogden avenue Boul.	15,996.40
Douglas Boulevard	78,360.26
Central Boulevard	133,039.17
Washington Boulevard	230,513.84
Jackson Boulevard	29,761.14
Humboldt Boulevard	19,029.30
Southwest Boulevard	12,172.41
Warren Avenue, West 40th Street and Washington Boulevard	2,558.89
Stable Division street	183,217.96

NAME.	AMOUNT.
Ogden Avenue	18,103.12
Madison street	9,248.58
Interest and discount	343,899.6
Office	43,941.58
Office furniture	6,936.39
Office rent	14,065.24
Salary	129,525.23
Advertising, printing and stationery	15,158.47
Maps and surveying	1,998.71
Miscellaneous expenses	15,470.05
Legal expenses	28,769.27
Assessment expenses	15,754.75
Commissions	77,952.00
Horse and wagon expense	5,026.46
Tire search	34.00
Tax certificates	619.33
Tax rebates	83,384
Douglas Park land	241,157.70
Central (Garfield) Park land	456,596.42
Humboldt Park land	174,812.24
Douglas Boulevard land	27,569.60
Central Boulevard land	61,475.71
Humboldt Boulevard land	39,085.11
5 per cent. sinking fund	75,520.48
5 per cent. coupons	81,152.50
Sacramento avenue water pipe	1,137.57
Kedzie avenue sewer	212.92
Norwood Nursery	1,612.00
Henry Greenebaum	14,118.23
	\$5,048,592.88

Of this sum \$3,989,773 was received from taxes and assessments; \$921,100 from the sale of bonds, and the balance from other sources. The cost of the land in Douglas Park was \$1,348 per acre; in Garfield, \$2,449, and in Humboldt, \$1,325.

The following table presents a list of the names of the West Chicago Park Commissioners from 1869 (the date of the creation of the board) until 1883.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.	DATE OF COMMISSIONS.	VICE.	TERM.
Philetus W. Gates*	Apr. 20, '69		1 year
Henry Greenebaum	" 20, '69		3 yrs.
Charles C. P. Holden	" 20, '69		2 "
Clark Lipe*	" 20, '69		7 "
Isaac R. Hitt	" 20, '69		6 "
Eben F. Runyan	" 20, '69		5 "
George W. Stanford	" 20, '69		4 "
David Cole*	July 15, '69	Gates.	8 mos.
David Cole*	Mar. 1, '70	Himself	7 yrs.
Charles C. P. Holden	Feb. 28, '71	Himself	7 "
Henry Greenebaum	Mar. 21, '72	Himself	7 "
Emil Dreier*	" 19, '77	Hitt	2 "
George W. Stanford	" 19, '73	Himself	7 "
Eben F. Runyan	" 5, '74	Himself	7 "
Alden C. Millard	Apr. 24, '75	Dreier	7 "
Louis Schultz*	" 24, '75	Cole	2 "
Clark Lipe*	Mar. 1, '76	Himself	7 "
J. F. Adolph Muus*	Sept. 30, '76	Runyan	4 1/2 "
Willard Woodard*	Oct. 8, '77	Schultz	7 "
S. H. McCrea*	" 8, '77	Greenebaum	2 "
Peter Schuttler	" 11, '77	Holden	4 mos.
Emil Wilken	" 11, '77	Millard	5 yrs.
Sextus N. Wilcox*	" 11, '77	Lipe	0 "
E. E. Wood	" 11, '77	Muus	4 "
John Brennock	" 20, '77	Schuttler	4 mos.
John W. Bennett	Nov. 24, '77	Stanford	2 1/2 yrs.
John Brennock	Mar. 2, '78	Himself	7 "
George Rahlfs	" 6, '79	Bennett	7 "
S. H. McCrea*	Apr. 24, '79	Himself	1 "
George Rahlfs	Mar. 1, '80	Himself	7 "
Consider B. Carter	Apr. 19, '81	Wood	7 "
J. Frank Lawrence	July 8, '81	Wilcox	2 "

NAME OF COMMISSIONERS.	DATE OF COMMISSIONS.	VICE.	TERM.
Harvey L. Thompson	Mar. 1, '82	Wilken	7 "
Patrick McGrath	Feb. 15, '83	Lawrence	1 mo
Patrick McGrath	May 8, '83	Himself	7 yrs.
David W. Clark	Aug. 15, '83	McCrea	3 "
Christian C. Kohlsaat	Nov. 26, '83	Carter	4 1/2 "
H. S. Burkhardt	Mar. 7, '84	Woodard	7 "
Christoph Tegtmeyer, Sr.	" 12, '85	Brenock	7 "
George Mason	" 16, '86	Clark	7 "
Willard Woodard*	Apr. 19, '86	Tegtmeyer	6 "
Fred. M. Blount	" 22, '87	Rahfs	7 "
Christian C. Kohlsaat	Mar. 26, '88	Himself	7 "
Harvey L. Thompson	Apr. 20, '89	Himself	7 "
C. K. G. Billings	" 20, '89	McGrath	10 ms.
C. K. G. Billings	Mar. 9, '90	Himself	7 yrs.
John Kralovec	May 10, '90	Kohlsaat	5 "
H. Weinhardt	Mar. 18, '91	Burkhardt	7 "
J. L. Fulton	May 22, '91	Woodard	9 mos.
J. L. Fulton	Mar. 24, '92	Himself	7 yrs.
John W. Garvy	" 15, '93	Mason	7 "
J. J. Townsend	" 15, '93	Fulton	6 "
A. J. Graham	" 15, '93	Weinhardt	5 "
Carl Moll	" 15, '93	Thompson	3 "
E. Z. Brodowski	" 15, '93	Kralovec	2 "

*Deceased.

Governor Altgeld has encountered opposition and contention from his appointees on the west park board as well as on that controlling Lincoln Park. The commissioners were unable to agree upon any acceptable policy among themselves. Some of them were called upon to resign, and others retired voluntarily, so that four new commissioners were appointed by the Governor in May, 1894, as follows:

Harvey T. Weeks, to succeed James J. Townsend; John Milton Oliver, to succeed Frederick M. Blount; Charles J. Vopicka, to succeed John W. Garvy; Edward G. Uihlien, to succeed E. Z. Brodowski.

Mr. Weeks was elected president of the board.

The four small parks of the west division—Union, Jefferson, Vernon and Wicker—were made a part of the west side park system by ordinances of the city council in 1885. The two first named were placed under the control of the commission on October 12th, and the two latter on November 9th.

The interest taken in the south park system is no longer local, the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Jackson Park having brought that pleasure ground into national—and even international—

prominence. The inception of the system was authorized by act of February 24, 1869, providing for the appointment of a commission which should provide public pleasure grounds for the citizens of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, all of which towns are now within the city limits. The first commissioners were John M. Wilson, president; Paul Cornell, George W. Gage, Chauncey T. Bowen and S. B. Sidway. Geo. W. Smith was appointed secretary.

For many years progress was hampered by obstacles which arose unexpectedly and for a time persistently frustrated the untiring efforts of the successive boards of commissioners. These obstructions largely grew out of the litigation attendant upon the condemnation of the land for park purposes, because of the exorbitant prices demanded by owners and the vexatious delays incident to legal proceedings.

The difficulty of enforcing payment of taxes and assessments likewise delayed the progress of the work.

The system has cost the tax-payers of the south division \$12,728,454, which, after twenty years of improvement, including sewage, roadmaking, grading and planting, and the cost of maintenance, only amounts to about \$10,000 per acre of the land purchased. It contains 1,306 1/2 acres, of which 766 are improved—455 in parks and 311 in boulevards. There are ten miles of improved driveways through the parks and twenty-eight along boulevards, which extend from Jackson street through Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, and to Grand, Drexel, Oakwood and Garfield boulevards, Western avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The road-bed of these magnificent highways resemble in solidity and perfection the roads of ancient Rome. The planting spaces throughout their entire length have been adorned with forest trees and shrubs, and sodded and seeded with lawn grass. Drexel boulevard has been rendered particularly beautiful through the planting of flower beds, the transplanting of



THE LINNE STATUE—LINCOLN PARK.



THE PALM HOUSE—LINCOLN PARK.



THE GARDEN—LINCOLN PARK.



THE BEACH—LINCOLN PARK.

trees, and the erection of scores of rustic seats for the rest of weary visitors.

The south park system possesses a park area, exclusive of boulevards, of 975 acres, distributed as follows: Washington Park, 371 acres; Jackson Park, 524; Gage Park, 20, and Midway Plaisance, 80. When Chicago was chosen as the location for the World's Columbian Exposition, the question of site was naturally much agitated, and after no little discussion it was decided that the best, most available and accessible location was Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance.

Washington Park lies six miles south of the city hall and one mile west of Lake

Michigan, and extends from Washington Park.

Fifty-first street on the north to Sixtieth street on the south, and lies between Cottage Grove avenue on the east and South Park avenue on the west and having an area of 371 acres. The park was originally in large part a swamp. It was reclaimed, foot by foot, from a noisome morass. To redeem this tract was a long, arduous and expensive undertaking, but the drawbacks were gradually overcome and its transformation from a sandy waste to beautiful flower gardens, lawns, walks and shady retreats has been successfully accomplished. The transplanting and caring for the growth of trees was the task hardest to achieve, because of the character of the soil. A lawn may be created in a single season, the work of a few months provides driveways and walks, but no transplanting, however careful, can secure beautiful woods in less than the period of a generation. But skill, labor and money achieved the victory and Washington Park is second to none for its groves of evergreen and deciduous trees. The system pursued in transplanting has been to place them in groups, in such positions and of such size as to produce a pleasing effect of shade in bold contrast with intervening vistas of open lawn. By this means a better growth has been secured, through the protection the trees afford each other, as well as an impressive effect of

masses of foliage obtained earlier than would otherwise have been possible. The trees are principally elms, maples and birches, selected because of their adaptability to the severe climate of this latitude.

A laborious and expensive system of improvements, requiring much time and skill, was made on the south side of the park, giving to that portion a diversity of surface, points of high elevation, and generally a character of embellishment which presents an agreeable contrast to the open, level surface of the northern end of the grounds, where a great meadow, 100 acres in extent, is situated. For the purpose of obtaining a better turf, this meadow was subjected in 1890 to a vigorous course of ploughing, tile draining, harrowing, seeding and rolling. A very charming feature of the park is the "ramble," with its winding walks in all directions over the hills and through the ravine, the effects of intricacy and variety being secured by means of irregular plantations of shrubbery, forming thickets and copses, interspersed with bits of open ground or broad lawn, which serve as play-grounds for children. The ramble is plentifully supplied with shaded seats and arbors, and its every turn is a continuation of pleasing surprises.

No feature of the park attracts more attention or affords more pleasure than the floral display, which is as unique as it is beautiful. There are always shown new and striking figures, such as the "American flag," the "gates ajar," sun dial, calendars and other designs, presenting a remarkable exhibition of the landscape gardener's art, which has rendered this park especially noted. The conservatory is an elegant and spacious building and forms one of the principal attractions, because of the rare beauty of the plants and flowers with which it is filled. It contains a large collection of tropical and sub-tropical flowering plants and ferns, including date palms, magnolias, fan palms, century plants, laurestinus, rubber trees, etc. There are a large number of

propagating houses, from which 200,000 plants are annually transplanted, besides a large cactus house.

Among the noticeable buildings in the park is that used for a stable and carriage house. It is a fine stone structure, 325 by 200 feet, built in the form of a Greek cross, and has accommodation for 100 horses and storage room for the various phaetons and other vehicles belonging to the park. This building is well worth a visit, the stable being one of the finest in the country. The "Park House," which is a somewhat ornamental building, contains a very fair refreshment room, conducted by the park authorities, and here also are located the offices of administration. A new refectory, much more spacious, convenient and comfortable was erected in 1893.

Just southwest of the large greenhouse are situated the lily-basins, consisting of a central circular section, fifty-eight feet in diameter, with two rectangular arms, thirty feet wide and seventy feet long. The basins are two feet deep, filled with every species of lily, and are now counted one of the most interesting features of the park. There are many drinking fountains for both man and beast, and there was once an artesian well, 1,643 feet deep, but its vitality has been exhausted and all efforts to revive it have proved futile.

Some years ago the Drexel Brothers, of Philadelphia, in graceful recognition of the fact that Drexel boulevard had been named after their father, placed, at their own cost, at the head of the avenue which bears his name a costly and superb bronze fountain of artistic design and finished workmanship. It was cast in Berlin and is a massive, elegant and unique ornament of the magnificent driveway.

The park authorities have made liberal provision for picnic parties, for which special grounds have been prepared, and there are also ample accommodations for baseball, croquet, archery, and lawn-tennis parties.

The grass of the lawns, planting spaces and open grounds set apart for these purposes is shaven and kept in good order; the trees and shrubs all through the resort are carefully trimmed; the flower beds and greenhouses are all in excellent condition; the drives and walks are scrupulously clean, free from weeds, well sprinkled and maintained in excellent repair; in brief, the entire park is a bower of beauty, wherein art has enhanced the charms of nature.

Gage Park was so named in memory of George W. Gage, one of the first commissioners of the south park system.

Gage Park. It is situated some miles due west of Washington Park, at the junction of Garfield and Western avenue boulevards, and contains an area of twenty acres. Except giving it its name, in 1875, and planting a few evergreen trees in 1885 and 1886, no special improvements have been made.

The now celebrated Midway Plaisance, lying between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, one mile long, the Midway Plaisance connecting link between Washington and Jackson parks, was, when it was taken possession of by the great exposition, an unimproved piece of land, covered with a thick growth of young trees. It soon underwent a marvelous change, and became the show-place of the foreign amusement exhibitors. No place connected with the fair was so popular, and many of its "sights" were as instructive as they were amusing, especially Cairo street and the Irish, German, Javanese and other villages. No fair of the future will be at all complete without its "Midway," and the name has already been adopted to designate certain kinds of exhibitions in many American cities. It is soon to be improved and used for the purpose originally intended, of an avenue between the parks. The plan submitted by Mr. Olmstead, the consulting landscape architect, provides for a canal one hundred feet wide through the centre of the tract to the lake in Washington park, flanked on either side by



William C. Gandy

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

a walk, drive and deep lawn, in the order named. One side of the lawn will skirt Fifty-ninth street, and the other Sixtieth. The walks and drives are proposed to be shaded by trees and the canal crossed by five bridges. This plan will doubtless be adopted by the commissioners, provided the consent of the Illinois Central railroad company can be obtained to construct the canal across or under its right of way.

Jackson Park is about seven miles south of the city hall and extends from Fifty-fifth street on the north to Sixty-seventh street on the south. Its eastern boundary is Lake Michigan, and its western Stony Island avenue. Its area is 523 acres which includes 170 acres of lakes, connected with Lake Michigan by an inlet. When this park was surrendered for Fair purposes, eighty-four acres had undergone improvements, such as sewerage, grading, road-making, transplanting trees, etc., some of which will be preserved. The chief work, and the only noticeable feature of any magnitude, had been the erection of the great breakwater extending along the entire shore of the park, and the construction of a paved beach, fifty feet wide. This great work had been in progress for several years, costing nearly half a million dollars, and as a measure of protection, extending the great distance of 7,131 feet, it has no parallel in the history of park improvements in any country.

The northern portion of Jackson Park was set apart by the local board of World's Fair directors for the different State and foreign buildings, some of which still remain, although they will be removed by the commissioners as soon as practicable, as will the great department buildings on the remaining portion of the grounds.

Frederick Law Olmstead, the celebrated landscape architect of the Columbian Exposition, and whose work has been so highly and so justly commended, has been employed to lay out and arrange the plans for the future improvements and adornments of

this park and the Midway Plaisance. He has already commenced operations, and as soon as the grounds can be cleared of their incumbrances the work will be prosecuted with becoming despatch.

TABLE OF THE AREAS * AND DISTANCES OF THE SOUTH PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

	TOTAL AREA, ACRES.	TOTAL LENGTHS, MILES.	IMPROVED AREA, ACRES.	IMPROVED DRIVES, MILES.
Jackson Park	523.9	...	...	3.89
Washington Park	371	...	371	6.77
Gage Park	20	...	...	...
Midway Plaisance	80	...	...	1.88
Grand Boulevard, 198 feet wide	2.03	...	...	6.00
Drexel Boulevard, 201 feet wide	1.48	...	...	3.05
Oakwood Boulevard, 100 ft. wide .....	.50	...	...	.50
Michigan Avenue	5.73	...	...	5.73
Thirty-fifth Street Boulevard .....	.32	...	...	.32
Garfield Boulevard, 200 ft. wide	3.50	...	...	7.14
Western Av. Boulevard, 200 feet wide	2.81	...	...	2.81
Fifty-seventh Street, 100 ft. wide .....	.03	...	...	.03
Total area of parks	994	...	...	...
Total length of boulevard .....	...	16.37	...	...
Area of parks improved .....	...	...	371	...
Total length of improved drives .....	...	...	...	38.12

The expenditures by the board of commissioners on the system up to December, 1893, are comprised in the following statement:

On land accounts	\$3,629,549.44
Improvement and maintenance	6,956,712.36
Expense account bonds	183,744.60
Interest account	1,850,818.85
In dispute to Am. Ex. Nat. Bank	50,516.24
C. T. Bowen, defalcation	49,392.04
	\$12,719,733.53

These amounts were received from:

Bonds outstanding	\$ 671,000.00
Back taxes collected	7,600,930.05
Park assessments	4,276,132.28
Other sources, interests, etc	171,671.20
	\$12,719,733.53

The board is now (April, 1894) constituted as follows:

William Best, president; John B. Sherman, auditor; Joseph Donnersberger, James W. Ellsworth and Jefferson Hodgkins. John

*The total area of the territory embraced within the limits of the south parks and boulevards is 1,306.75 acres.

R. Walsh is treasurer; J. Frank Foster, general superintendent and engineer; A. W. Green, attorney, and John J. Gillane, secretary.

Under the control of the city government are a few small parks in various localities of the south side. They are: Dearborn Park, which has been already referred to in the first volume. It lies west of Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets, upon which the Chicago Public Library is now being erected. Union Park on the west side, and some other small ones have been referred to above.

The strip of land lying between Michigan avenue and the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, stretching from Randolph street to Twelfth street, is called the Lake Front Park, and has an area of forty-one acres. It can boast of a stunted tree here and there, with a few poorly kept walks and some half dozen benches, which are generally occupied by idlers of an unsavory appearance. As a pleasure resort not much can be said in its favor at present. At one time the propriety of holding the World's Fair on the lake front, or part of it at least, was agitated, but finally the idea was abandoned.

Groveland, Woodlawn and Ellis parks, lying between Cottage Grove avenue and the lake and between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, are handsome and well kept squares of three or four acres each. Their maintenance is provided for by a tax levied on the abutting property.

Near to Woodlawn Park and adjacent to Douglas avenue is a plat of ground on which is erected the magnificent memorial to Stephen A. Douglas. It is a granite shaft 104 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the famous statesman, who is represented as looking towards the lake. The base of the monument is of granite, and contains a crypt, with a marble sarcophagus, which contains the remains of Illinois' gifted son. The sarcophagus bears this inscription:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS;
BORN
APRIL 23, 1813;
DIED
JUNE 3, 1861.

"Tell my children to obey the laws
and uphold the Constitution."

The first means established for crossing the Chicago river was by a ferry, ordered to be built in 1829 by the commissioners of Peoria county. This ferry was located where the Lake street bridge now crosses the river. Archibald Clybourne and Samuel Miller were appointed ferrymen. The scale of rates prescribed for crossing was as follows: Foot passengers, six and one-quarter cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; horse and pleasure vehicle, fifty cents; one horse wagon, twenty-five cents; two horse wagon, thirty-seven and one-half cents; each bushel of grain, six and one-fourth cents.

About 1833 a floating bridge, consisting of rough logs, was thrown over the south branch just north of Randolph street, by help of the United States troops stationed at Fort Dearborn.

The citizens contributed towards the structure \$286.20, the Pottawattomie Indians \$200. Three years later this bridge had become actually unfit for further use, yet it was repaired and served until 1840. The first bridge over the north branch was constructed in the summer of 1832, at about where the present Chicago & North-Western railway bridge is located near Kinzie street, but it was for foot passengers only.

The first draw-bridge over the main branch of the river was erected at Dearborn street in 1834, the timber used in its construction having been cut from land adjoining the lake. This structure was about 300 feet long, with a sixty foot passage for vessels. The first steamboat that passed through the draw was the "Michigan." It was used until July, 1839, when it was removed.



PINE STREET DRIVE AND SEA WALL.



THE SEAL ROCKS—LINCOLN PARK.

About this time two ferries were in operation, at Clark and State streets respectively, but were found inadequate to meet public necessities, and it was decided that bridges should be substituted, the determination occasioning considerable rivalry among citizens as to their location. On April 18, 1840, the work of driving piles for the Clark street bridge commenced; the cost of the structure was estimated at \$3,000, which was contributed mainly by interested citizens of the north division. This bridge, as well as those at Wells, Kinzie and Randolph streets, was swept away by the ice flood of 1849, in which year others were erected at Madison and Randolph streets. In 1849, while a new bridge was in course of construction at Lake street, an injunction was applied for, and the issue discussed before Judge Drummond of the United States District Court. The injunction was refused; the court deciding that "the right of free navigation is not inconsistent with the right of a State to provide means of crossing the river by bridges or otherwise, when required by the wants of the public."

Previous to the flood of 1849 the city did little to regulate bridges or bridge-tenders. In April, 1847, an ordinance was passed prohibiting teams from stopping on a bridge or within forty feet of one, but though there were continual complaints against the slowness and indifference of bridge-tenders, no action regarding them was taken. In October, 1848, the harbor and bridge committee of the council was instructed to inquire into the "incompetency of bridge-tenders;" yet, although a citizen, E. McArthur, charged a specific bridge-tender with keeping his bridge open for an hour longer than was necessary, and despite the fact that the majority of citizens sustained Mr. McArthur in his warfare, the bridge-tender retained his place. This class of municipal employes was not even required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties until 1852, and even after these bonds had been demanded

and given their duties were performed with the same laxity as theretofore.

In 1853 there were safe thoroughfares over the river at Madison, Clark, Kinzie, Wells, Van Buren, Randolph and Lake streets, as well as Chicago avenue, besides the railroad viaduct over North Water street; and through the ordinance of March, 1852, the bridge-tenders of these structures were each put under \$500 bonds to do their duty. All these bridges were constructed largely by the subscriptions of those owning property in the vicinity, but there were many delinquent subscribers, those who did pay learnings so to their cost. Indeed, up to 1856 most of the bridges constructed in Chicago were erected through the contributions of property owners whose real estate was benefitted by such improvement.

By an ordinance of January 13, 1854, bridge-tenders were made special policemen, and their bonds were increased from \$500 to \$2,000. Under its provision they were merely required to "open and close their bridges as quickly as possible." But none were ever punished for not doing so, they themselves being allowed to construe the somewhat ambiguous expression "as quickly as possible."

In 1854 a pivot bridge across the river at Clark street was built under the superintendence of D. Harper, at a cost of \$12,000. It contained a double carriage-way and sidewalks. During the summer and autumn of 1855 both the arches gave way, but, heavy iron plates having been bolted to them, the structure was again made fairly substantial. During this and the succeeding year the repairs on this bridge cost \$2,145.55.

An ordinance passed in June, 1855, regulated the order in which vehicles should cross the bridges. Those running directly in line with the course of any bridge were to have precedence in crossing, while those coming from side streets to the right were given second place in the procession, and

last of all were to those whose point of starting was toward the west.

The common council decided in October, 1855, to build a bridge across the south branch where Fort Dearborn ferry had been operated, but its erection was handicapped with a proviso that \$35,000 be first subscribed, and this provision wrecked the project. During that year Twelfth street bridge was built anew at a cost of \$2,877.16.

In 1856 the plans prepared for a bridge at Madison street were agreed to, but as it was proposed to construct it at municipal expense a vigorous protest against the proceeding was entered, and this retarded operations. During the same year the old bridge at Randolph street was removed and a new one substituted at a cost of \$20,811. Wells street bridge was completed in the summer after an outlay of \$20,000; it was at that time the longest draw-bridge in the West, being 190 feet in length and 18 feet above water.

In June, 1856, the city contracted with Harper and Tweedale to build an iron bridge across the river at Rush street, to cost \$48,000, of which sum \$30,000 was paid by the Galena and Chicago Union and the Illinois Central railroad companies, and the balance, \$18,000, by the city itself. This was the first iron bridge in the West. The Polk street draw-bridge, as well as the float-bridges at Indiana and Erie streets, were built during 1856-57 costing about \$5,000 each. In 1857, another bridge at Madison street was built, for about \$30,000, and this was the first erected entirely at municipal expense.

Since 1856 many costly and excellent bridges have been erected at the city's expense, in such places and at such times as public necessity has demanded, and at this period there are now existing sixty-five bridges all of them safe, durable and creditable structures, many of them operated by steam. The latest and most expensive of these structures are those at State street, erected at a cost of \$90,-

114.20, and at Rush street, which cost \$138,019.85 and, at Adams street, which was opened in 1889. The latter is one of the finest of its class in the country. It cost the city more than \$120,000. The massive steel beams rest upon piles penetrating the clay to a depth of fifty feet or more. These piles were cut off at the level of the river bottom, by means of a circular saw driven by a vertical shaft, operated by machinery on a floating scow. After all the piles were cut off at a uniform level a wooden caisson was floated over them; the bottom of the caisson consisted of two layers of twelve inch timbers thoroughly bolted together, both vertically and crossways. This caisson was gradually sunk into position by placing therein Portland cement, great care being necessarily exercised in placing it in true position as it gradually bedded itself upon the piles. When the concrete was brought up to the necessary height it was capped with suitable large stones. After the pier thus constructed had thoroughly settled, the lower tier of the bridge structure was put in position, as were also the beveled castings bearing the steel tracks, upon which the rollers of the turn-table were to travel. This was a particularly delicate operation, as the track had to be laid down on such an incline as would cause one end of the bridge, when completed, to be two feet higher than the other. This feature is entirely novel, having been employed in this construction for the first time. The trusses and general superstructure over the turn-table are of heavy standard design. The total length of the bridge on the centre line is 257 feet; there are two road-ways, each capable of accommodating two lines of teams, each roadway being twenty-one feet in width and the two separated by a center truss. On the outside of the outer trusses are eight feet sidewalks for pedestrians. The bridge is generally admired, not only for the perfection of its workmanship, but also for the fact that the engineer found it possible to raise one end fully two feet higher than the



SCENE IN HUMHOLDT PARK.



STATUE OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT—HUMBOLDT PARK.



STATUE OF FRITZ REUTER HUMBOLDT PARK.



SUN DIAL—WASHINGTON PARK.

other, and because the bridge, while thus working at an apparent disadvantage, actually consumes less coal in the operation of turning than any other in the city.

A celebrated engineer once humorously said that "Noah was the earliest engineer

Tunnels. and constructed the first tunnel

with his gimlet when building the ark." From Noah's time to the present, many of the greatest and most skilled engineers have achieved fame by overcoming obstacles, thrown by nature in the way of the world's commerce. The great Hoosac tunnel in America, the Mont Cenis tunnel through the Alps, and that under the Thames river in London, are the most famous and noteworthy of these remarkable undertakings. In England there are thirty-one railway tunnels, each over a mile in length, the longest being the Severn tunnel, on the Great Western railroad, which is 22,992 feet long or a little over four and one-third miles.

The necessity for relieving the heavy traffic at Madison and Randolph street bridges, which occasioned vexatious delays to both vehicles and pedestrians through the constant opening of these movable thoroughfares, prompted the construction of the Washington street tunnel, and, as public necessities were paramount over cost or trouble, a contract was entered into with Stewart, Ludlam & Co., who agreed to perform the work for \$271,646. On October 2, 1865, ground was broken by this firm, but in May, 1867, having encountered many unexpected difficulties and suffering from lack of funds, they abandoned the work.

In July, 1867, a new contract, providing for the payment of \$328,500, was awarded to J. K. Lake, and work was re-commenced July 25, and on January 1, 1869, the tunnel was completed and opened with appropriate dedicatory ceremonies. It was 1,605 feet long, 32 feet 4 inches below the river bed, had three passageways, and its entire cost

amounted to \$517,000. For several years it proved an adequate relief to Madison and Randolph street bridges, but was permitted to fall into a poor state of repair, especially for the passage of vehicles. Finally, in 1890, when the cable line connecting the west division of the city with the south side was laid, the tunnel was given over to the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, which thoroughly repaired it, and it is now entirely under the control of that corporation. Pedestrians and vehicles are now nominally excluded therefrom, and it is ostensibly used solely for the passage of cable cars between the west and south divisions of the city.

The early existence of the Washington street tunnel having proved it a success, it was decided to connect the north and south divisions by similar means, and as the great body of traffic crowded Clark and Wells street bridges, La Salle street was chosen as the suitable location.

The contract was awarded October 20, 1869, to Moss, Chambers & McBean, and on November 3d following, work on the coffer dam was begun, and was completed December 28th. Six days later excavation for the pumping shaft commenced, and on January 20th, excavation in the river section began. From this time on work progressed rapidly, and on July 1, 1871, the tunnel was completed, the wagon way was ready for use, but the foot passage was delayed in completion from the necessity of laying down the great water mains. On July 4, 1871, with appropriate ceremonies, the tunnel was formally declared opened. This tunnel is 1,890 feet long, and its entire cost, including approaches, railways, sidewalks, plumbing, gas-fixtures, etc., was \$498,490.58.

While the passage way for pedestrians is considerably used, those for vehicles are utilized very sparingly, being virtually abandoned to the cable cars which connect the north and south sides.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It has been said that as a house can be judged by its chimneys, so can a city by its public buildings. No city in the country has eclipsed Chicago in the desire to possess public edifices which would be creditable to the municipality and a source of pride to the citizen. To this end the expenditure has invariably been liberal, but the results have disappointed just expectations.

Chicago was incorporated as a city March 4, 1837, and the first meeting of the municipal authorities took place in First City Hall. a building called the "Saloon building," situated on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, and this continued to be their place of meeting until 1842, when the premises at the corner of La Salle and Randolph streets were occupied. These proving inconvenient and inadequate, the city erected its first municipal structure at State and Randolph streets; it was two stories in height and was a plain brick building. The lower story was divided into stalls and rented for market purposes. The upper story contained four rooms, which were occupied by the city officials. The building cost \$11,000, was first occupied November 13, 1848, and was known as the Market Building.

In 1851 the city and county authorities decided to erect a joint building on the public square bounded by Clark, La City Hall. Salle, Randolph and Washington streets, and the foundation stone was laid September 11, 1851. When first occupied, February 7, 1853, the building consisted of two stories and basement, but later a third story and wings were added.

The great fire of 1871 consumed this building, excepting a portion of the eastern wing, which served for city purposes until demolished to make room for the present edifice.

The present county court house and city hall occupies the entire square referred to

above, and is the most imposing building of any kind in the city. It is a dual structure, having a frontage of 340 feet on Randolph and Washington streets. The structure was begun in 1877 and the portion facing Clark street was completed and ready for occupancy in 1882. It is exactly 120 feet high to the top of the main parapet; the pediments over the entrances being 137 feet in height. Measured from basement floor to top the cubic contents of the building are about ten million feet, and the actual cost was about \$6,000,000. It is a fire proof structure throughout. The facades are of Cook county limestone and the columns and pedestals of the principal entrances are of polished Fox Island, Me., granite. The style of architecture is the classical renaissance, or the revival of the sixteenth century, with a pronounced leaning to the more modern or French renaissance, especially in ornament and detail.

Many changes and alterations have been made in the interior since its completion, in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing needs of the public service, which have resulted in much crowding of the interior effects as they left the architects' hands, especially the grand lobby on the second story of the county court house side, which has been formed into a court room.

The foundations of this immense dual structure have not proved equal to the weight imposed upon them, and have settled somewhat, entailing damage to the building and unexpected expense. The question of the city's title has been lately raised by the county commissioners, and the erection of a new city hall, to be commensurate with its immense growth, may be necessary in the near future.

The county jail and criminal court buildings, at the northwest corner of Michigan street and Dearborn avenue, as at first constructed, consisted of a group of three buildings which were connected with each

other. In 1893 that portion used for the courts was torn down and a new six-story building erected, in which will be ample accommodations for the criminal courts. Some of the rooms are now ready for occupancy. Its cost is about \$500,000.

The first post-office in Chicago was established in 1831, Jonathan N. Bailey being postmaster, and half a dozen letters weekly were considered a heavy mail; at present over two million pieces of mail are handled weekly. As late as the year 1847 the custom house duties for one year amounted to only \$21.75, costing \$1,332.26 to collect. At the present time Chicago, as a port of entry, stands second, and the customs for 1893 amounted to \$8,500,204.23.

The first government building in Chicago was situated at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. It was a three-story structure, 80 feet by 150 feet, and presumably fire-proof. The building was first occupied in 1860, and cost \$434,294, including \$68,600 for the site. Additional alterations and repairs entailed a further outlay of \$71,324, making the cost to government \$505,618, when the great fire swept away the building.

The present government building in Chicago, situated in the square bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Adams and Jackson streets, is a handsome and imposing building, 340x210 feet, standing in stately isolation from all adjacent edifices and immediately surrounded by elevated lawns faced with massive copings. It is three stories in height, with basement and attic, and the style of architecture is the Romanesque, partaking partially of the Venetian. The interior of the building is handsomely

decorated and finished, the floors are tiled in black and white marble, the two grand staircases are of ornamental iron work with steps of small parti-colored tiles, and the building is well furnished with elevators and heated throughout by steam. The first floor and basement is exclusively used for post office purposes, but the ever increasing business of Chicago renders the accommodations inadequate. On the second floor are located the United States sub-treasury, the custom house, offices of the internal revenue collector, commissioner of pensions, special mail agents, etc. The third floor is used for the United States circuit and district courts and here are the offices of the United States marshal, United States commissioners, masters in chancery, etc. At the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets there stands a very handsome monument in memory of George Buchanan Armstrong, founder of the railway mail-service. It consists of a polished, dark marble pedestal, standing on a base three feet square and surmounted by a life-size bust of Mr. Armstrong. This memorial was erected by the clerks of the service.

The Government building was completed and occupied in 1880, and cost to that date \$5,375,000, which included \$1,250,000 for the site. Only fourteen years have passed, and, owing to the imperfect foundation, this once splendid edifice is now little more than a crumbling ruin. The walls are full of cracks, and the building has become so unsafe that the United States courts have felt compelled to rent court rooms in the Monadnock building. A congressional commission has made a report in favor of a new building, and a bill has been introduced in Congress providing for its erection.

Second Govern-
ment building.

CHAPTER XIII.

INTRAMURAL TRANSIT.

BY JOHN MOSES.

THE growth and expansion of any city depends very much upon the perfection and convenience of its street-car service. It develops suburban life and shortens the hours of labor. It is the poor man's friend and affords the rich man a reward for his investments. It abolishes crowded tenement houses, and helps the laboring man and mechanic to build a home of his own.

The teeming population of Chicago is accommodated in passing along its thronged streets and to its suburban limits by the train service of railroad trunk lines, adapted to the wants of those within reach, by lines of cable-cars, horse-cars, elevated railways and electric car lines; by omnibuses, cabs and cassettes.

It is a fact due to the experience of the last half century, but which might easily have been established long before that had any one given it thought, that the better the facilities afforded to the citizen for transportation, the greater and more rapid will be the city's growth. In the large cities of the old world this did not seem to be desirable, every business man or manufacturer preferring to live as near his office or shop as possible, even over or back of it. Whether the present tendency to increase the growth of cities at the expense of the country is better for the people at large, will promote or increase their wealth or happiness, is a question about which there is more than one opinion. Be this as it may, the instinct of mankind appears to be gregarious, and des-

pite the aphorism of Jefferson, that cities are the cancers upon the body politic, they multiply and grow in a ratio which that great statesman would have deemed impossible in a new country, whose sun-kissed slopes and fertile prairies, whose rich mineral resources and broad expanses of timber, invite cultivation and await development. These great aggregations of humanity present their own peculiar problems. Centres of wealth, of culture and of influence, they are also centres of congestion; and their myraids of inhabitants, no less than their vast commercial interests, imperatively demand a system of transportation which shall be at once co-extensive with the city's limits, cheap enough for the use of the masses, and as rapid as a due regard to other interests may permit.

The first effort made in this direction in Chicago, as in nearly every city, was the noisy, lumbering omnibus, whose exceedingly leisurely gait taxed the patience of its patrons as its clattering noise tried the nerves alike of passengers and of pedestrians and residents along the thoroughfares which it traversed. The pioneers in this description of traffic and transportation in the Garden City were Frank Parmelee and Co., and M. O. and S. B. Walker, between whom existed a mild competition. Both firms seemed to have embarked in the business at about the same time (1853) and to have carried it on for nearly the same length of time. The last to abandon the field were the Walkers, who withdrew in 1864, when they sold all their

horses to the West Division railway company.

The routes traversed were as follows:—From the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets to the intersection of Hastings street and Blue Island avenue; from the same point to the corner of Canal and Meagher streets; from the City Hotel to Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street; on South Clark street to Twelfth; on Randolph street, from Clark to Robey; from the City Hotel to the corner of Lake and Robey streets; on Madison street from the Garrett block to the Union Park House; on North Clark street, from the Postoffice exchange to “Mr. Bucher’s;” on Canal street, from the same point to South Branch. The clumsy vehicles ran at intervals of from ten to sixty minutes, according to the distance traveled and the patronage bestowed. These conveyances did not attract the popular favor which their proprietors had hoped for, and, as has been said above, before the close of 1864 they had disappeared from the streets, the last lines to be abandoned being those on South Clark and Canal streets.*

The omnibus companies were not long destined to be without rivalry. As early as 1856, Messrs. Roswell B. Mason and Charles B. Phillips were accorded the privilege, by municipal ordinance, of laying tracks in both the north and south divisions. In the latter section the line was to extend from the corner of State and Randolph streets to the (then) southern limits of the young city. On the north side the road was to extend from Kinzie street to the northern limits with dual southern *termini*, one at Dearborn street and one at Franklin. Nothing was done under this ordinance, and on August 16, 1858, Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmelee and Liberty Bigelow were authorized by the

city council to build a road along Archer avenue, Cottage Grove avenue and Madison street. The charter made it obligatory upon the beneficiaries that work should be actually commenced on some one of these lines before the first of the following November. By October 15, 1859, tracks were to be laid on Twenty-second street (then Ringgold Place); one year later the Madison street line was to be completed; and the Cottage Grove avenue cars were to be running by January 1, 1861.

In compliance with these requirements, ground for the State street line was ceremoniously broken on November 1, 1858, Henry Fuller, (one of the charter beneficiaries) turning up the first earth and ex-lieutenant Governor Bross driving a stake. It did not take long to lay a section of track between Randolph and Madison streets, and on this ran two cars, brought from Troy, N. Y., whose irregular trips were regarded by the people as a prolific source of amusement.

Not all the property-owners along State street favored the construction of the road, and its projectors deemed it wise to obtain a charter from the State. On February 14, 1859, an act was approved incorporating the Chicago City railroad company, and naming as incorporators the three gentlemen above named, together with David A. Gage. The duration of the franchise was limited to twenty-five years, and the company was given the right to lay tracks “within the present or future limits of the west and south divisions.” No little difficulty was encountered and considerable expense incurred in securing the right of way, but by April 25, 1859, the line was in operation from Randolph as far south as Twelfth street, with a single track and turn-outs.

To appreciate the situation as it then existed, it should not be forgotten that the streets of Chicago at that period were in a condition which rendered travel alike vexatious and perilous to both man and beast. The few which were paved at all were paved with cobblestones, and the plank-road exten-

*Mr. Parmelee, since his abandonment of his omnibus line as originally projected, has devoted himself exclusively to the transfer of passengers and baggage from one railway depot to another and from the depots to the hotels. This has become, under his guidance, a great industry, and his omnibuses, his transfer coaches and his wagons are as familiar to Chicago's citizens as are the city's public buildings.

sions, laid in yielding soil, were treacherous in a high degree. To "lift the town out of its mud" would seem to have been a beneficent as well as a probably profitable enterprise. Yet the stock of the first street railway found few buyers, at first, although when the success of the enterprise seemed to be fairly well assured purchasers were nearly as numerous as shares.

Work proceeded with a moderate degree of rapidity. By June the existing limits of the city on the south were reached with cars running every ten minutes between Madison and Twenty-second streets. The State Fair of 1859 was held in Chicago, and unoccupied territory on Cottage Grove avenue was selected for its location. This fact served to stimulate both the ambition and the cupidity of the young corporation, and rails were laid upon a temporary structure along a route along which now runs one of the best managed, most thoroughly equipped cable-lines in the United States.

The city council, by ordinance adopted May 23, 1859, devoted other streets to the use of horse-car companies, upon certain limitations. Lake, Randolph and Van Buren streets and Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues were the thoroughfares thus set apart. Limitations as to the date of commencing the construction and operation of the lines were embodied in the ordinance, and the provisions were duly observed.

One feature of the history of the Chicago City railway company deserves particular notice. When, in 1861, there occurred the first vitiation of the circulating medium, with the consequent hoarding of the precious metals; when small change was at a premium and even dirty postage stamps passed current at the alleged value named upon a tightly sealed envelope, the poorly-printed tickets of this company (each one good only for a single ride), hastily run off on a job press, passed current at their face value and even found their way into the contribution boxes of fashionable churches. In fact, it is said

that "the issue of what may be called the 'emergency tickets' of 1861 amounted to about \$150,000, and because of counterfeits they were as soon as possible called in, for redemption in other tickets of more elaborate proportions. The second issue was more readily divisible into denominations of ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents, to the greater convenience of the people; and until the issuance of postal currency, in 1862, these tickets were the most acceptable small change Chicago had."*

This company persistently and systematically pushed the work of construction in the south division. The results of its enlightened and aggressive policy are shown in succeeding paragraphs.

The problem how best to improve on the omnibus, which still retains its popularity in the better paved streets of European cities, and the horse-car system, so long in use in Chicago and other cities, found a partial solution in San Francisco, where, in 1873, A. S. Hallidie invented the cable-line to overcome the steep grades of the streets. While the new system worked satisfactorily to a limited extent in that city, it was questioned whether it would succeed when put to the test of an enormous traffic, in a locality where there were long, cold winters, deep snows and heavy frosts. The Chicago City Railway company, which then as now controlled the principal street lines on the south side, and is the pioneer horse-car company of the city, upon the suggestion of S. W. Allerton, one of its stock holders, who had seen the cable in operation, determined to make the experiment of its practicability in Chicago. The right to construct and operate the cable-system was granted by the city to the company January 17, 1881; ground was broken June 27th, and the State street line was completed to Thirty-ninth street, a distance of four miles, and the first train, consisting of ten cars and one grip, was run over the road, January 28, 1882.

*Andreas' History of Chicago, Vol. III.

The Wabash and Cottage Grove avenue cable-line was begun in 1882, and was soon after completed from Lake street to Thirty-ninth. Both lines were operated from the power-house on the corner of Twenty-first and State streets.

During the summer of 1886 the State street line was extended to Sixty-third street. This new line is operated from a power-house on Fifty-second street and, like the first one constructed, was changed from a horse-car line.

The line on Wabash avenue was extended to Sixty-seventh street in 1887, and to Seventy-first in 1889, although a branch line from Cottage Grove avenue to Jackson Park was completed in 1887. The power-house to run this branch and the extension to Seventy-first street is at Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The track is built to the standard gauge of four feet, eight and one half inches. The rails are of steel, weighing seventy-eight pounds to the yard.

In laying the cable track a V shaped excavation, four feet deep and six feet wide at the top, is made, in which are placed the wrought-iron yokes, made of 4x4 inch T iron, bent and bolted down. Between and around the yokes a filling of concrete is placed, forming a channel from one end of the line to the other, in which the cable runs. On the outer ends are the iron chairs which carry the rails, while directly over the centre of the channel parallel bars of sixty pound "Z" or slot iron rest upon the yokes, to which they are bolted, and form the slot, which is five-eighths of an inch wide. The whole framework is thoroughly braced and bolted.

Wooden forms, which are removed as soon as the concrete sets, are placed, to give shape to the channel, and the concrete, which is mixed in a long trough with a sixty foot steel spiral conveyor turned by a portable steam engine, is brought in wheelbarrows and dumped around these forms. It is then tamped and allowed to set, which requires

in fair weather about twenty-four hours. The track is then ready for the pavers, who complete the work.

The following statement of the number of men and the amount of material used in the construction of the first eight miles of the State street cable line will serve to convey some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking.

For over four months 1,500 men and 200 teams were constantly employed. Over 8,000,000 lbs. of iron were used; besides 250,000 bolts, 50,000 wagon loads of stone, sand and gravel for the concrete, 43,000 barrels of English and 1,200 barrels American cement, 214,000 brick for sewer connections and pits to contain the underground machinery at terminal of lines, 900 tons of steel rails and 300,000 feet of timber.

The centre sixteen feet of the street occupied by the tracks is required by the city to be paved and kept in repair by the company. To secure the best possible material and in sufficient quantities, stone was quarried expressly for this purpose in Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland and Wisconsin, from among the best granite quarries in each State named. The blocks, which average four by nine inches and six inches deep, weigh about thirty-five pounds, and are laid in sand and gravel, and the interstices filled with asphalt cement, which quickly cools and makes a neat, solid and durable pavement, though very much more expensive than wood or Macadam.

The mechanism of the cable is explained to be as follows: The construction consists of an underground tube through which the cable, supported by ground pulleys, passes in constant motion and at a uniform rate of speed. The tube is provided with sewer connections for drainage and an open slot on the top, through which passes a grappling device attached to a car. The cable is kept in motion and its speed regulated by a stationary engine. The rope is endless, and the splices must possess great strength. The drums which impart motion to the cable,

and the sheaves which carry it around sharp corners, should have a diameter of about one hundred times that of the rope. The grappling attachment consists of an upper and lower jaw, between which the cable is seized by the movement of a lever, one pound pressure on the handle of which produces four hundred pounds on the cable. A small sheave is placed in each end of the jaw, upon which the cable rides while the car is standing still. Provision is also made for throwing the cable out of the grip and entirely free from it, at any time or place. The cable is brought into the open jaws by an elevating sheave placed at an angle on one side of the tube. In Chicago a speed of from eight and a half to fourteen and a half miles an hour is attainable.

The cables are $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, composed of six strands of nineteen wires each, with nine large wires on the outside of each strand. The six strands are twisted around a heart of hemp rope, to give greater elasticity to the cable and to prevent the crystallization of the steel. The cable is made of the best crucible steel, and has a tensile strength of seventy-five tons. The life of a cable averages the running of 60,000 miles. A complete set of cables weighs 580,000 pounds.

The grip-cars are sixteen feet long, six feet wide and ten feet high, with average seating capacity for twenty passengers.

The power is derived from two pairs of automatic cut-off engines, placed at either end of the main line shaft. Under ordinary circumstances, the power of one pair of engines is sufficient to operate the road, and the other pair is kept in readiness for use in case of accident. They are so arranged that the change can be made with but a few moments delay, and should an unusually large amount of power be required in time of a great rush of travel, or during heavy snow storms, both pair can be coupled to the main line shaft, so as to use the power of all four engines together.

The engines have cylinders of thirty inches diameter and a stroke of five feet. When all

four are used together they will develop an aggregate of 2,600 horse power. The four engines weigh 390,000 pounds, and are securely anchored to solid concrete foundations, thirteen feet deep. Each pair of engines has a crank shaft, eighteen inches in diameter, which, with the cranks, weighs about 20,000 pounds.

The main driving pinions, fastened to the crank shafts, are six feet diameter and forty inches face, weighing 32,000 pounds each. These teeth are staggered, and mesh into those of the main driving gears (also staggered teeth), ten feet diameter, fastened to the main shaft. These gears weigh 42,000 pounds each. The fly-wheels on the engine crank shafts are twenty-four feet in diameter, and each weighs 90,000 pounds. Each of these monster wheels is made in ten sections, so accurately fitted and bolted together that, although the outer rim travels at the rate of a mile a minute, there is no perceptible variation from its true and even motion. The main line shaft is steel, sixteen inches in diameter and sixty-eight feet long. It is in four sections and revolves in eight bearings. There are two pinions on this line shaft, one five and one six feet in diameter, twenty-four inches face, weighing respectively 12,000 and 13,000 pounds.

The boilers at the power-house, at Twenty-first and State streets, consist of two batteries, aggregating 4,000 horse power.

At State street, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, is a commodious power-house, the power being furnished by four engines, each 250 horse power, two being always held in reserve. Six miles of cable, reaching in two ropes from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third street, are propelled from this station.

The twenty miles of cable track first built by this company cost \$100,000 per mile of single track, but this high figure was due partly to the cost of raising the grade of the street some three feet, partly to the expense attending the building for the first time of machines necessary to prepare the construction mate-

rial, and in part to the expensive granite block pavement with which the company paves the sixteen feet in the centre of the street occupied by its tracks. Time has abundantly proved, however, the wisdom of such a course, and the company has never regretted the thorough and substantial manner in which the work was done. The fifteen miles of new cable-track laid later is of precisely the same construction, although completed at considerably less expense than that first put down.

This one cardinal principle remains, however, in all cable-construction—the best is the cheapest, and any cheaper construction is sadly dear. It must be made with sufficient strength to withstand without injury the severest possible strains to which it can be subjected, both from heavy truckage on the street and whatever action there may be of frost in winter.

While the construction cost is very much in excess of that of horse-car lines (the same equipment of cars being available for both), the operating expense is so very greatly in favor of cable-power that the saving over horses not only pays the interest on the increased cost of construction but leaves besides a good profit. With the rapidly increasing demands all over the country for lines the facilities for constructing the same are constantly improving. The six miles which this company laid in 1886 and the nine miles built in 1887 were completed at a cost of about \$72,000 per mile of single track, which also included the granite paving, which amounts to \$12,000 per mile, leaving the actual cost of track construction \$60,000 per mile. The construction work was all done by the company, and could now be duplicated for \$50,000 per mile.*

These cable-lines are utilized by the Chicago City railway company as trunk lines on State street and Wabash and Cottage Grove

avenues, from which horse-car lines branch out on Indiana and Archer avenues and on various cross streets farther south. The wisdom of the adoption of the new system was shown in an increase, the first year, of over six millions of passengers.

The next improvement adopted by the city railway company was the application of electricity, that wonder-worker of the age, as the motive power in running street cars. It is claimed for the electric trolley system that it is the most "simple, inexpensive, reliable and safe" of any yet adopted. While it is admitted that the trolley wires are very objectionable in the central and compactly built portions of the city, the objection does not obtain in the streets farther out and in suburban districts. As remarked by Thomas C. Clarke, in *Scribner's Magazine* (vol xi no. 5): "Their economy is their chief merit, as this makes the system a flexible one, which can be extended to meet the wants of the public much faster than any conduit system, either for electric wires or for cables."

The capital of the Chicago City railway company is \$9,000,000, the amount having been increased \$2,000,000 Jan. 1, 1893, and \$1,000,000 Jan. 1, 1894; its bonded debt, bearing 4½ per cent interest, was \$4,619,500 Jan. 1, 1894; and its stock (May, 1894) bears the highest quotation (315) of any operating street railway company in the market. The immense business of the company is best shown by extracts from the two last reports of its officers.

The number of passengers carried in 1892 was 88,018,861, which was an increase of 10,554,896 over the previous year.

The report of the earnings, made by the treasurer, was as follows :

Gross earnings all lines 1892.....	\$4,400,944
Gross earnings all lines 1891.....	3,873,198
Increase (13.62 per cent.).....	\$ 527,746
Gross earnings cable lines 1892.....	\$2,921,851
Gross earnings cable lines 1891.....	2,591,905
Increase ..	\$ 332,856
Gross earnings horse car lines 1892	\$1,475,091
Gross earnings horse car lines 1891.....	1,281,202
Increase.....	\$ 194,889

* The author is indebted to a pamphlet entitled, "A Description of the Cable System," by H. H. Windsor, editor, for valuable information and descriptions of machinery and cost of construction as given in the foregoing pages.

Expenses all lines 1892 (63.8 per cent.)	\$2,809,431
Expenses all lines 1891 (65.4 per cent.)	2,534,315
Increase (10.86 per cent.)	\$ 275,116
Expenses cable lines 1892	\$1,543,762
Expenses cable lines 1891	1,345,081
Increase	\$ 198,681
Expenses horse car lines 1892	\$1,265,669
Expenses horse car lines 1891	1,189,234
Increase	\$ 76,435
Net all lines 1892	\$1,591,510
Net all lines 1891	1,338,882
Increase	\$ 252,628
Net earnings cable lines 1892	\$1,381,039
Net earnings cable 1891	1,246,914
Increase	\$ 134,175
Net earnings horse car lines 1892	\$ 210,421
Net earnings horse car lines 1891	91,968
Increase	\$ 118,453
Dividends paid 1892 (12 per cent.)	\$ 840,000
Dividends paid 1891 (12 per cent.)	750,000
Increase	\$ 90,000
Interest paid in 1892	\$ 230,873
Interest paid in 1891	216,585
Increase	\$ 14,288
Net earnings 1892	\$1,591,511
Dividends	\$840,000
Interest	230,873
Depreciation	29,500
Surplus	\$ 491,137
Net profit 1892, 19.01 per cent. on capital	\$1,331,137
Net profit 1891, 17.27 per cent. on capital	1,079,205
Increase 1.74 per cent	\$ 251,931

The number of passengers carried in 1893—the World's Fair year—was of course largely above the average, reaching the enormous total of 120,596,390, and the earnings were over \$6,000,000 as shown by the following report:

Passenger earnings	\$6,029,813
From other sources	30,176
Total earnings	\$6,059,989
Operating expenses (56.75 per cent.)	\$3,422,040
Interest	199,237
	\$3,621,278
Net earnings for year (28.60 per cent.)	\$2,438,711
Cash dividends paid (24 per cent.)	\$2,100,000
Balance to income account	\$ 338,711
In account Jan. 1, 1893	\$2,082,689
Total	\$2,421,380

CHARGEABLE TO INCOME ACCOUNT.

Dividend of bonds and other security	\$2,250,000
Loss by fire	32,490

DEPRECIATION.

Harness account	\$ 11,108
Auditorium stock	11,250
World's Fair stock	100,000
Board of Trade membership	1,150
Balance	\$2,405,965
	15,412

1892.

Earnings	\$4,400,943
Account expense (63.84 per cent.)	\$2,809,431
Interest	230,873
Depreciation account	29,500
	\$3,069,805
Net earnings (19.01 per cent.)	\$1,331,137
Dividends paid (12 per cent.)	840,000
Balance to surplus	\$ 491,137

The cable furnished 65.27 per cent. of the receipts; the horse-car lines, 26.02 per cent., and the electric lines 8.71 per cent. The average daily earnings were \$16,520; an increase of \$4,494 over 1892. The new constructions for the year were the lines on Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue to Western avenue, two miles, and from Stony Island avenue to the Illinois Central tracks, a twelfth of a mile. During the year 13.13 miles of horse-car lines were converted into electric lines.

The company now operates thirty-five miles of single track of cable, twenty-seven miles of electric and ninety-eight miles of horse-car lines, which represent half that number (fifty) of miles of streets upon which its lines run. The electric system is run on Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets. Application has been made for authority to substitute the electric system on other horse-car lines, and it is the intention of the company in the near future to operate cables on the Clark street, the Archer avenue and Indiana avenue lines.

A new electric power-house and service-station and the waiting room at Fifty-fifth street and Lake avenue were completed in 1893.

The company has on hand 322 grip-cars, 700 open cars, 680 box cars and sixty-one motor cars—in all, 1,763, which is only an increase of twenty-three over the previous year. The number of employes is about 2,500, of whom 1,500 are drivers and conductors.

The stockholders of this company embrace a large number of the best business men and capitalists of the city. The officers and directors are as follows: George H. Wheeler,

president; James C. King, first vice-president; Erskine M. Phelps, second vice-president; Samuel W. Allerton, Levi Z. Leiter, Daniel K. Pearsons and William B. Walker, directors; Thomas C. Pennington, treasurer; Frank R. Greene, secretary; Julius S. Grinnell, general counsel; Menard K. Bowen, superintendent.

The South Chicago City railway company is the outgrowth of the Ewen Avenue Horse railroad company, which was

South Side
Electric Lines.

incorporated May 31, 1883, and to which an ordinance was granted by the village of Hyde Park, September 27, 1883, authorizing the construction of a line on Ewing avenue on the east side of Calumet river to One Hundred and Sixth street in South Chicago, a distance of five miles.

In June, 1885, by another ordinance the right was granted to construct a line to extend along Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, and One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth streets on the west side of Calumet river. The name of the company was changed to the South Chicago City railway company August 1, 1885, and in November, 1891, an ordinance was obtained from the city council granting the right to the company to change the motive power to the electric trolley system. Authority was also given to extend the road on two lines north of Ninety-second street—the easterly line on Buffalo, Superior, Ontario and Coles avenues to Seventy-first street, and on Gates avenue to the southeast corner of Jackson Park; the westerly on Commercial avenue to Seventy-ninth street and Cheltenham place, there connecting with the other line, One Hundred and Sixth street. The right was also granted to extend the line to the Indiana State line, where it would connect with street railways to Whiting, East Chicago and Hammond.

On October 10, 1892, another ordinance was obtained from the city, empowering the company to build a branch from Commercial avenue on Seventy-ninth street to Stony Island avenue, and north on that avenue to

Sixty-fourth street at the west line of Jackson Park.

The company has now completed sixteen street miles of double-track road, constructed in the best manner, with seventy-five pound girders rails. The power-house, on Ewing avenue near Ninety-second street bridge, is equipped with an engine of three units of power, consisting of sterling boilers and Allis-Corliss engines of 300 horse power each, which are belted direct to Edison bi-polar generators, each of 200 kilowatts capacity. The company is further equipped with fifty motor-cars and forty trail-cars. The motive equipment is of the Westinghouse type, two twenty-five horse power motors being attached to each motor-car. Oil is used for fuel, and the cars are heated and lighted by electricity. The plant used is regarded by experts to be more perfectly constructed and equipped, for a new road, than any in the West.

The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000—\$300,000 of which has not been issued. The amount of the bonded debt is \$1,200,000, bearing five per cent. interest. The officers are: Dwight F. Cameron, president; D. M. Cummings, vice-president; O. S. Gauthier, secretary and treasurer; R. D. Rowe, superintendent.

The Calumet Electric street railway company was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$500,000. This line connects South Chicago with Grand Crossing, Auburn Park, Burnside, Roseland, Kensington, Gardner's Park, Pullman and West Pullman. It has a line also on Stony Island avenue to Sixty-third street, connecting there with the Alley L road, and it connects also with the Chicago City railway (cable) line at Seventy-first street.

The line, twenty-seven street miles in length, is all completed and in operation, with the trolley electric system. The power-house, said to be one of the finest in the country, is located at Burnside, where also are the offices of the company. The line connects at Grand Crossing with Illinois

Central express trains, which run to Van Buren street in twenty minutes, thus affording the quickest and cheapest route for its patrons going to the city.

The officers are: Robert Berger, president; Herbert B. White, secretary and treasurer.

The bonded debt amounts to \$1,250,000, bearing six per cent interest.

The West and South Towns Street railroad company was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$500,000.

W. & S. Town St. R. R. Co.
Chicago General R'y Co. It secured a franchise from the city in February of that year, authorizing the construction of a street railroad to be operated by cable, horse or electric power, on Twenty-second street from Crawford avenue, on West Fortieth to Grove street, and on Lawndale avenue from Twenty-second to Ninety-fifth street. Subsequently the right was granted to run on Kedzie avenue from Twenty-second to Ninety-first street, on Rockwell street from Nineteenth to Twenty-sixth, on Thirty-fifth from Rockwell street to Lawndale avenue and on Homan avenue from Twenty-second to Ninety-third street.

The company has now completed a double track from Lawndale avenue to the Chicago river, which is operated by the trolley system, with six cars. The construction of the line has been hindered by legal proceedings, but the corporation expects soon to have three or four miles of road in operation—twenty-five cars being now built for its use.

The West and South Towns railroad company on May 1, 1894, leased its lines to the Chicago General railway company, which now operates them, and which will make such further extensions of the line as may be authorized or deemed advisable.

The officers of the Chicago General railway company are as follows: Lawrence E. McGann, president; Charles L. Bonney, vice-president; L. C. Bonney, secretary and treasurer; W. F. Brennan, superintendent.

The officers of the West and South Towns company are the same, except that C. L.

Bonney is president and L. E. McGann, vice-president.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company was incorporated in January, 1893, and organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. The line runs through Park Manor, Brookline Park, Auburn Park, to Oakwood cemetery, South Englewood, Washington Heights, Brainerd, Tracy and Norwood. It connects with the Alley L at Sixty-third street, with the Cottage Grove avenue cable line at Seventy-first, with the State street cable at Sixty-eighth and with the Calumet electric road at Seventy-fifth street.

This line is now in process of construction, about two miles of the northern portion being completed, upon which it is expected that cars will be running by July 1, 1894.

The officers are: W. H. Comstock, president, F. E. Elder, secretary.

The Grand Crossing and Windsor Park electric line has been lately organized, with a capital of \$40,000, with a view to construct a line from Windsor Park to Grand Crossing, a distance of one and a half miles. No work has yet been done.

The next advanced step to facilitate intramural transportation, especially in the congested portions of a city, was the construction of elevated railroads, the first crude experiment in which was made in New York on Ninth avenue, in 1867. This was at first operated by stationary engines on the cable plan, but the motive power was changed, in 1871, to a dummy engine, which hauled three cars. By 1878 the Sixth avenue line was opened, from which time elevated rapid transit may be said to have commenced. In 1893 there were thirty-two miles of elevated roads in New York city and nineteen in Brooklyn.

The Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railroad company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois January 1, 1888, with a capital of \$7,500,000.



V. C. Turner

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The prime mover in the construction of this, the first elevated city railroad outside of New York and Brooklyn in this country, was Colonel A. H. Wolcott, of New York, who was assisted in the enterprise by other eastern capitalists.

The first franchise granted by the city council conceded the right to construct and operate a road from Van Buren street to Thirty-ninth street, then the city limits, between State street and Wabash avenue, and to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the necessary land or right of way, not to exceed thirty feet in width, parallel with the alley line. In this respect the road was unlike any other theretofore constructed, as all the eastern roads are built in the streets. It also differed from most other street railways in the fact that it did not use a public easement, but purchased and paid for its own right of way.

Another advantage in favor of the alley route is that it avoids the serious objection of marring the appearance of the streets and shutting off light and air from adjacent buildings.

The first ground was broken and four piers erected just north of Twenty-fifth street in December, 1889. The procuring the right of way by purchase and through condemnation suits was naturally a slow proceeding.

An amended ordinance, of date April 10, 1891, was prepared, authorizing the company to extend its line from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, thence west on the south side of Fortieth street to the alley between Prairie and Calumet avenues, thence south along this alley to Sixty-third street, and from this point over Sixty-third street to Jackson Park.

The road is constructed with the most economical use of iron consistent with safety and rigidity. The weight comes upon the supporting columns, which are held in large iron base castings, and securely fastened by a rust joint. These castings are bolted down to a brick and concrete foundation by four large bolts. The foundations are eight feet

below grade and seven feet square at the base. The columns are spread at the top to receive the track girders, which are usually four feet deep and fifty feet long. The ties are of yellow pine, and are guarded by under and outside rails of six by eight timber, to prevent derailment. The standard rail weighs ninety pounds to the yard. The motive power is a small, well-designed locomotive engine, which will start a five-car train, heavily loaded, and enable it to attain full speed in 400 feet. The average speed, including stops, is fifteen miles an hour.

The cars are similar to those used on the New York and Brooklyn elevated roads. Their total length is forty-six feet six inches, and their width eight feet eight inches. The seats are of woven cane, and the cars are heated by steam from the engines and lighted by gas.

Convenient stations are located at intervals of from two to four blocks along the line, and are neat brick structures, with waiting-rooms on the ground.

On December 16, 1892, the company received the road from the Rapid Transit Bridge and Construction company, under which it had been in partial operation from June of that year. It was at this time completed to Sixty-first street, and was in operation to Fifty-fifth street. The construction was now rapidly pushed and the road completed to Jackson Park, a distance of $8\frac{21}{100}$ miles, and ready for the transportation of passengers to the World's Fair May 1, 1893.

The cost of construction, right of way and equipment was practically covered by the proceeds of \$7,500,000 five per cent. construction bonds; and on February 16, 1893, an issue of \$5,000,000 extension bonds was authorized, \$3,000,000 of which were negotiated, on account of the financial depression in the summer of 1893, at only about seventy-five cents on the dollar.

The equipment then consisted of 180 cars and forty-five engines. The traffic for the first part of the World's Fair period did not come up to expectations, but during the last

two months of the exposition fully equaled the entire capacity of the road. At the close of the Fair traffic fell off, and has not yet reached the desired dividend-paying basis. What seems to be needed, if, indeed, it is not an imperative necessity, is an extension of the line, by loop or otherwise, farther north. An extension to Englewood and other populous suburbs would also very largely increase the traffic; but while these improvements have been carefully considered by the management and favorable progress is being made, no definite arrangements have as yet been concluded to make them.

The president reported January 1, 1894, "that all construction expenses had been paid in full, and all accounts in relation thereto had been settled, except an unadjusted claim of \$11,000."

The present officers and directors of the company are as follows: Marcellus Hopkins, president; Wm. R. Champlin, vice-president; William W. Gurley, D. R. Lewis and E. L. Lobdell, directors; John H. Glade, secretary and treasurer.

The foregoing sketch includes the various street lines by which the people on the south side are conveyed to and from the business centre of the city. But these are by no means all, as those living near to the great Illinois Central railroad can testify, the suburban traffic of which is immense—the largest of any steam railroad in the world. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway also runs suburban trains, as do the Wabash, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads.

Passing now to the north side, there is but one controlling line, which will be next considered.

The act of February 14, 1859, which, as has been said, created the Chicago City railway company, also named

North Chicago
Railway Company.

William B. Ogden, John B. Turner, Charles V. Dyer, James H. Rees and Valentine C. Turner as incorporators of the North Chicago railway company. A little more than three months afterward (by

an ordinance adopted May 29) the city of Chicago empowered the company to operate a horse-railway in the north division, laying tracks on the following streets: on Clark street, from North Water street to Green Bay Road, "and thence to present and future city limits;" on Division street, west from Clark street to Clybourn avenue, thence north to the city limits; on Michigan street, from Clark to Rush street, and north on Rush to Chicago avenue; on Wells street, from North Water to Division, thence west to Sedgwick street, and from that point north to Green Bay Road; on Chicago avenue, west from Rush street to the north branch of the Chicago river.

The first track laid was on North Clark street and was of primitive simplicity. At that time the street was "paved" with plank, and the rails were spiked to the irregular, constantly shifting surface, an extra course of plank being laid between the rails. A double track extended only as far as Division street, and between that corner and Fullerton avenue passengers were accommodated with a single track and "turnouts." The Chicago avenue line was completed the same year, as was also that on Clybourn avenue. The Sedgwick street line was opened for travel in 1861, and in 1864 a line was built to Graceland and operated by a steam dummy. The company, however, forfeited its rights on Michigan and Rush streets by non-user.

In 1864 permission was granted to lay a double or single track (as the company might elect) on Larrabee street, from Chicago avenue to Little Fort road, and along that thoroughfare to "the present or future city limits." The branch was constructed the same year. Other extensions of the system followed, and at the time of the fire of 1871 the North Chicago company was operating about twelve miles of road. In that conflagration its tracks, rolling stock and stables were entirely consumed, the loss being estimated at \$350,000.

The work of reconstruction was undertaken with promptitude and vigor. Tracks

were re-laid; old barns rebuilt and new ones erected; extensions were undertaken and carried rapidly forward; and when, in 1886, the control of the properties and franchises passed into the hands of a syndicate composed mainly of eastern capitalists, the success of the enterprise had become an assured fact.

The North Chicago Street railroad company was organized May 18, 1886, under the laws of Illinois, by Charles T. Yerkes, then of Philadelphia, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, which has been increased to \$5,500,000. The company acquired a controlling interest, by the purchase of 2,501 shares out of 5,000, of the capital stock in the North Chicago railway company (paying therefor \$600 per share), which latter company had begun operations in 1859, as above stated, and owned all the north side horse-car lines.

The new company, by agreement, became the lessee of the old one, agreeing to pay \$30 per share annual rental on the stock and to assume the payment of its bonded debt and other liabilities.

The cable-system was adopted on all principal lines June 7, 1888, the franchise to run twenty years, and, in order to enable the company to reach the heart of the city, an agreement was made with the city council for the use of the La Salle street tunnel, in consideration of which the company constructed, at a cost of nearly \$300,000, two double steel steam bridges across the river, one at Wells and the other at Clark street.

The cable lines were started in 1888, the principal ones running on Clark and Wells streets, from the former of which diverges the Lincoln avenue line at Center street, and from the latter the Clybourn avenue line at Division street, running to Fullerton avenue. The Clark street main line runs to Dewey court, the Wells street line to Wisconsin street, and the Lincoln avenue branch to Wrightwood street.

These lines converge at Illinois and La Salle streets and thence enter the tunnel,

emerging therefrom on Randolph street, the loop passing over La Salle to Monroe street, over the latter to Dearborn, along that thoroughfare to Randolph and thence to the tunnel.

The company owns an electric line, on the underground system, which extends from Fullerton avenue west to Racine street, thence south to Webster avenue, thence east on Webster to Halsted street, and north on Halsted to the starting point, a distance of one and three-quarter miles. This line with the conduit system was an experiment, but has proved so unsatisfactory that it will not be continued.

Authority was obtained from the city council in April, 1894, to introduce the trolley electric system on all horse-car lines, and the company has already commenced work to effect the change.

The company now has in operation eighty-one miles of road, as follows: 62½ miles of horse-car lines, 17 miles of cable, and 1½ of electric.

It has one hundred and seventy horse and trail-cars, one hundred and seventy-seven grip-cars, two electric motor-cars, two steam motors, twenty-four gas motors, and 1,600 horses.

The enormous increase of traffic on the north side lines is shown in the following report of receipts from passengers for a series of years:

1860.....	\$27,232.50	1890.....	\$1,972,173.50
1870.....	192,705.74	1892.....	2,521,510.07
1880.....	541,596.88	1893.....	3,014,789.50

The number of passengers carried in 1891 was 44,343,905; in 1892, 54,419,457; in 1893, 60,311,673.

The official financial statement for 1893 shows the following facts:

The entire receipts were \$3,101,148.25.

Operating Expenses	\$1, 12,755.80
Interest on bonds	159,948.38
Rentals	263,084.36
Taxes and Insurance.	110,849.89
Leaving a balance of	\$1,154,509.82
Dividend paid in 1893—11½ per cent..	618,574.50
Credit to surplus	535,935.32
Surplus of 1893	728,409.24
Surplus of 1894	\$1,264,344.56

The present officers and directors of the North Chicago Street railroad company are as follows: Charles T. Yerkes, president; W. F. Furbeck, first vice-president; John M. Roach, second vice-president; J. William Helm, secretary and treasurer; Frederick L. Threedy, general manager; directors: C. T. Yerkes, W. F. Furbeck, F. H. Winston, Charles Henrotin, J. W. Helm.

The Chicago North Shore Street railway company was incorporated in North Side Electric Line, 1892, with a capital of \$650,000.

Its line, constructed on the trolley plan, extends from Graceland and Evanston avenue to Emerson street in Evanston, a distance of seven and one-half miles. It was finished and put in operation June 11, 1893. It is intended to extend the line one and one-half miles south, to connect with the cable system. The bonded debt is \$650,000 at six per cent.

The officers are: Delancey H. Louderback, president; J. L. Cochran, vice-president; Howard Aleel, secretary and treasurer, and C. R. Frederick, superintendent.

The people of the north division of the city are to have their elevated railroad, as well as those of the south and west North Side Elevated. sides. For this purpose the Northwestern Elevated railroad company was organized, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, October 25, 1892; and a city ordinance was passed in January, 1894, authorizing the construction of the road. The route extends from the west side of Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, along alleys, over a purchased right of way, to the centre of the block between Fifth avenue and La Salle street and thence north, through alleys, to the Chicago river, which it is intended to cross between Wells and Clark streets—the exact location of the bridge being now in controversy. On the north side the line will extend north between La Salle and Wells streets, diverging west to a point between Franklin and Market, thence north to North avenue. This is as far as the main line has been marked out. The road

will be eventually extended to Evanston, with branches to other points, and is intended to be completed as far as Wilson avenue and put in operation within two years.

Plans for the building of the road have been submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Public Works, from which it appears that the structure is to be lighter than that of the "Alley L" and more sightly. The columns are to be placed forty-four feet seven inches apart lengthwise and twelve feet crosswise. They are to be of steel bridge-work construction, and will sustain a double track.

Besides these lines the people from the near stations and towns on the north are brought to the city by the suburban trains on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and those of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Chicago West Division railway company began its corporate existence by an act approved February 21, Chicago West Division Railway Company, 1859. Its existence was originally limited, by the provisions of its charter, to twenty-five years, but on February 6, 1865, the legislature passed, over the executive veto, an act amending the charters of all the Chicago city railway companies, by extending the period of their duration to ninety-nine years. The original incorporators were Edward P. Ward, William K. McAllister, Samuel B. Walker, James L. Wilson, Charles B. Brown and Nathaniel P. Wilder.

Apparently no effort was put forward to exercise any of the rights conferred until 1863, when the entire capital stock was purchased by J. Russell Jones, John C. Haines, Jerome Beecher, W. H. Bradley, Parnell Munson and William H. Ovington, of Chicago, and E. B. Washburne, Nathan Corwith and Benjamin Campbell, of Galena. J. Russell Jones was elected president and superintendent of the new company, and William H. Ovington secretary and treasurer.

By the provisions of the charter the company was empowered to acquire "such of the franchises, privileges or immunities con-

ferred upon the Chicago City railway company by the act of February 14, 1859, as may by contract between the said railway corporations be agreed upon." Pursuant to this clause, on August 1, 1863, the Chicago City railway executed a deed, transferring all its property and franchises in the west division to the new company. The consideration was \$200,000 cash, and the instrument was pictorially embellished by the affixing thereto of \$580 in United States internal revenue stamps.

The work of extension was vigorously pressed. A line along Blue Island avenue, as far as Twelfth street, was opened on December 22, 1863; the Milwaukee avenue branch in June, 1864, and those running on Clinton and Jefferson streets in the following October. New lines were built from time to time, and some twenty miles of track were in operation in 1871.

The losses of the company in the fire of that year were comparatively small. Their general offices (then located on State street) were burned, and a few miles of track east of the river had to be relaid. These items, with a brief interruption of business, made up the total damage, which scarcely, if at all, exceeded \$20,000. Even this small loss was soon recovered through an accession of traffic, the travel between the south and west divisions for months after the holocaust being (for that period of the city's history) phenomenal. To accommodate it the west and south lines jointly built and operated a road between Twenty-second street and Union Park, one fare being charged for each passenger, which soon found its capacity severely taxed and for several months proved a great convenience.

After 1871 the west division grew rapidly, and better transportation facilities were not only demanded, but also bid fair to prove profitable. Existing lines were accordingly extended and new ones constructed until, in 1886, the company operated seventy-five miles of track. The number of horses used was 3,733, and of cars 655, which traveled

daily a total of 22,500 miles. Some 2,200 men were employed, a little more than one-half of whom were conductors and drivers. This was the company's condition, when, one year later, the property passed under new control.

The West Chicago Street railroad company was organized by C. T. Yerkes, in 1887, and ^{West Side Lines.} acquired control of all the street railway lines in the west division by the purchase of a majority of the capital stock of the Chicago West Division railway company and the leasing of that company's lines for ninety-nine years. By the terms of this agreement the lessee guaranteed the payment of interest at four and one half per cent. on the bonded debt of the lessor (which now amounts to \$4,040,000), stipulating that it should remain a lien on the leased property, and agreed also to pay an annual rental of thirty-five dollars on each of the 12,500 shares of the lessor's stock. As the lessor company owned 7,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago Passenger railway company, the lines and franchises of that company also passed into the hands of the lessee.

It having been decided by the new (lessee) company to adopt the cable system for the main lines, an arrangement was made with the city to use the Washington street tunnel to cross over to the south side for the Madison street and Milwaukee avenue lines, in consideration, for the use of which the company was to build a new viaduct at Adams street, a new double steam-bridge at the same point, and to move the Madison street bridge to Washington street, placing it upon a new pier and abutments. The tunnel had been permitted to fall into an almost useless condition, and to make it fit for use required the outlay of about \$200,000. The loop on this line passes over Washington street, Fifth avenue to Madison, to State and Washington streets. The Madison street-cars run to Fortieth street.

The Milwaukee avenue line, which, with its branches, covers the northwestern portion

of the city, also reaches the business centre through the Washington street tunnel, the loop crossing from Washington, via Fifth avenue, Madison and La Salle streets, to Randolph, Fifth avenue and Washington.

For the accommodation of the Blue Island avenue and Halsted street lines a new tunnel under the Chicago river was constructed near Van Buren street. The construction of this tunnel, the longest in the world of the same width, required four years, and has necessitated the expenditure of \$1,500,000, including the cost of right of way, legal expenses, etc. The length of the new tunnel and its approaches is 1,513.9 ft. The arch is fifteen feet, nine inches in height above the level of the car tracks, and has a span of thirty feet. The steepest incline is a ten per cent. grade for 500 ft., and at the foot of this grade there is a second one of 1.81 per cent. for 100 ft., where the lowest point of the tunnel is reached. The ascent is then made by three grades.

The tunnel is lighted by arc lamps, driven by three sixty kilowatt Waddell-Entz dynamos, directly connected to three McEwen high speed, simple engines of 100 horsepower capacity, each running at 275 revolutions per minute. The capacity of these dynamos is much in excess of the present demand; and a number of incandescent lamps, for use in neighboring buildings, will probably be run in connection with the plant.

Prior to 1892 the company had three power-houses; that for running the loops through the Washington street tunnel being located at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets; that for the Madison street line at Rockwell and Madison streets, and for the Milwaukee avenue line at Milwaukee avenue and Cleaver street.

To furnish the necessary power for the line through the new tunnel the two power-houses, known respectively as the Blue Island power-station and the Van Buren street power-house, have been lately constructed, the one at the corner of Blue Island avenue and

Twelfth street, and the other at the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets, the following description of which is taken from the Street Railway Review:

"The Blue Island station, now operative, drives 60,600 feet of cable, operating the two systems of cars known as the Blue Island avenue and the South Halsted street lines.

"To the exterior view, the power-house is a handsome structure of pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford stone, fronting 120 feet on Twelfth street and 183 feet on Blue Island avenue. The power-house proper, that portion used in the power-production, is 116 by 100 feet. The rest of the building, at the street intersection, is carried to the height of six stories and sublet as offices.

"The stack is 150 feet high, carrying the gases well above the offices. An abundance of light and air is provided the power-plant by means of a system of ventilators and skylights. The roof is of double iron, the peak being sixty feet above the floor level.

"The entire exterior is a great improvement on the surrounding property and an ornament to that section of the city.

"The boiler-room is well arranged with a view to economy and convenience, the batteries being placed on a level with the driving machinery. They are eight in number, of the tubular type, made by John Mohr & Sons, of Chicago, for the Pennsylvania Iron Works. Each boiler is of 225-horse-power, making the total capacity of the plant 1,800 horse-power, at 150 pounds steam pressure. The furnaces are now fired with oil. They are equipped, however, with the Gulickson grate, so that coal may be used should necessity arise.

"Automatic, pressure-regulating valves are provided for each boiler, and the piping is so arranged that the boilers can be used together or separately. The main header is sixty feet long and thirty inches in diameter.

"Two Berryman heaters, of 1,000-horse-power each, and Snow pumps of the duplex pattern are used to supply feed water to all



Samuel W. Ellerton

LEAHY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

boilers. There are also, by way of reserve, two Monitor injectors, which can supply the entire battery when necessary. It will be noticed that every precaution for continuity of power is provided.

"The engines are of the E. P. Allis type, two in number, of 1,000 horse-power each. The cylinders measure forty by seventy-two inches, and the fly wheels weigh 100,000 pounds each. They make fifty revolutions per minute and are twenty-four feet in diameter. These wheels are of very handsome design, built up in eight sections and magnificently proportioned.

"The line shaft is eighteen inches in diameter, running the entire length of the engine room and coupled to both engines at right angles by means of steel cross-key plate couplings. Four sets of drums are driven from the shaft three of which are thirteen feet four inches in diameter, the fourth being sixteen feet in diameter. The former weigh sixteen tons each, and the latter tips the scales at twenty tons. They are all equipped with the famous Walker differential rim. One hundred and fifteen tons of steel cut gears are used to transmit the power from the line to the drum shaft.

"The building and sheave pits are lighted from the company's own electric plant—a twenty-five arc light kilowatts machine, from which are also taken one hundred and fifty incandescent lights."

During the erection of this power-house, almost endless difficulty was experienced in finding bottom for the foundation, as the chosen site had once been a marsh. At a distance of forty feet below the level, however, a hard stratum was found. This made it necessary to excavate 100 by 52 by 40 feet, which excavation was filled with concrete, upon which foundation and walls were erected.

Without doubt, the West Chicago Street railroad company has performed as difficult engineering feats in combating sinking clay and sand as any other power-plant builders ever experienced in blasting rock or dredging chasms.

The Van Buren street power-station fronts 175 feet on Jefferson street and fifty feet on Van Buren. From it is driven the rope for the loop, which is 13,000 feet long. This station also has a pressed brick front, trimmed with Bedford granite. It somewhat resembles a church in appearance and the architect has shown great taste in the design. The machinery of this station is bedded on brick. The stack is 150 feet high, and the fuel used is oil.

The distinguishing feature of the Van Buren street plant is the rope drive, which is one of the largest in the country, being seventy-five feet from centre to centre. The engines are from the Allis works, the cylinders measuring thirty-eight by sixty inches, and being two in number. They are of 1,300 horse power each, and have twenty-foot fly wheels of 100,000 pounds avoirdupois. The plant is so arranged that there is a thirty-two foot rope wheel, the shaft of which connects with the drum shafts, driving both drums.

The loop for the Blue Island and Halsted street lines passes over Van Buren, Dearborn, Adams and Franklin streets.

For the franchise granted on Taylor street the company moved the Adams street bridge to Taylor street and placed it upon a new pier and abutments. The company also, by previous agreement with the city, is required to pave sixteen feet in width of the street upon which double tracks run, and eight feet in width on streets on which only a single track is laid.

The company has no electric lines, but has been granted the right by the city (April 30, 1894) to substitute electricity for horse power on all its lines not now cabled, which will be done as fast as the change can conveniently be made.

The official financial statements of the company for the years 1892 and 1893 show the following results:

Gross earnings for 1892.....	\$4,620,225
Operating expenses.....	\$2,687,914
Fixed charges.....	895,075
	<hr/>
	\$3,582,989

For dividends etc.....\$1,037,236

Gross earnings for 1893.....	5,235,633
Operating expenses.....	\$2,802,982
Rent of land roads.....	490,500
Interest and taxes.....	451,248
	<u>\$3,834,730</u>
	\$1,400,903
Dividends.....	\$ 991,552
Surplus.....	409,342
Receipts from horse cars.....	\$2,969,991
Receipts from cable cars.....	2,205,642
Expenses on horse cars.....	1,903,963
Expenses on cable cars.....	969,018
Miles run on horse cars.....	9,602,245
Miles run on cable cars.....	7,210,889
Receipts per mile, horse.....	.30.69c
Receipts per mile, cable.....	.31.18c
Expense per mile, horse.....	.19.83c
Expense per mile, cable.....	.13.71c
Passengers carried horse.....	61,120,388
Passengers carried, cable.....	45,933,073
Receipts per passenger.....	.04.85c
Maintenance of cars, each car.....	\$87.60.
Average No. of horses on hand.....	4,385
Average No. horses on wagons, carts, etc.....	207
Average No. in car service daily.....	4,178
Average No. of miles per horse per day.....	12.59
Cost of feed per horse per day.....	.17.09c
Cost of shoeing horse per day, per horse.....	.02.76c
Cost of keeping horse per day, other than above.....	.17.49c
Rope run, miles.....	615,536
Cost of operating rope.....	\$156,611.65
Cost of operating rope per mile run.....	.25 44c
Cost of operating power stations.....	100,264.20
Cost of power stations per mile of rope run.....	.16.28c
Maintenance of track per mile, horse.....	675.54
Maintenance of track per mile, cable.....	707.64
Snow and ice, per mile of track, horse.....	121.93
Snow and ice, per mile of track, cable.....	91.68
Sprinkling street, per mile of track, horse.....	49.80
Sprinkling street, per mile of track, cable.....	49.05

Traffic comparison—Trips, 2,018,785; increase, 201,385; miles run, 16,813,134; increase, 1,230,993. Passengers carried, 107,053,451; increase, 12,534,987.

The Chicago Passenger Railway company was incorporated in 1882. Its proposed route was from the intersection of Chicago Passenger Railway. Western avenue and Harrison street to Michigan avenue, the eastern loop running from Franklin and Adams streets to Michigan avenue and Washington street, and back to Franklin and Adams. The council granted the right of passage over both the Harrison and Adams street bridges. The work of construction was pressed forward rapidly, and early in 1885 the line was in operation. A few years later it was leased to the West Chicago Street Railway company, and became a part of the general system of that corporation, of which it has proved a valuable constituent. Prior to the transfer of proprietorship, the running of cars over the loop, as originally planned, had been abandoned, but the charter proved to be of no little value, as

was ultimately demonstrated when the West Division and Chicago City companies reached a compromise through the interchangeable surrender of certain rights on Michigan avenue adjacent streets, to the satisfaction of the contracting parties, no less than to the advantage of the patrons of both roads.

The capital stock of the West Chicago Street railroad company is \$13,189,000; bonded debt, first mortgage, five per cent., \$4,100,000; debenture bonds, \$2,000,000. The stock of the West Division railway company is \$1,250,000; first mortgage bonds, four and one-half per cent., \$4,040,000. The stock of the City Passenger railway company is \$1,000,000; first mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., \$1,000,000.

The officers of the West Chicago Street railroad company—the lessee road—are as follows: Charles T. Yerkes, president; John B. Parsons, vice-president and general manager; George A. Yuille, secretary and treasurer; S. S. Owsley, assistant secretary and treasurer; directors: C. T. Yerkes, John B. Parsons, Wm. L. Elkins, S. W. Rawson, Jesse Spalding, W. F. Furbeck, George A. Yuille. John B. Parsons is president of the Chicago West Division railway company, and also of the Chicago City Passenger railway company.

The Lake Street railroad company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital of Lake Street L. \$10,000,000, and bonds issued amounting to \$6,500,000. The road, built by a construction company, was completed from Canal street over Lake street to Union Park in the spring of 1891, when the work was delayed until the road passed into the hands of a new company, under the supervision of which the construction company was enabled to complete the line to Forty-second street and across the river to Market, thence to Madison street and Fifth avenue, its present terminal, by November, 1893, at which time it began operations. It has since been completed to Fifty-second street, and in March the gross earnings were

\$45,500 against \$28,500 expenses, and in April the gross earnings were \$46,541, and the expenses \$29,340, leaving as yet not much margin for dividends on stock.

The company is authorized to construct branch lines to Cicero and to Humboldt Park, and arrangements are being made for these extensions, the right of way having been acquired as far north as Division street at a cost of \$250,000.

The officers of the road are as follows: John A. Roche, president; Hiram P. Thompson, vice-president; John H. Witbeck, treasurer; Daniel W. Campbell, secretary. The above officers, with Gilbert B. Shaw, William Ziegler, Samuel Baker, Charles H. Deere and Clarence A. Knight, constitute the board of directors.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company, is incorporated under the general railroad act of this State, and was organized in April, 1892, with a capital of \$15,000,000.

By way of showing what progress has been made in construction, the following synoptical report is taken from the Tribune of May 27, 1894:

The West Side Construction company, the corporation which is building the Metropolitan elevated road, made a report showing the condition of affairs May 1. The construction company contracted to build twelve and one-fourth miles of road, about two miles of which were to be four tracks and the remainder double track, the whole mileage to be about 17.96 miles of double track. The report showed that the company had received, up to May 1, \$7,843,975. The expenditures were as follows:

Land (including legal expenses of same)....	\$4,128,287.00
Structure (including foundations).....	1,746,300.00
Tracks, stations, and other construction ...	289,244.00
Interest on bonds.....	230,493.00
Taxes and all other expenses.....	473,682.00
Cash.....	455,416.02
Surplus land owned (cost price).....	367,799.07
Deposited with the City of Chicago (as guarantee) bonds, costing.....	103,915.76
(To be returned the company when five continuous miles of track are completed.)	

Other amounts due the company.....	48,836.05
(Including \$45,000 deposited in trust on account of the Van Buren street bridge.)	
Total	\$7,843,975.00

The main line runs from Fifth avenue on the south side, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, to a point near Halsted street, crossing the south branch of the Chicago river on two double track rolling lift steel bridges, having no central pier. From Halsted street the line runs south to the middle of the block between Van Buren and Congress streets, thence west to Sacramento avenue, thence south to a point between Harrison and Flournoy streets, thence west to West Forty-eighth street, the present western limits of the city, being a distance of about five one half miles.

There will be a north branch starting from Wood street, running thence north to Milwaukee avenue, and thence parallel with that thoroughfare to the city limits. At a point near North avenue another branch will run west to Humboldt Park. Another branch, commencing near Page street, is to run south to between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets, and thence west to Douglas Park.

Some surplus land was acquired, so that large houses on the right of way, of too great value to be destroyed, might be moved to and anchored upon same. This has already improved their value, and the surplus land, with the houses thereon, are now estimated to be worth about \$500,000.

The company also has among its assets \$6,542,700 of its own capital stock.

All the land for the right of way has been acquired from Franklin street to West Forty-eighth, a distance of 5.83 miles. Also all the other land, excepting 175 feet for the Logan square line from Paulina street north to Wood, a distance of a little over two miles. Land for a total of eleven miles of double track has been acquired, all of which has been paid for, except about \$700,000 due on account of mortgages and other incumbrances.

The structure is entirely erected from Jefferson street to West Forty-eighth. No structure is yet erected on the Logan Square line, but steel enough is already delivered along the line to build it as far north as Robey street, and its erection will be soon commenced, as the foundations are now being put in rapidly.

Contracts have been let for both the foundations and superstructure of the bridges, to be finished, ready for use, by August 15, 1894, and co-incidentally the entire main line and the Garfield Park line from Franklin street west to Forty-eighth street, and the Logan Square line from the main line junction at Paulina street north to Robey street (over ten miles double-track road) will be completed and ready for operation. One hundred passenger cars are now being built by the Pullman Palace Car company, under a contract requiring them to be delivered by August 1.

Under a subscription dated June 7, 1892, the West Side Construction company sold \$10,000,000 of the Metropolitan company's first mortgage five per cent. bonds at ninety per cent. of par, the proceeds of which, it was then expected, would be sufficient to build and proportionately equip the ten and one-fourth miles above referred to. These expectations, it is now found, will be fully realized, for from the final installment of twenty per cent. on the bond subscription (made payable June 15th, 1894), with what funds are now in the treasury of the company, ample funds will be in hand to complete that part of the contract.

Regarding the adoption of electricity for motive power, the report of the company says: "The extra expenditure required to complete the electric outfit is estimated by electric engineering experts to be about \$400,000 greater than it would be for locomotive engines, but the saving in operating expenses, these experts estimate, will amount to about \$250,000 per annum on the entire road. The principal saving will be in the difference between the cost of hard and soft coal."

The company has already received from the M. W. S. E. R. R. Co., 65,427 full paid shares of the railroad company's capital stock. Of these shares, 25,000 will be delivered to bond subscribers, when the final call on the \$10,000,000 bond subscription (due June 15th) is paid, which will leave 40,427 shares in the treasury. Upon the completion of the ten and one-fourth miles of road, this company will be the owner of 75,000 shares of said stock, of par value of \$7,500,000, besides the surplus real estate before stated.

The officers of the road are John Worthy, president, and George Higginson, Jr., secretary and treasurer; who, with Robert E. Jenkins, R. H. P. Durkee, and John H. Blade, constitute the board of directors.

The Cicero and Proviso Street railway company was organized, under the Illinois ^{West Side} statutes, February 15, 1889, ^{Electric Road.} with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100 each, the usual denomination.

The eastern terminus of the line is at West Fortieth street, on West Madison street, from whence it has a double track on the latter street to the Desplaines river; also a double track on West Forty-eighth from West Madison north to West Lake street; on West Lake from West Forty-eighth street to Harlem avenue; and on Harlem avenue from West Lake street south to West Madison. There is also a double track line on Desplaines avenue from West Madison street south to West Twelfth street. From the Desplaines river the line has a single track on West Madison street west to Nineteenth avenue; also a single track on Nineteenth avenue from West Madison street north to Melrose station on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; and on Fifth avenue from West Madison north to Maywood; making in all eleven miles of double and three miles of single track. It passes through Moreland, Linden Park, Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, River Forest, Harlem and Maywood.

The bonded debt of the company is \$740,000, which bears six per cent. interest.

Its officers are George Butters, president; E. A. Cummings, vice-president; H. G. Foreman, secretary; Hiram Coombs, treasurer; these, with J. J. McCarthy, constitute the board of directors.

The people in the suburban towns on the west are accommodated by a quick train service on the Chicago & Northwestern, the Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads.

The cost of the various kinds of street railroads and equipments, per mile, throughout the country, as shown by the census of 1890, is as follows:

Horse or mule roads.....	\$71,387
Electric trolley roads.....	46,697
Cable lines.....	350,324

The following table, showing the relative cost of operating horse, cable, electric, steam and locomotive lines per car per mile, as compiled by T. C. Clarke, is taken from Scribner's Magazine, ix. 745:

DESCRIPTION.	ACTUAL COST IN CENTS PER CAR, MILE RUN.			NUMBER OF FARES TAKEN PER CAR, PER MILE RUN.	COST PER PASSENGER.
	MOTIVE POWER.	OTHER EXPENSES.	TOTAL.		
Horse-car lines—census.					
Bulletin No. 55, average of 15 lines.	7.10	11.06	18.16	4.95	3.67
Chicago south side, 1891	12.00	6.90	18.90	5.03	4.64
West end, Boston.....	10.86	14.69	25.55	6.35	4.02
Bobtail cars, one animal, no conductor	7.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
Electric Lines.					
West end, Boston—trolley.....	7.65	14.10	21.75	6.70	3.20
Census bulletin, average of 10 lines	5.36	7.85	13.21	3.46	3.82
South London Subway, 1891.....	5.20	8.10	13.30	5.00	2.70
Cable Lines.					
Census bulletin, 10 lines ...	3.40	10.72	14.12	4.30	3.22
Chicago south side cable, 1891	3.00	6.39	9.39	3.58	2.60
Brooklyn Bridge cable, 1887.....	2.24	8.44	10.68	7.83	18.64
Locomotive Elevated Lines.					
Manhattan, N. Y., 1890.....	5.85	7.15	13.00	5.20	2.68
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1890.....	5.00	4.54	9.54	8.17	3.06

As may be seen by reference to the foregoing pages Chicago has a total street mileage of city railways amounting to 410½ single track or street miles, of

which 54½ are cable, 271½ horse-cars, and 84½ electric, besides fourteen miles of elevated roads—a greater number, probably, than any other city in the Union. The number in New York in 1891, as reported by Mr. Clarke, was 220 (130 street car and 90 elevated); in Boston, 245 miles, and in Philadelphia 340.

The facilities for rapid transit in the large cities in this country very far exceed those in Europe, of which, according to Mr. Clarke, Berlin has the best, although greatly insufficient for the wants of its citizens. In London this traffic is small in comparison with New York, Boston or Chicago, and does not pay interest on the investment. The total movement of passengers in Paris, a city of 2,200,000 inhabitants, during the year of the exposition (1889), was as follows:

By omnibus.....	109,068,000
By tramways.....	132,362,000
By river steamboats.....	15,064,000
By central railway.....	18,088,000
By cabs.....	14,000,000
	288,582,000

The number of passengers carried on the city railways of Chicago in 1893—the year of the great exposition in this city—was 287,000,000. By adding the number carried by trunk line railroads on their suburban trains, by the Alley L road, and by steamboats, this number will be swelled to at least 350,000,000.

The Great Britain tramway car fares are limited by law to a penny or two cents per mile, and this is charged, except when they come in competition with omnibuses, which carry passengers four or five miles for a penny. In Paris the omnibuses and tram-cars charge six cents for inside and three cents for outside passengers for distances under four miles. In Berlin, where the movement of the people is greater than in either of the above cities, the fares vary from two and a half cents for one mile to ten cents for six miles.*

The people in this country generally do not find much fault with the rate of car-fare, which is five cents per ride for any distance

(* Scribner's Mag. x 1.578.)

on the same line, upon some of which the passenger may travel over eleven miles for that sum. But still, as may be seen by the financial statements of the cable lines in this city, heretofore given at large, this rate enables them not only to declare from nine to twelve per cent. dividends upon their stock, but even to lay aside a large surplus every year.

Indeed, the securities of street railways now occupy a prominent place upon the market boards of the world, and are eagerly sought after by investors. The enormous amount

invested in intramural railways in the United States and Canada up to September, 1891, foots up about \$920,000,000.

The following were the quotations for Chicago street railway stock, May 25, 1894:

	OPEN.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSING	
				M'y26	M'y25
West Chicago.....	145¼	145¼	144	144	144½
Do act ...	145	145½	144½	144½	145½
North Chicago.....	245	245	245	245	245
Do act.....	246	246¼	246	246¼	246¼
Lake Street.....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do act.....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	18¾
Alley Elevated..	19	19	19	19¾	19¼
Do act.....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
City Railway.....	310	310	310	310	.....

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY.

BY JOHN MOSES.

AS an appropriate introduction to this chapter the following extract is taken from an article by the late Major Joseph Kirkland, the distinguished co-editor of this history, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of July 23, 1893:

"The nineteenth century is pre-eminently the age of great engineering works and of vast enterprises, some of which have completely changed the face of Nature, have brought together countries long divided, and have revolutionized commerce by diverting the course of trade. Continents have been gridironed by railroads, thousands of bridges, viaducts, tunnels and embankments have been built, mountains have been pierced, and arms of the sea bridged by the tireless energy and intelligently directed labor of man. Nothing in the nature of engineering enterprise is too difficult for the modern civil engineer—the great leveler of the age. Ask him to perforate the Alps with a ten-mile railroad tunnel or to join the waters of the Mediterranean with those of the Red Sea by means of a ship-canal, and he will undertake and successfully complete the work. The sole question is: 'Can the money be found?' and capital once satisfied that a paying investment exists, the money is provided and the tunnel or bridge is built or the canal dug.

"At the present time probably the greatest interest felt in engineering projects is extended to those which seek to improve water communications by means of canals. The mighty scheme of Panama, so disastrously mismanaged and so costly to its projectors, may never be carried out over its proposed

route, but that the isthmus which lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific will within but a brief space be successfully cut through from ocean to ocean all engineers believe. Great waterways, such as the Manchester and Liverpool canal, and equally gigantic works in Holland, Germany, and other European countries are being pressed to a successful conclusion; and the close of the century will mark the completion of many such works of vast utility. Chicago has at its own doors and under its own control an engineering work, the importance of which is but little understood or appreciated, even though for several years it has been discussed in the public prints and the legislature. There is a general idea that some time in the future a big canal is to be extended from the south branch of the Chicago river, near Bridgeport, to an indefinite point down Joliet way, and that by this means the superfluous sewage of the great metropolis of Illinois will be carried down to the Mississippi. People speak of it vaguely as the 'big ditch' or the 'drainage canal.' They know that a board of trustees was elected to carry out the work and that some bonds were issued to meet the expenses, and that is about all that is generally known as to the actual condition of an immense undertaking, scarcely second in importance to any engineering work the world has ever seen.

"When it is remembered, however, that it is proposed to cut through the backbone of a continent, to divert the waters which now find their way through the great lakes and over Niagara down to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a new route via the Illinois and

Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, the subject becomes one of which full, recent and accurate information is both desirable and essential. A great work, which will require years of time, many millions of money, and the labor of many thousands to bring to a successful end, has been fairly begun, and its actual condition, the amount of preparatory work already accomplished, and the difficulties which lie in the way require to be carefully investigated and reported upon. Chicago is vitally interested in a plan which looks toward effecting so great an improvement in her sanitary condition as will be furnished by the drainage canal, and as it will largely have to foot the bill for the improvement, it is well to know something about the probable cost and the way in which the work is progressing."

The natural situation of Chicago is such that the disposal of its sewage is directly connected with its water supply. None of the large cities of the world have such easy access to so vast a body of pure water, so essential to the health and comfort of its inhabitants, and perhaps no other city has committed so many mistakes of engineering in its efforts to preserve the water supply free from the contaminating effects of the city's sewage. In this, as indeed in some other respects, Chicago resembles an overgrown youth, whose body has been abnormally developed at the expense of his mind and morals.

The sewage of the city is naturally conveyed into that sluggish stream called by courtesy the Chicago river, which is subject to such conditions that its feeble current is sometimes towards the Illinois and Michigan canal, and sometimes towards Lake Michigan, and what deposits do not sink to the bottom are carried sometimes westward, and again eastward out into the lake.

At first, in the city's callow days, when water was obtained from wells, and later from the lake near the shore, the only drainage attempted was the primitive roadside ditch, along the principal streets leading to the river, which was sometimes pro-

tected from caving in by planking its sides. In 1850, however, when the city numbered 109,000 inhabitants, and the importance of a better system of drainage was realized, an ordinance was passed by the council providing for the grading down of Lake street from State to the river, which was subsequently done, and the street paved with plank, the object being to make it answer the double purpose of an improved street as well as a trunk drain. As a street improvement it was a success until the first rain fell which required it for a drain, when it failed of its object in both cases; the plank road floated to the surface and out of place, and the fall of water was hindered rather than helped to the river. This may be not inaptly designated as the failure of experiment number one. Then followed the plan of paving Clark street from Randolph with sand and gravel, which answered an excellent purpose until the rain came, when the wagons moving across the street carried away the adhering pavement on their wheels in less time than was required to make it.

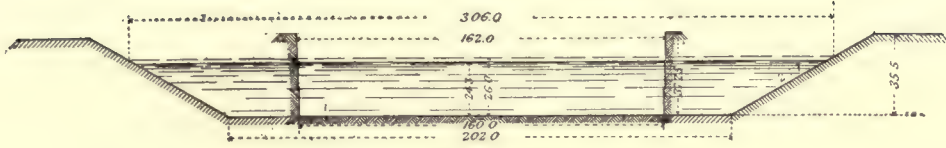
Submerged boxes along some of the principal streets, originally constructed for the purpose of furnishing water in cases of fire, were then tried, and with somewhat better results. They carried away most of the surplus water, when the season was not too wet, and were used to a limited extent for house drainage.

For the want of proper drainage the city became very unhealthy, and was "scourged with epidemics" for five or six years. In 1854, with the cholera raging, nearly five and a half per cent. of the population died. For the six years beginning with 1849 and ending with 1854, the death rate was 84.92 per thousand. In self-defense the city was compelled to consider the construction of an adequate drainage system*.

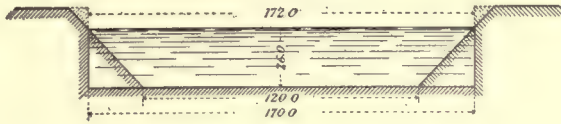
In February, 1855, a law was passed by the legislature creating a board of sewage

*History of Drainage Channel and Waterway by G. S. Brown, Page 49.

SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



MANCHESTER



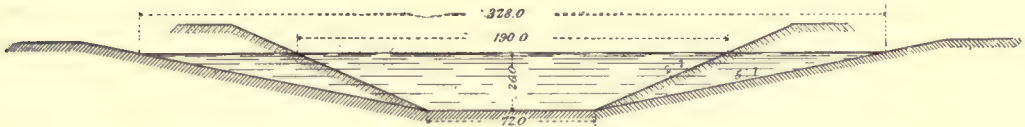
NORTH SEA - BALTIC -



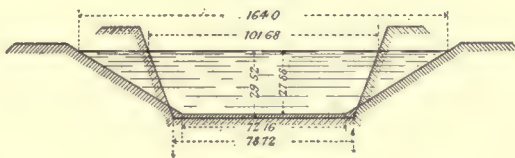
NORTH SEA - AMSTERDAM -



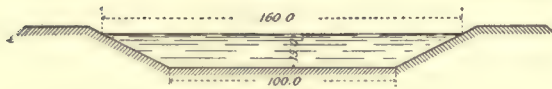
SUEZ



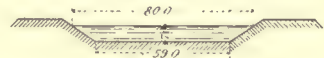
PANAMA



WELLAND



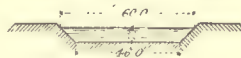
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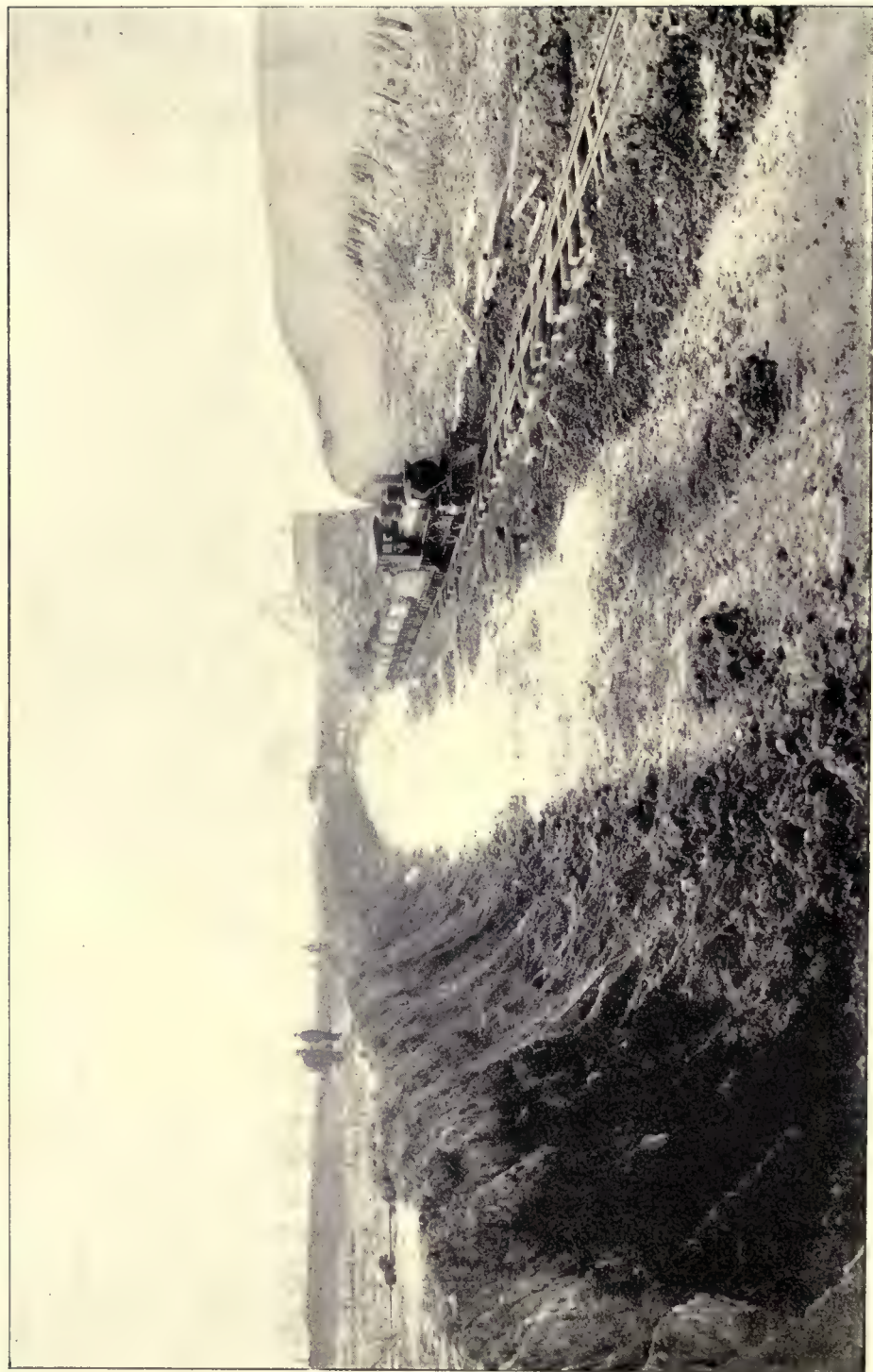
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CROSS SECTIONS OF NOTED CHANNELS,



EXCAVATION IN EARTH FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (ONE-THIRD REQUIRED DEPTH.)

commissioners, the first members of which, appointed by the city council, were William B. Ogden, Joseph D. Webster and Sylvester Lynd; Ellis S. Chesbrough, then of Boston, being appointed chief engineer. The board was authorized "to examine and consider all matters relating to the thorough, systematic and effectual drainage of the city, not only of surface water and filth, but also of the soil to a sufficient depth to secure dryness in cellars and an entire freedom from stagnant water, and in such manner as best to promote the healthfulness of the city."

A survey established the fact, which ought to have been apparent long before, that the principal business part of the city on the south side was only three or four feet higher than the Chicago river and Lake Michigan, and that to construct a proper system of sewage the surface of the ground, or grade of the streets, must be raised from seven to ten feet.

The system of sewage, as chiefly recommended by Mr. Chesbrough and adopted by the board, involved the raising of the ground to a sufficient height for the purpose, the required surplus being mostly supplied from cellars and other excavations, and the construction of main sewers, from three to six feet in diameter, eight and one-half inches thick, built of brick, in each alternate street running to the river, into which two-foot brick sub-main sewers in the streets running at right angles were to discharge. In the south division the sewers had their principal dividing lines on Water and Washington streets, whence they discharged westwardly into the south branch between Sixteenth and Washington streets, northwardly from the latter street into the river between Market street and the lake, and eastwardly into the large mains on Michigan avenue, one of which emptied into the river and the other into the lake at the foot of Twelfth street.

In the north division there were three main lines, extending from Division street to the river, with outlets on Rush, Clark and

Franklin streets, and one having its outlet into the north branch at Chicago avenue. On the west side mains were to extend from Ashland avenue to the south and north branches of the river on the following streets: Division, Chicago avenue, Augusta, Indiana, Hubbard, Randolph, Monree, Van Buren, Polk, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.

The immediate results of the new and extensive system of sewage were decidedly favorable. The streets were dryer, there was less dampness in cellars and basements, and the death rate of the city steadily declined. But, as might have been foreseen, the discharge of so much filth and refuse matter into the river very soon corrupted that stream and made its waters terribly offensive, especially in dry weather, when the current was hardly perceptible, while in wet weather the pestilential sewage was carried into Lake Michigan and contaminated the water supply then taken near the shore. How best to remedy these evils was the question which occupied the sewage commissioners and their engineer for some time. Recourse was now had to the hydraulic pumping works of the canal at Bridgeport, which had originally been constructed for the purpose of supplying the canal with water.* By extra pumping, paid for by the city, the river was kept comparatively free of the offensive sewage in dry weather, but in wet weather the pumps were utterly unable to dispose of the surplus water, which was carried out to the lake in such quantities that its contaminating effect could be plainly perceived, both in its offensive taste and smell. Additional complications were found in the increasing discharge of the sewage from the rapidly increasing slaughter and packing houses, gas works, distilleries and other industries directly into the north and south branches.

In 1861 the act creating the board of sewage commissioners was repealed and their duties, together with those of the water commissioners, were transferred to the board of

*Designed and built by Alfred Guthrie.

public works, which was organized May 6, 1861.

From 1861 to 1863, various improvements in the drainage plans were proposed, but the only relief was found in the use of the pumping works. The idea of a ship-canal—of a channel by which the waters of Lake Michigan might flow directly to the Illinois river, as the best means of disposal of the city's sewage, was suggested by the sewage commissioners in February, 1860; thus coming back to the original idea for constructing the canal in 1836. The great importance of such a waterway as a national improvement was suggested by the blockade of the Mississippi river during the war of the rebellion. Its military importance in case of war with Great Britain, in enabling this country to bring a fleet to protect our lake marine and coasts, was urged with so much force that a bill was introduced in Congress, in 1862, providing for the construction of such a waterway. The contest over the measure was exceedingly interesting and exciting; the bill failed, however, by the close vote of sixty-one for to seventy-one against.

While this bill was still pending in Congress, Chicago citizens began a movement in favor of deepening the old canal. Committees were appointed, statistics gathered, and reports made upon a new survey by engineer A. J. Matthewson. It was proposed to enlarge the canal from Bridgeport to Joliet, thirty-three and one-half miles, to a width of 160 feet at the surface, and deepen it at the summit to the first level adopted in 1836, the cost of which was estimated as \$13,500,000.

Following this report came the call for a national canal convention to be held at Chicago, June 2, 1863. The convention, which had representatives from several States, was presided over by Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis. Resolutions were adopted favoring "the construction and enlargement of the canal between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic as of great military, national and commercial importance," but no practical result followed at the time.

The pressing importance to Chicago of the deepening of the canal as a sanitary measure was such that in pursuance of the recommendation of a committee of the Board of Trade and the common council, the latter body in January, 1864, appointed a committee consisting of William Gooding, R. B. Mason, John Van Nortwick, E. B. Talcott and E. S. Chesbrough, all of them engineers of standing, "to ascertain by survey the practicability and the cost of draining the Chicago river by way of Mud Lake to and along the Desplaines river."

As a result of these various movements, and upon a recommendation of the committee, the legislature passed an act approved February 16, 1865, for the deepening of the canal, by which it was provided that the city of Chicago might enter into such an arrangement with the canal trustees for that purpose on the original deep cut plan, as would most effectually secure the thorough cleansing or purification of the Chicago river, and that the amount so expended by the city should remain a vested lien upon the canal and its revenues after the payment of the canal debt, provided the cost should not exceed \$2,500,000.

Contracts were made with two companies for the completion of the work by April 1, 1868; but the contractors claiming that the rates to be paid for construction were too low, the contract was again let in May, 1867, and the time for completion extended to March 31, 1871.

As has subsequently become apparent, and as, in view of the experience and ability of the engineering committee, should have been known at the time, this movement to provide sanitary drainage for the city, after all that had been written and considered on the subject, was a stupendous failure.

In the first place, as pointed out at the time by Ossian Guthrie, the old-time, practical engineer, the territory to be drained by the Chicago river and canal was about two hundred and seventy square miles, upon which there fell an average of about 50,000

cubic feet of water per minute throughout the year; whereas it was contemplated that the capacity of the deepened canal, when finished, should not exceed a gravity flow of 25,000 cubic feet per minute. It was like providing a quart bottle which should contain four pints of water—it could not be done.

But, secondly, the deepened canal, for a distance of twelve miles, is located immediately adjacent to the Desplaines river, the surface of which, in flood time, is from eight to sixteen feet above the canal, and whose bank is entirely composed of either glacial drift or fissured rock, through which a great aggregate quantity of water then flowed, which correspondingly diminished the sewage-carrying capacity of the canal, and which during flood time through Mud Lake overwhelmed it.

Thirdly, the depth of the canal after enlargement was about eight feet less than that of the river, and could only cleanse that portion of it which was five feet above the bottom. (See Report of Board of Public Works for 1880.)

But still further; the supposed economical plan of construction was adopted of giving the banks of the canal an impracticable slope of what is technically called one to one, which slope was rapidly changed by the frosts of a few succeeding winters to one to two. The sloughing off of the banks rapidly diminished the capacity of the canal, until, at the end of nine years, it had been reduced to 17,000 cubic feet per minute. Besides this, the influence of the rise and fall of Lake Michigan, which vary as much as five feet, do not seem to have been taken into the account.

The "great" work of deepening the canal was completed July 15, 1871, and the first results were quite satisfactory. The water flowing in from the river created a decided current, it is said, and "an entire change in its appearance was effected in about thirty-six hours." It is also stated that the water in the south branch was "quite clear and entirely

free from noxious odors;" and the board of public works remarked in their report that "it is confidently believed that this will prove an adequate and permanent means of relief as far as the main river and the south branch are concerned." This favorable view was corroborated the following year (1872), when the chief engineer reported that "at all ordinary times now the water of Lake Michigan enters the mouth of the river and flows up it and the south branch to feed the canal, thus completely deodorizing what was so offensive and unbearable a year ago." The pumping works, which cost \$54,000 were now regarded as unnecessary, and sold for \$2,500.

Two natural conditions occurred to aid in procuring these early favorable, though temporary, results; the first of which was the high stage of water in Lake Michigan, which, in 1871, was over two feet above datum and higher than it had been for the six preceding or five following years, and the effect of which was to increase the current towards the canal to nearly double its capacity. This fact, together with the circumstance that the excessive drouth which prevailed in this vicinity during the summer and fall of the same year (1871) aided in the inauguration of the work under the most favorable conditions possible, made it appear to be a success, when in reality the same results might have been reached under the old pumping system under like favorable conditions.

As if it had not already been an established fact that the capacity of the canal was not sufficient to discharge the accumulating water and sewage from the river, the city authorities permitted the construction of a canal generally called the "Ogden-Wentworth ditch." This was an enterprise on the part of William B. Ogden, one of the committee to recommend the deepening of the canal, and John Wentworth, a distinguished congressman and political leader, to drain the low, swampy lands owned by them near and through Mud Lake into the Chicago river. The canal was about twenty feet

wide at the top, and the depth slightly below that of the Desplaines river, with which it is connected. "When the floods came in the spring and summer of 1872, the rush of water from the Desplaines, now sweeping towards the Chicago river, accomplished what the projectors anticipated, and their canal was greatly enlarged. In a short time there was a very troublesome stream flowing eastward from the summit into Lake Michigan instead of down the valley of the Desplaines. The Desplaines river was practically diverted from its old channel."* The effect of this "piling up of the waters" in the river was naturally to counteract the current westward, and it became apparent by the spring of 1872-3 that the river was no longer cleansed as it had been when it first began to flow into the canal. To help this hindering of the current it transpired that the soil which had been carried into the Ogden-Wentworth ditch had been swept into the river and pumped back again into the canal, so that canal superintendent William Thomas decided that 50,000 cubic yards of material which had been washed in from the "ditch" would have to be removed.

To add still further complications, the water in Lake Michigan became lower and lower each succeeding year from 1871 to 1875, and the current in the river was so feeble at times as not to be discovered, and at other times, even for thirty days continuously, flowed the wrong way, towards the lake instead of towards the canal. The condition of the water in both the north and south forks became as bad as it had ever been, and was very threateningly offensive in the river; and so it turned out that within three years of the time of the completion of the "great work" of deepening the canal, which had been recommended by so many skillful and experienced engineers, it had proved a deplorable, unmitigated failure, and that the \$3,300,000 which it cost, so far

as successful drainage was concerned, might as well have been sunk in the bottom of the sea.

The board of public works began to take some action to remedy existing defects and evils in 1873-4, and in the spring of 1874 engineer Chesbrough recommended that the flow of water from the Desplaines river into the "ditch" be prevented by the construction of a dam with sluice gates. Wentworth opposed it, and the city declined to act, fearing that to do so would be to concede the right of private individuals to impede a public highway. But Mr. Ogden, seeing that a great wrong had been done, gave his own land, upon which the dam might be constructed, and permission to the city to build and maintain it. This dam, which was rebuilt in 1885 at the same height, has cost the city many thousand dollars. The "ditch," indeed, has been one of the principal hindering causes of the flow of water into the canal. It is still permitted to remain, the cost of repairs and maintenance still comes out of the city treasury, and it still continues to cause damage by overflows from the Desplaines river. But it drains the private adjacent lands and has made them very valuable.

Another relief measure adopted was the construction of the Fullerton avenue conduit, or covered canal, between Lake Michigan and the north branch, by which it was proposed to cleanse that stream by "forcing the water by mechanical means either into the river or into the lake, as should at the time be necessary." The contract was let March 31, 1874, for \$343,284, the work to be completed by July 1, 1875. It was not, however, completed and put in operation until January 9, 1880. It was a brick tunnel, twelve feet in diameter and 11,898 feet in length. The bottom, from the river to Racine avenue, was level, and thirteen feet below datum. The water was shut off from the conduit at the lake shaft by a concealed cover of boiler plate. The shaft was protected from the waves and ice by a pier of pile work. At the river end, where the machinery was placed, the conduit was divided into two semi-circular channels,

*Brown's Drainage Channel and Waterway, 321.



ROCK IN DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY AFTER BLASTING.



DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY IN ROCK. (FULL WIDTH AND ONE-THIRD REQUIRED DEPTH.)

between which was a wrought iron chamber. Passing the chamber, the two channels were again merged into one and led into the river. The outlet was protected by a heavy masonry dock wall, in which there was a screen of iron rods to keep floating *débris* out of the tunnel. Water was forced through the conduit by two screws attached to the end of a horizontal shaft forty feet in length, placed in the centre line of the conduit. The shaft and screws were operated by two marine engines, which could be reversed at will and the water driven in another direction.

At first the water was drawn from the lake into the river, with favorable results. In the following year the pumping was chiefly from the river into the lake, thus transferring the polluted waters of the branch into the lake, and, as maintained by city engineer Artings-tall, with good results, he contending that the experiment of pumping the water from the lake into the north branch, which was tried twice, had the effect of fouling the main stream, but in regard to this opinions differed. Such, indeed, was the opposition to pumping the water into the lake, thus endangering the water supply, that it was discontinued in 1885. While this conduit has to a large extent answered expectations, the north branch is still far from being a pure stream, owing to the increasing sewage discharge from accumulating factories.*

The slow moving west current, when there was any at all, had a stagnating effect upon the water not only in the river, but after it entered the canal. Besides its deleterious effect upon the health of the people, such an effluvial odor proceeded from it as to attract the attention and serious complaint of the citizens living along the line of the canal, especially the residents of Joliet, at whose solicitation the late Dr. John H. Rauch, the eminent sanitary expert and secretary of the State board of health, was induced to give the subject a careful investigation. He found that the water in the canal was more or less

contaminated and filthy three-fourths of the time, so much so in February, 1879, that a committee was appointed at a public meeting in Joliet to visit Chicago and insist upon the adoption of some measure of relief.

Dr. Rauch, seconded by the State board of health, recommended that the pumping works be rebuilt at Bridgeport as soon as possible, through which immediate relief might be furnished—the amount of water required to cleanse the canal being from 60,-000 to 100,000 cubic feet per minute.

The doctor was backed up in his recommendation by Mr. Thomas, the canal superintendent, who, in his report for 1879, remarked, that “either the bottom of the canal must be lowered throughout its entire length, or more water must be supplied from Bridgeport.”

The force of public opinion was so strongly in this direction that the city council of Chicago on March 29, 1880, appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of new pumping works, but action was delayed, while the condition of the water in the river and canal grew worse and still more unbearable, and, indeed, became an intolerable nuisance to the citizens of Joliet and other towns along the line of the canal.

The situation became so serious and threatening that the subject was brought before the State legislature by Senator Sylvester W. Munn, of the Joliet district, who, at the session of 1881, introduced a resolution suggesting methods of purification, which was adopted. The city was required “to proceed without delay to cause a flow into the canal from the Chicago river sufficient to dilute and purify the waters, and thus remedy the evils complained of.” In default of which action on the part of the city the canal commissioners were to resort to other measures, which were pointed out.

In the meantime the city council, in compliance with the obvious trend of public sentiment, in March, 1881, made another appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of the pumping works, the contract for

*See Brown's history of the Drainage Channel and Waterway, pp. 330-4.

which was let in the following August. Although they were to be completed by July 1, 1882, they were not ready and the pumps set to work until June 3, 1884. They cost \$251,177 and require an expenditure of from \$40,000 to \$75,000 per year for their operation and maintenance. And so it turned out that after all these years of effort, scientific research and the expenditure of millions of dollars, the city was no further advanced in the disposal of its sewage than it was in 1861, and was compelled to return again to the old appliance of the engine and pump.

During the pendency of investigations and reports in 1880, above referred to, the drainage question was brought before the Citizens' Association of Chicago, which thenceforth took a prominent and more or less influential part toward shaping subsequent action and legislation. It appointed a committee, consisting of John B. Sherman, George C. Morgan and S. B. Reed to "recommend some system for the disposition of the sewage, adapted to the present and future needs of Chicago," who made a report, which was printed in December, 1880. The committee invited communications and called public meetings to stimulate as free and intelligent discussion of the subject as was possible. The plans finally presented for the solution of the problem were: First, to construct a conduit from the south branch to the lake, similar to that on Fullerton avenue, which, however, would admittedly only benefit a limited district. Second, the construction of an intercepting sewer along each side of the river bank, either into the lake or upon land selected for the purpose. Third, to construct a canal in the rear of the city, supplemented by the Fullerton avenue conduit, and to turn all the sewers west of the river into that canal, which would find its outlet into the Desplaines river.

None of these plans met with the approval of the committee, nor did that of the proposed "ship-canal," as a drain, receive its support and endorsement, "for the reason

that any current which would move the water with sufficient velocity to prevent the deposit of filth would impair its usefulness for commercial purposes."

The plan which was finally recommended involved the construction of a canal or "new river," which, as described by engineer Matthewson, who drew the plans, was to start from the Mud Lake fork of the south branch of the Chicago river and run along between the canal and Desplaines river, as pointed out, to Joliet, a distance of thirty-one and one-half miles. The current in the new river would be a little over two miles per hour, the water in the Chicago river would be changed every twenty-four hours, the forks and branches of the river would purify themselves, and thus the successful drainage of Chicago would be accomplished "for all time to come."

The estimated cost of the new river was \$6,850,000. The creation of a drainage district would be required, and provision might be made to raise the necessary funds through loans and assessments.

From 1882, after the new pumping works were contracted for, the agitation of the subject ceased, to a large extent, until 1885 when, the pumping scheme not giving as good results in all respects as had been anticipated, the drainage question again became a subject of hot discussion and investigation, and in the summer of that year the Citizens' Association appointed another committee "to investigate the subject of the main drainage and water supply of Chicago." The committee was composed as follows: Ossian Guthrie, L. E. Cooley, Dr. F. W. Reilly, Wm. Rutherford, Charles A. MacDonald, David Bradley, J. J. Glessner and Edwin Lee Brown, who made a report August 27th, with a supplement September 12th.

The report presents many valuable points, showing the relation of the drainage question to the water supply. The flow of sewage to the east and the danger of contaminating the lake water to a greater or

less extent is clearly set forth. "If the south branch is stagnated by the Ogden-Wentworth ditch discharge," the committee remarks, "then it goes to the lake, as it does also at the time of a freshet in the north branch;" and the committee was "strongly of the opinion that the Fullerton avenue conduit should never be operated except in a direction from the lake to the river," and that at times of flood-discharge it should be stopped.

The closing of the Ogden - Wentworth ditch was recommended, and the diversion of the water of the north branch to the lake at Bowmanville, thus largely reducing the drainage area.

The committee wisely solved the drainage problem by stating that "the proper disposal of the sewage is unquestionably down the valley of the Illinois. It must be diluted to that point, which will speedily produce complete oxidation," so that the citizens along the line of the canal will have no further cause of complaint against the "insufferable nuisance" of the offensive sewage as it then existed. It was also suggested "that the proper limits of the sewage district should be north to the line of Bowmanville, south to Sixtieth street, and west to the Desplaines divide."

The report was an able one, and practically laid the foundation for the subsequent action which culminated in the passage of the drainage law and the laying out of the drainage channel now in process of construction.

In pursuance of this report and the recommendation of the Citizens' Association, the city council on January 27, 1886, authorized the creation of a drainage and water supply commission, which, appointed by Mayor Harrison, consisted of Rudolph Herring, Benezette Williams and Samuel G. Artingstall. The commission made a lengthy and exhaustive report on the subject to the council in January, 1887. It reached the same general conclusion as that embodied in the report of the committee hereinbefore considered, namely, that the sewage of the

city should be discharged through a waterway into the Mississippi valley.

At the meeting of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), two bills were introduced providing for Chicago drainage, one of which was known as the Winston bill, which proposed to construct an outlet through the Desplaines valley by special assessments; the other as the Hurd bill, which proposed to create a drainage district, with power to issue bonds based on taxation to construct the required works.

These bills were considered and their respective merits discussed for several months, pending which a resolution introduced by representative Riley, of Will county, passed both houses, providing for the appointment of a committee of five, consisting of the mayor of Chicago, ex-officio, two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of that body, and two members of the house, to be appointed by the speaker, whose duty it should be to examine into, and report to the next session of the legislature the most practicable solution of the drainage problem for Chicago. The committee was required to serve without pay, its expenses to be paid by the city of Chicago. Bernard A. Eckhart, of Chicago, and Andrew J. Bell were appointed members of the committee from the senate, and Thomas C. MacMillan, of Chicago, and Thomas H. Riley, of Joliet, from the house. The fifth member of the committee was Mayor John A. Roche.

This committee, after a full investigation and conferences with the people along the line of the canal and at other points interested, and after a careful study of the subject, reported to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly (February 1, 1889) the act to incorporate a sanitary district, which finally became a law. It passed the house by a vote of ninety-two to forty two, and the senate by a vote of thirty-two to eighteen. It was approved May 29th, and became a law July 1, 1889. Very much of the success of this great enterprise is due to the efforts of the above-named committee.

The law provides that any five thousand voters in a proposed sanitary district may petition the county judge of the county in which they reside to submit the question to the legal voters of the district, whether they will organize as such a district under the act.

In each district nine trustees shall be elected for a term of five years, and such district shall be a body corporate and politic, with power to sue and make contracts, and to acquire and hold real estate and personal property, and adopt a seal; the board of trustees to be the corporate authority of such district; the president of the board to receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum and the other members \$3,000.

The board of trustees is clothed with full power to provide for the drainage of such district, and the corporation is authorized to borrow money for corporate purposes and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted to exceed five per centum on the valuation of the taxable property therein. They are authorized also to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the indebtedness incurred, and the principal when it falls due. The board may also levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes upon the property within the district, not exceeding one-half of one per centum of its value per year. It has power also to defray expenses of any improvement by special assessment, or by general taxation, or partly by both, as it shall by ordinance prescribe.

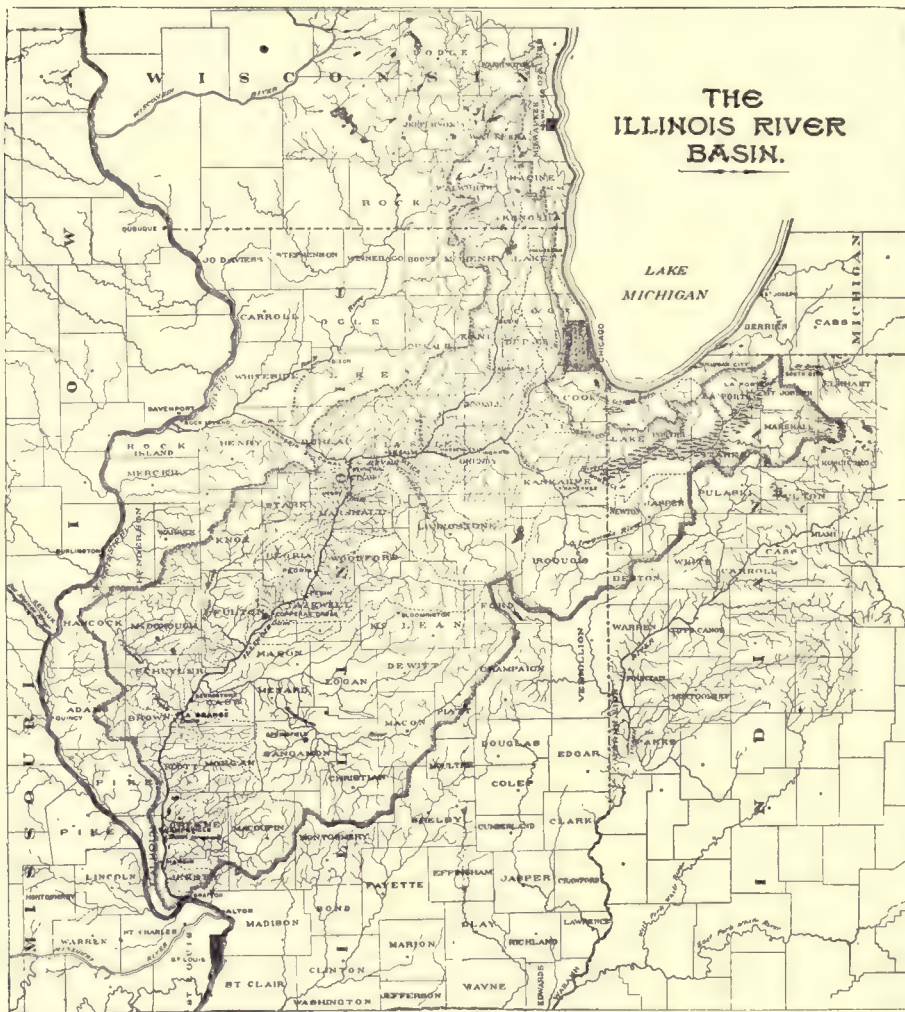
Other provisions relate to the obtaining the right of way, and to the manner of constructing a channel by means of which any of the waters of Lake Michigan shall be caused to pass into the Desplaines or Illinois river; directing that "such channel shall be constructed of sufficient size and capacity to produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of not less than 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and to be of a depth of not less than fourteen feet, and carry a current not exceeding three miles per hour; and

if any portion of any such channel shall be cut through a territory with a rocky stratum, when such rocky stratum is above grade sufficient to produce a depth of water from Lake Michigan of not less than eighteen feet, such portion of said channel shall have double the flowing capacity above provided for, and a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom, capable of producing a depth of not less than eighteen feet of water." The channel, when completed, shall be called a navigable stream.

The requisite preliminaries having been complied with before the county court of Cook county, the boundaries of the district were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the shore of Lake Michigan at Eighty-seventh street, the same being the township line between townships 37 and 38, south range 15 east of the principal meridian, and running thence westerly on said township line to the range line between ranges 13 and 12; thence north on said range line two miles to the southwest corner of section 19, township 38, range 13; thence west on the south line of sections 24 and 23 to the southwest corner of said section 23, township 38, north range 12 east; thence north along the west line of sections 23, 14, 11 and 2 of township 38 aforesaid, range 12 east to the northwest corner of said section 2, thence east along the north line of sections 2 and 1 to the south line of Ogden avenue, thence along said south line of Ogden avenue to the range line between ranges 12 and 13 east, the same being the west line of the town of Cicero; thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of sections 19, 40, 13, east; thence east to southwest corner of the east half of section 17, town 40, range 13 east, thence north through the middle of sections 17, 8 and 5 of said township and range to the boundary of the tract known as Caldwell's reserve; thence northwesterly along said boundary line to the township line between townships 40 and 41, north range 13 east, thence easterly along said township line, the same being the northern boundary of the city



EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (FULL DEPTH IN CENTER.)



TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

of Chicago, to the shore of Lake Michigan, thence easterly to a point three miles from the shore of Lake Michigan, measured at right angles, to said shore; thence southerly and parallel to the shore of Lake Michigan, and three miles distant therefrom, to the north boundary of the State of Indiana; thence west along said boundary to the northwest boundary of said State, thence south along the west boundary of said State, to a point due east of the point of beginning, thence west to the point of beginning." The district is eighteen miles long from north to south, and about nine and a half miles wide from the court-house in Chicago, its extreme width being fifteen miles, and contains about 1,853 square miles.

The question of the establishment of the district as provided by the law was submitted to a vote of the people at the November election, 1889, and was decided in favor thereof by a vote of 70,958 to 242.

On December 12, 1889, a special election was held for the selection of trustees. Three tickets were in the field, Democratic, Republican and Citizens'. The successful candidates were John A. King, Wm. H. Russell and Frank Wenter, on the Democratic ticket, and John J. Altpeter, A. P. Gilmore, Christopher Hotz, Murry Nelson, Richard Prendergast and Henry J. Willing, on the Citizens' ticket.

The board might have been organized and ready for business on the first Monday in December, but there was a controversy over the selection of the presiding officer, who was not elected until the meeting of the trustees on February 1, 1890, Murry Nelson being the choice of the majority. The other officers elected at this time were: Charles Bary, secretary; Byron L. Smith, treasurer; L. E. Cooley, chief engineer; S. S. Gregory, attorney, and Austin J. Doyle, clerk.*

In order that there should be no doubt as

to the legality of the action of the board under the law, steps were soon taken to test its validity before the courts. Two suits were brought in the circuit court of Cook county, raising the question of the authority of the board to issue bonds, and exercise other powers. From a decision by Judge O. H. Horton an appeal was taken to the supreme court, where an elaborate opinion affirming the decision of the circuit court sustaining the law was filed June 12, 1889.

It was hoped, by those who had followed the course of events and who were anxious to see the work under way, that operations would be commenced at once, the major obstacles having been apparently removed. But unforeseen difficulties arose. Some of the trustees favored the policy of awaiting congressional action. An unfortunate disagreement between the board and engineer Cooley resulted in the latter's resignation. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Gen. John Newton as consulting engineer and of William E. Worthen to succeed Mr. Cooley.

At the annual meeting of the board, December 2, 1890, Hon. Richard Prendergast was elected president; and two months thereafter, it appearing from the report of the new engineers that the cost of the proposed channel would exceed \$22,000,000, a majority of the board, consisting of trustees Prendergast, Gilmore, Hotz and Willing, took a stand in favor of an amendment to the law, by which the cost of construction might be reduced, and addressed a statement to the people of the district urging its adoption. The discussion of this proposed change produced an unfortunate delay, the legislature declining to take any action under the existing circumstances.

Engineers Newton and Worthen, after making a preliminary report, tendered their resignations April 21st. Samuel G. Artingstall was elected chief engineer May 9th, and on the 23rd presented his report on four possible routes for the main channel between Bridgeport and Summit; and on June 23rd

*The salaries of these officers were fixed as follows: President, \$4,000; trustees, \$3,000 each; clerk, \$6,000; treasurer, \$5,000; chief engineer, \$8,000; attorney, \$5,000; secretary, \$1,500.

a supplemental report covering the route between Summit and Lockport.

Trustees Nelson and King resigned from the board in August, and Willing in September, 1891, and the vacancies thereby caused were filled at the election of November 3, 1891, by the choice of William Boldenweek, Lyman E. Cooley, formerly chief engineer, and Bernard A. Eckhart. Mr. Wenter was elected president of the new board, *vice* ex-judge Prendergast. Mr. Hotz resigned in January, 1892, and was succeeded by Thomas Kelley, November 8, 1892.

The total expenditures of the district to November 28, 1891, the end of the second fiscal year, were \$669,336. Up to that time but little had been accomplished. "Progress dates" remarks Mr. Brown, in his history of the waterway, "from the organization of the second board on December 8, 1891."

The engineering committee made a favorable report in January, 1892, looking toward the active commencement of operations. Mr. Artingstall resigned his position as chief engineer January 16, 1892, and was succeeded by Benezette Williams, who, in his report, recommended three distinct routes for the main channel, the third of which, from Willow Springs to Lockport, with some modifications, was adopted by the board. The line as finally fixed upon, as far as now under contract, extends from a confluence with the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river at Robey street, through the Desplaines valley south and east of the river of that name, and between it and the Illinois and Michigan canal to near the vicinity of Lockport.

Contracts for the construction of the line from Willow Springs to Lockport, a distance of fourteen miles, were let July 13, 1892, the total amount of the awards footing up \$10,696,754.

Five million dollars (par value) of five per cent. bonds have been issued thus far and sold at a premium. The entire cost of this great channel and waterway, including right of way and railway damages, when com-

pleted, is estimated by ex-Senator and trustee Eckhart, in his address at the inaugural ceremonies, to be \$22,000,000; a large sum to be sure, but which he clearly shows can be raised without difficulty, oppression, or inconvenience to the people. In consideration of this outlay the city will receive ample remuneration in the protection of the public health, the preservation of amicable relations with its neighbors, the insuring of the purity of its water supply, and the opening of a water-way, navigable by vessels of heavy draft, which may yet prove of immense commercial advantage.

Mr. Eckhart, in showing at what small expense all these magnificent advantages are obtained, points out further that the canal system of New York has already cost that State \$80,000,000; the Nicaragua canal is estimated to cost \$90,000,000, and that of Amsterdam, only fourteen miles long to the sea, \$14,500,000. The Manchester (England) canal, lately completed, cost \$65,000,000. And again, the new sewage system of London, from 1856 to 1888, cost \$35,000,000, while Paris has expended for water and drainage since the same year (1856) over \$40,000,000. It cost Manchester \$18,000,000 to bring a limited supply of water from Thirlmere lake, a distance of over 100 miles; and Glasgow expended \$9,000,000 to procure a supply of water from Lake Katrine.

To come nearer home—the water supply of New York from Croton Lake has cost \$37,000,000. So that the people of this mighty city have every reason to congratulate themselves that this great improvement can be made at so little comparative cost.

It was decided to begin the work of construction at the boundary line between Cook and Will counties, two miles below Lemont and thirty-one miles from Chicago, on September 3, 1892, and the event was celebrated with formal and appropriate ceremonies. A large number of invited guests was present, among whom, besides the officials of the board, were ex-senators C. B. Farwell and James R. Doolittle, congressman Thomas J.



Henry J. Willing

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Henderson, ex-congressmen Ralph Plumb and George E. Adams; ex-mayors Carter H. Harrison and D. C. Cregier; J. Frank Aldrich, commissioner of public works, Dr. John H. Rauch, of the State board of health, corporation counsel John S. Miller, senator Thomas C. MacMillan, Ossian Guthrie, John Moses, of the Chicago Historical Society, Major P. C. Handy, assemblyman Thomas Riley, of Joliet, J. L. Morton, of Lockport, Dr. Frank W. Reilley, of the State board of health, and Fernando Jones.

A large, attentive and representative audience was present, and the proceedings began with an invocation by Bishop Samuel Fallows. President Wenter made the opening address, after which he stepped down from the platform and proceeded to excavate and raise a shovelful of earth from its native bed, using a nickel-plated shovel prepared for the occasion. The earth was deposited in a tin box, which is preserved in the office of the board as a memento of the event.

Trustee L. E. Cooley, at the conclusion of his able address, touched an electric button, which fired the first blasts of rock in the bed of the channel. Other speeches were made by trustee Eckhart, whose address has been heretofore referred to, John S. Miller, Thomas J. Henderson, Dr. F. W. Reilley, Carter H. Harrison, James R. Doolittle, Ralph Plumb, Thomas C. MacMillan, Major P. C. Handy and Fernando Jones. The inauguration of the great work was, in all respects, a gratifying success.

A more detailed description of the waterway and account of letting of the contract for construction and of the progress made up to May 2, 1894, will be found in the following extracts from the report of chief engineer Randolph:

"The main drainage channel of the sanitary district of Chicago, as far as now under contract, extends from a confluence with the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river at Robey street, in the city of Chicago, to the near vicinity of Lockport, in Will county, Illinois. The first work put under

contract extended southwesterly from the Willow Springs road, and these sections were numbered consecutively Nos. 1 to 14. Average length of sections, one mile. Easterly from Willow Springs road the sections are designated by letters from A to O, omitting J. The lettered sections are, except for a short distance near Summit, entirely in glacial drift, defined in the specifications thus: 'Glacial drift shall comprise the top soil, earth, muck, sand, gravel, clay, hard pan, boulders, fragmentary rock displaced from its original bed, and any other material that overlies the bed rock.'

"The sections 1 to 14 were put under contract in July, 1892; from A to F were put under contract late in 1892 and early in 1893, and G to M, inclusive, were contracted for in December, 1893. For N and O the bids were opened April 18, 1894.

"Earth was broken on 'Shovel Day,' September 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Lemont.

"The Desplaines valley is traversed by the river from which it takes its name—a stream of wide fluctuations, with no constant and reliable fountain supply. During some seasons its whole discharge would pass through a six-inch pipe, and at others its volume reaches 800,000 cubic feet per minute. Then it rolls majestically along, flooding the whole valley. Such being the situation, control of this stream was a condition precedent to the successful prosecution of the work upon the main channel. This control has been secured by the outlay of nearly \$1,000,000 in constructing what is known as the "river diversion channel.

"About thirteen miles of the new river channel had to be excavated, parallel with the location of the main drainage channel, and about nineteen miles of levee built to divorce the waters of the Desplaines watershed from the channel which is to receive the waters of Lake Michigan, and pass them on to the Mississippi river via the lower Desplaines and the Illinois rivers. The width of the river-diversion channel on the bot-

tom is 200 feet, side slopes one and one-half to one, grade generally 12-100 per 1,000 feet.

"At the head of this river-diversion it was necessary to provide a safety valve in the form of a spillway, to allow surplus water to flow toward Chicago, because arrangements have not as yet been perfected for carrying the entire flood waters of the Desplaines through Joliet.

"This spillway is a concrete dam, capped with cut stone and its wings faced with stone masonry; it is 397 feet long and its crest is 16.25 feet above Chicago datum (this datum being referred to the low water of Lake Michigan of 1847 and is 579.61 above sea level at Sandy Hook). No water flows over this spillway until the volume passing the water gauge above it reaches 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

"The cross-section of the earth sections from A to E inclusive is 202 feet on the bottom, side slopes two to one. This section extends for about 500 feet into the west end of F and then reduces 110 feet on the bottom, preserving the same side slopes. The explanation for this change of cross-section is as follows: Throughout the rock sections and those sections in which there is a preponderance of hard material, or where rock may appear, the section adopted is designed, according to law, for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, which means provision for a population of 3,000,000 people. The narrower channel provides for the flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, or for about the present population of Chicago. The enlargement of the narrow channel can be made by the easier methods of excavation, such as dredging, whenever the needs of the city require it. The grade throughout the lettered sections is one foot in 40,000 (.025 per 1,000 feet) and the bottom of the channel at Robey street is 24.448 feet below datum. The numbered sections from No. 1 to No. 6, inclusive, are underlaid with solid rock. The width of the bottom, in rock, is 160 feet, and walls of masonry, laid in cement, will be built upon the rock surface to a height of five

feet above datum. Sections 7 to 14, inclusive, are in solid rock; width at bottom 160 feet, sides vertical, prism taken out in three stopes with offsets of six inches on each side for each cut, making top-width 162 feet; grade in rock one foot in 20,000 (0.05 per 1,000). The plans for treatment beyond section No. 14 involve the construction of controlling works, to be located near the end of section 15. As the name implies, these works are to control the discharge of water from the main drainage channel into the tail race, which is to deliver the outflow into the Desplaines river.

"This river below Lockport follows the trough of the valley down the steep declivity to the canal basin in Joliet. The fluctuations in Lake Michigan, by varying slope of water surface, will be felt at the controlling works, and provision must be made to meet these fluctuations within a range of five feet above datum and eight feet below, or an extreme oscillation of thirteen feet. The fall from datum at the controlling works to the level of the upper basin will be about forty-two feet, in a distance of about four and one-third miles. As the plans for controlling works have not been finally adopted by the board of trustees they cannot now be discussed.

"On the earth sections some novelties have been introduced. On sections L and M, cars, especially constructed, are loaded by steam shovels and drawn by steam-hoists up a steep incline to a proper height, where they run on a tippie and are automatically dumped. Each incline is equipped with two four-yard cars, which load and dump alternately. On sections I and K the contractors have erected bridges spanning the spill-bank at proper height, their supporting piers being carried on trucks which travel on tracks parallel with the channel. From the channel end of the bridge an inclined track runs down into the cut. In connection with this device two eight-yard cars are used which are successively loaded by steam-shovels, drawn up

the incline on to the bridge by steam-hoists, and then automatically dumped and immediately returned to the pit. An output of 100 yards per hour can probably be maintained by this combination of devices. On section F the material is taken from the steam-shovel by cars fitted with pneumatic dumping apparatus, the power for which is supplied from the locomotive. The engineer operates these dumps just as he would apply the air brakes. Sections A, B and a portion of C are located in the old channel of the Desplaines and are overlaid with muck to a considerable depth. This muck is being removed by hydraulic dredges. Each of these dredges now in use has a capacity of about 2,500 cubic yards in ten hours, and this output in solid matter represents about eight per cent. of the capacity of the pumps. One great advantage of the hydraulic method of removal is that the material can be removed to any desired dumping ground within a distance of 3,000 feet without adding anything to the contract price of the excavation."

"On those sections, which are partly in earth and partly in rock, all of the usual methods of removing earth are in vogue, varied to suit peculiar conditions or to meet the ideas of the contractors doing the work. On section No. 6 a large amount of muck has to be removed, and a very ingenious contractor has improvised an hydraulic dredge at a very small cost, which is doing excellent work at a very moderate expense.

"On the rock sections the sides are cut down vertically by channeling machines, and the merits of the several makes can be well demonstrated on this work. Of course steam drills are used, and on the sections which are best planted these are worked from a central power-station by compressed air. The top lifts have been removed by the use of carts and tram-cars, the traction for which latter is usually supplied by steam hoisting engines. The lower lifts are taken out by the use of cable-ways, high power derricks and cantilever conveyors.

"The cable-ways as first constructed were

not very successful, but experience gained upon this work resulted in improvements from time to time, and now, by the adoption of a simple improvement devised by Mr. H. C. Locher, one of the contractors, they have been brought to a state of efficiency which makes them worthy competitors of the cantilever conveyors. The high power derricks used upon two of the sections have not come up to the expectations of the builders, and their use will probably be confined to the machines already in place. The cantilevers are probably the most perfect devices now known for hoisting and disposing of material from rock cuttings such as these. We have now eleven of these cantilevers working upon four sections. The daily movement of solid rock upon sections Nos. 7 to 14, inclusive, is now about 10,000 cubic yards, to blast which requires nearly five tons of dynamite.

"This output will be increased about fifty per cent. within sixty days. The existing contracts call for completion of this work April 30, 1896, with extensions equal to time lost by delay on the part of the district in securing right of way. It is reasonable to anticipate that the entire work from Robey street to Joliet will be completed by November 1, 1896. If the present rate of progress on sections Nos. 10 and 13 is sustained, which is practically assured, these sections will be completed by midsummer of 1895.

"When completed this channel will be a free water-way, navigable for any craft drawing less than twenty-two feet of water. The cutting being made by this district constitutes nearly two-thirds of the entire cost of creating a channel from Chicago to the Mississippi, which would be navigable for the largest boats which will be able to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans, after the present plans for the improvement of the Mississippi shall have been completed. The creation of such a channel seems to be inevitable; a commercial necessity, sooner or later to be recognized and undertaken by the general government, which must carry out the enterprise, if it is ever executed.

"This channel is being built under the general law for incorporating sanitary districts, enacted by the legislature of the State of Illinois in 1889. The sanitary district of Chicago comprises all of the city north of Eighty-seventh street, together with some forty-three square miles of Cook county, outside of the city limits, which will be directly benefited by the improvement. The population of the district is about one million, four hundred thousand (1,400,000), and the assessed value of real estate and other property subject to taxation is two hundred and forty-two million, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars (\$242,438,000).

"The trustees are elected by popular vote and form an independent organization, separate and distinct from the municipal government of Chicago. These trustees may levy and collect taxes for carrying on the work entrusted to them, to the extent of one-half of one per cent. of the value of the taxable property within the corporate limits of the district, as the same shall be assessed and equalized for State and county taxes for the year in which the levy is made. They may issue bonds to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the taxable property of the district, as determined by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the issue of said bonds; provided, however, that said five per cent. shall not exceed the sum of fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000).

"Under this authority the district has already issued five million dollars (\$5,000,000) five per cent. bonds, running from one year to twenty years; one-twentieth of the issue must be paid off and retired

each year. These bonds have sold at a premium of about one and three-fourths per cent. The taxes afford a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on these bonds, to pay off and retire one-twentieth of the issue each year, and leave a surplus to apply upon the current obligations of the district incurred for construction."

Official changes not heretofore mentioned occurred in the board as follows: George W. Smith succeeded Mr. Gregory as attorney July 20, 1890, and surrendered the office April 25, 1891. He was succeeded by Adam T. Goodrich, June 13, 1891, who resigned February 24, 1892, his successor, the present incumbent, being Orrin N. Carter. Amos J. Doyle resigned the office of clerk July 1, 1890, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Judge. Charles Bary resigned the secretaryship December 31, 1890, and the office was abolished. Chief engineer Williams, having resigned on June 7, 1893, was succeeded by Isham Randolph.

The following is a list of the present board of trustees and officers. Trustees: John J. Altpeter, William Boldenweck, Lyman E. Cooley, Bernard A. Eckhart, A. P. Gilmore, Thomas Kelley, Richard Prendergast, William H. Russell and Frank Wenter. Officers: Frank Wenter, president; Thomas F. Judge, clerk; Melville E. Stone, treasurer, Isham Randolph, chief engineer; Orrin N. Carter, attorney*

* Authorities: Reports of the Canal Commissioners; of the Board of Public Works; of committees appointed by the Citizens' Association, 1880-85; History of the "Drainage Channel and Waterway," by G. P. Brown, from which many valuable statements and suggestions have been gathered.

CHAPTER XV.

AMUSEMENTS, ART, CLUBS AND HOMES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BY JOHN MOSES.

THERE are a few people in the world who never laugh, who are unable to see a joke, and have no inclination to be entertained by any pastimes or sports, or to be diverted from the sober realities of everyday life. They are of the lean, grasping or ascetic class, whose lives are cast in the sombre mould of materialistic aspects and relations, who are "cabined, cribbed and confined" solely by the demands of either ambition, greed, intolerance, bigotry or vice.

The vast majority of mankind, however, like to be amused and entertained; to go out of themselves and enjoy the feast of good things provided for them by way of recreation and instruction. The mind, as well as the body, grows weary with constant toil and both find a pleasant relief in those diversions which please the eye, open the mind to agreeable impressions, and satisfy the cravings of the heart.

Chicago, next to New York, has always been the most cosmopolitan city in this country, and with its large floating population has been the most noted for its liberal patronage and encouragement of all well-directed efforts to amuse and entertain the people.

For the first few years of the town's existence the people were thrown upon their own resources, finding enjoyment in home games and plays; and then came the more public dancing party, the spelling and singing school, and the lyceum. Following these the showman burst upon the town with his music and recitations, his tricks of legerdemain, and feats of manual skill, and then, as soon as the place was big enough to justify it, that greatest of all shows, the circus—a happy

means of amusing the people which has never died out, and whose enticements no refinement of culture or education can resist. A lady who never grew tired of the ring and the clown, once said to the author "she fairly loved the smell of the sawdust."

The distinction of giving the first public performance in Chicago where an admission fee was charged belongs to a Mr. Bowers, a prestidigitator and ventriloquist, who gave an exhibition at the "Mansion House," kept by Dexter Graves, on February 24, 1834—"admission fifty cents; performance to commence at early candle light; seats reserved for ladies; tickets are to be had at the box." The audience was small and the returns not remunerative.

Other similar entertainments followed this in 1834-5, but the red letter day for shows in Chicago occurred when the first circus appeared, September 14, 1836. It took the town by storm, the *American* remarking that the tent "was crowded to suffocation every afternoon and evening." It was called the "Boston Arena Company," and so great was its success that it returned later in the fall and showed to crowded houses.

Who that can go back in memory as far as the later "thirties" and the "forties" has not a vivid recollection of the circuses of the period?—the time when such a clown as "Dan Rice" was looked up to by the youth as the greatest of men, and the names of Dan Stone and Buckley, as they were read on the flaming show bills, awakened a thrill of unalloyed delight? And who cannot recall the astonishing feats, the witty sayings of the clown and his songs, which have charmingly lingered so long in the mind, such as "Old Zip Coon," "Billy Barlow" and "Sweet Kitty Clover, She Bothers Me So."

The names of some of these early circuses which visited Chicago were "Howe & Sands," "Nichols & Co.," "E. F. Mabie & Co.," "June & Turner," "Bulter's," "Spalding & Rogers," "Dan Stone's," and "Sands, Nathan & Co."

At first the performances were confined to those of the ring, but afterwards the menagerie was added, as an additional attraction to those good people who thought it might be wrong to patronize the circus, but entirely commendable to go and see the animals; even the ministers went! And to Van Amburgh's menagerie was accorded "a great run." P. T. Barnum, "the greatest showman on earth," made still another advance, as indicated by the designation of his aggregation as a "Museum and Menagerie;" and it was left for him to bring the circus business up to the highest and most popular standard which any public exhibition ever attained in this country. He was a man of great brain and unlimited resources, as enterprising as he was successful. He left behind him not only a great name, but millions of money as a reward for his sagacity and genius.

Before the era of improved transportation facilities the circus traveled through the country by its own conveyances, and the performers had a hard and trying life. But little time was left for rest or sleep, and from the hour of folding their tents until they were required to start for the next halting place, often twenty miles away, all was hurry and confusion.

The side attractions, the *avant couriers* of the main show, were always the first to enter the town and whet the appetite for the great procession, and the boy who, after seeing these, was not stimulated to earn enough money from the show by "carrying water for the elephant," or in some other way to enable him to penetrate the inviting but invisible scenes inside the tent, was not considered as of much account. What a change was wrought from this primitive mode of travel by the railroads! Now entire trains, with time schedules of their own, are employed in transport-

ing the shows of Forepaugh & Co. and the successor of Barnum; and the cars are not only used for transportation for the performers and animals, but as stables and hotels to feed and rest both men and beasts.

Next to the wonder-working, curiosity-exciting circus, (may the shade of the great Barnum never grow less) came the equally popular indoor attraction furnished by the negro minstrel troupes, the first of which to appear in Chicago, was known as "Christy's Minstrels," who performed at Rice's theatre, July 22, 1847. Other troupes in these early days were "Prater's Genuine Virginia Minstrels," "The Kentucky Minstrels," "Campbell's," and later "Bryant's" and "Arlington's."

These minstrels, many of them being educated musicians with excellent voices, as well as comic actors, filled the land with song. Their sweet melodies caught the public ear, and were sung in every town and city, in country villages and farm houses, and many of them were adapted to sacred hymns in prayer and church meetings. For forty years such songs as "Dearest May," "Nellie Bly," "Under the Willows," "The Old Folks at Home," "Nelly Was A Lady," "Ben Bolt," and "My Old Kentucky Home," charmed the ear and filled the heart of an appreciative and admiring people. These "burnt cork" performers still, indeed, "hold the boards," but the days of their greatest popularity have passed away. The inspiration of their folk-lore songs no longer exists, or has been succeeded by a different, if not higher, taste; and although other attractions have been added, they no longer draw as in the days of their primitive glory.

The theatre, which occupies the foremost place in the amusements of the people, did not make its appearance in Chicago until after the village had become a city, in October, 1837. The name of the pioneer firm which essayed the venture was Isherwood & McKenzie, and the only place to be procured for the performance was

the "Saugenash" hotel, which had been vacated. The main room was fitted up to hold an audience of 300; the seats were plain; the scenery of the rudest sort; the lights, oil lamps and tallow candles. The old hotel whose walls had for many years rung to the music of Mark Beaubien's celebrated fiddle, was now the medium through which a display of dramatic art was first given to the citizens of Chicago. "The Stranger," with its thrilling scenes, admirably portrayed by Mrs. Ingersoll, the "Capture of Rouen," and the "Idiot Witness," were among the plays given. The principal actors were H. Liecester, leading men T. Sankey, and J. S. Wright; Henry Isherwood was scenic artist and Mr. McKenzie manager; Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Analine, danseuse, and Martin Burk were also popular favorites. The price of admission was seventy-five cents, and the patronage was such as to justify a stay of six weeks, when, to use the expression of Mr. Isherwood, "the company took to the prairie and visited most of the towns in the interior."

The same company returned to the city in the spring of 1838 (April), and petitioned the city council for a license "to strut and fret upon the stage" for one year, in a building on the west side of Dearborn street, eight numbers south of Water, to be fitted up by them and called the "Rialto." It was a fairly good structure, thirty by eighty feet, erected by John Bates in 1833, and had been used as an auction room.

To this second effort of Messrs. Sherwood and McKenzie there was a strong opposition in the nascent city. A protest was filed with the common council against the proposed theatre on the ground that the danger from fire and cost of insurance would be increased in that vicinity, against which the signers "solemnly protested." The well known J. Young Scammon headed the list of the thirty-five protestors, and among others were found such well remembered names as E. G. Ryan, Henry Brown, Walter Kimball, A. Follansbee, E. S. Kingsbury, Wm. H.

Osborn, Tuthill King, William Jones, J. H. Woodworth, B. W. Raymond and Giles Spring.

The protest was referred to a special committee of the council consisting of Henry L. Rucker, Eli B. Williams and Grant Goodrich, which was divided in opinion, the minority member, Mr. Goodrich, being opposed to the license, not only on the ground of the unfitness of the building, but because "the tendencies of the performances of modern theatres were grossly demoralizing and destructive of principle, and that such places were the nurseries of crime." The majority could not say much in favor of the proposed locality, but as to the moral question involved, "as the world had long been divided upon the morality of the drama in general," and as the committee had no doubt that such performances were approved by a large majority of the citizens, they recommended that the license be granted.

This first theatre of Chicago, called the "Rialto," had a seating capacity for an audience of four hundred, and was fitted up with boxes, gallery and pit. Mr. McKenzie acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his public, and, as a recognition of his worth and ability, fifty-four leading citizens extended him a benefit on October 13, 1838. In their letter to him on the occasion they availed themselves of the opportunity to give their own opinion regarding the propriety of attending theatrical performances, and spoke of them "as a combination of amusement and instruction," and as contributing to "the pleasure and amusement of the public." The letter bore the signatures of such familiar names as H. L. Rucker, J. M. Strode, R. J. Hamilton, E. D. Taylor, Mark Skinner, Julius Wadsworth, James Curtis, Augustus Garrett, John Calhoun, Thomas Hoyne, N. B. Judd, H. O. Stone and H. G. Loomis.

The company was the same as before with the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson and Messrs. Buck & Watts. The play selected for the benefit was the "Lady of

Lyons," and for the first time in this city, where he has been a favorite actor for well on to half a century, appeared Joseph Jefferson, Jr., then a youth of only nine years. His part, which came in between the main play and the farce, was to sing a song which on that occasion was "Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy."

The curtain in those days rose at seven o'clock "precisely," and as it was always customary to follow the comedy or tragedy with a farce, it was generally along toward the "wee sma' hours" of midnight when it was rung down for the last time.

At the return of the company in 1839, the firm name of the proprietors had been changed to McKenzie & Jefferson. New talent was added to the list of performers, and the season was a successful one, notwithstanding the fact that some of the leading citizens had withheld their support. On this point the American, alluding to the fact, remarked: "If the ladies are waiting for fashionable precedents, we would inform them that at Springfield, in this State, the theatre was attended generally by the beauty and fashion of the fair sex, and by the gentlemen of the place of all official dignities from judges of the Supreme court down. The theatre at Springfield did not present a tithe of the inducements for attendance of the Chicago theatre. There the seats were of rough boards, without backs to them, and there were no divisions in the boxes, but still the theatre was nightly crowded. Here is an example set by the capital of the State." While such comments by the press were not without their effect, Chicago was far from having yet obtained that eminence which she has so long held of being "the best show-town" in the country.

In 1841 there is no record of the opening of the theatre, and in 1842 there was only a short engagement of Mrs. Mary C. Porter in March, who was followed by H. B. Nelson, and he by the celebrated Dan Marble in August of that year, who failed to draw, to any considerable extent, notwithstanding his admitted superiority as a comic actor.

In the fall of this year (1842) a theatre was opened in the Chapman building, on the corner of Wells and Randolph streets, which appears to have done a fair business.

Short seasons were played at the Rialto in 1843 and 1844-5-6 by different companies, with varied success, but it was not until 1847, when Chicago had grown to be a city of 17,000 inhabitants, that the stage was placed on a permanent and successful basis.

In that year, John B. Rice, with his wife, formerly Miss Warren, who had distinguished themselves on the stage, came to Chicago from Buffalo and erected his first theatre in this city. It was a frame building, forty by eighty feet, located on the south side of Randolph, a few doors east of Dearborn street. It was opened June 18th, and "was crowded with a delighted audience," Mrs. Hurst (afterwards Mrs. John Drew, still living) and Mrs. Rice, with her husband, being the principal attractions. Here, for three years, the drama was presented to the people of Chicago in a legitimate and worthy manner by the leading professionals of the day, the list of performers including Dan Marble, James E. Murdoch, the celebrated Julia Dean, who made her first appearance October 5th, Edwin Forrest (in 1848), Junius Brutus Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and the now veteran survivor of this brilliant constellation of gifted men and women, James H. McVicker, who made his bow to a Chicago audience on the evening of May 2, 1848, in the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife."

This first home of the drama in this city, so well remembered by the "old settlers," after a varied career of three years, was burned to the ground on the night of June 30, 1850. It was on the occasion of Chicago's first attempt at opera in the presentation of "La Somnambula," which thus came to a disastrous *finale* after the first act.

Tremont Hall, in the Tremont house, was then fitted up for theatrical and other public entertainments, where the Bateman children and other troupes and shows appeared during

this and the following year, when the indefatigable Rice, though a heavy loser by the fire, had succeeded in erecting his second theatre. This was a two story brick building, eighty by one hundred feet in size, located on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington, and cost \$11,000. It was opened to the public February 2, 1851. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung and Mr. Rice delivered an address, amid great applause from a delighted audience.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rice, who had adorned their profession for so many years, retired from the stage in 1852. His theatre was leased to Manager William McFarland, N. P. Harris becoming the treasurer, and continued to be a popular resort for amusement loving citizens several years. In 1861 it was converted into a business block by Mr. Rice, who had then become a successful dealer in real estate. In 1865 he was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1867, filling the office with distinguished ability. In 1868 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket, but did not live to serve out his term.

The need for a larger and more suitable public hall, where concerts, lectures and public meetings might be more conveniently held, was met in 1851 by the erection of Metropolitan hall. It was built by Jason Gurley, on the northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle streets and had a seating capacity for an audience of over three thousand. Here Frank Lombard's Empire minstrels scored a popular run, concerts were given by the Philharmonic and other societies, and Root's cantata of the "Haymakers" had its first presentation. It was also a favorite place for holding political meetings.

In 1855, Levi J. North and Harry Turner added to the number of amusement resorts by the erection of "North's National Amphitheatre." It was a wooden structure, two stories high, located on Monroe street, between Clark and Fifth avenue. It had a seating capacity of three thousand and sixty-two persons. It was originally intended for equestrian performances, but was subse-

quently also used as a theatre. Here "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first brought out in 1857, and achieved a great success. Wm. E. Burton, Maggie Mitchell and others subsequently filled successful engagements at this place; but after 1859 its popularity began to wane, and it was finally sold and converted to other purposes. Mr. McVicker, who had become a successful star actor and manager, and had been favorably received in England, decided in 1857 to make Chicago his home and build a theatre. He selected the well known site of the present play-house bearing his name and of which he is a principal owner. Work was begun on the new edifice early in the year, and it was completed at the then large cost of \$85,000. It was the most expensive, commodious and convenient structure of the kind in the West. The stage was eighty by fifty feet, and the auditorium seated over two thousand persons. The scenery and properties of the building were all first-class, and Chicago at last had a theatre of which the patrons of the drama had every reason to feel proud.

The opening pieces were the "Honeymoon" and the "Rough Diamond," in the latter of which Mr. McVicker appeared. The house, remarks the Tribune, "was filled to its utmost capacity" long before the curtains rose. After the overture by the orchestra, Miss Alice Mann pronounced the opening address written by Mr. B. F. Taylor. She was warmly welcomed and heartily applauded. Following this, as was customary on such occasions, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with fine effect, and Mr. McVicker, in response to "the vociferous demands" of the audience, came forward and delivered a happily conceived address, which was received with rousing cheers.

The drama, being now so well housed, entered upon a new and most prosperous career in Chicago, which was uninterrupted until the breaking out of the civil war.

Here, in 1858, appeared the charming daughter of the proprietor, Miss Mary M. McVicker, then only a child, and also that

able and distinguished light in his profession Edwin Booth, whose wife Miss Mary subsequently became. Here also appeared such attractive stars as the famous Adah Isaacs Menken, Jane Coombs, E. A. Sothorn James E. Murdoch, Caroline Ritchings, J. H. Hackett, Ben DeBar, Lawrence P. Barrett and Collins, the Irish comedian, who had a superb voice and sang "Rory O'Moore" and "The Bold Soldier Boy" with fine effect.

Bryan Hall, erected in 1860, on Clark street, between Washington and Randolph, the site of the present Grand Opera House, was fitted up with stage, parquette and dress circle and gallery and seated an audience of eleven hundred.

It was dedicated to music and the drama September 17th of that year by a grand concert, and soon became a popular place of amusement. The hall was also adapted to the holding of fairs and social entertainments, and was frequently used for public meetings. In 1870 it became the property of that well known and favorite manager, R. M. Hooley, who rejuvenated it and christened it "Hooley's theatre."

Although an attempt was made to establish a museum in the city as early as 1844, this form of entertainment was not successfully inaugurated until 1863, when the St. Louis museum, which was the largest in the West, was purchased and removed to this city, occupying rooms at 115, 117 Randolph street. It comprised a collection of fossil and other relics, curios and paintings. A hall for exhibitions and concerts was fitted up in the rear, and the exhibition opened with a panorama of London, August 17, 1863. Col. J. H. Wood succeeded to the management early in 1864, and to the department of natural history added a sea-lion from Barnum's New York museum, besides making arrangements for dramatic performances. Kingsbury's Hall, at the rear, was fitted up with three tiers of seats and four boxes, with a stage 60x30 feet. It was opened by a stock company under the management of A. D. Bradley, March 22, 1864. This continued to

be one of the most attractive amusement resorts up to the time of the great fire.

In 1863 a minstrel hall was fitted up on the south side of Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, holding an audience of about one thousand and designated as the Academy of Music. It was opened by the Arlington and Kelly troupe, and was subsequently engaged for Campbell & Castle's English Opera company, which had a successful run.

Another hall which soon became an attractive and popular place for musical and other entertainments was that of Smith & Nixon, on the southwest corner of Washington and Clark streets, where the Chicago Opera House now stands. The auditorium was in the centre of the building, a novel feature of which was the absence of acute angles in ceiling and stage, all interior lines being curves, and the stage set in an arched alcove. The ground floor was used for stores and the floors above for offices. It was opened December 12, 1864, by a series of concerts conducted by L. M. Gottschalk.

In 1864 Mr. Uranus H. Crosby, who had become wealthy by Chicago trading during the war and had a high estimate of the demands of the rapidly growing city for a more spacious and splendid building for operatic art and dramatic exhibitions, entered upon the task of erecting such an edifice. It was located on the north side of Washington street, near State. The designs, drawn after Mr. Crosby had visited eastern cities, were carefully prepared, on a scale of magnificence and beauty hitherto unapproached in this country, by architect W. W. Boyington. It was four stories in height and contained a hall arranged for concerts and lectures and also a gallery devoted to the fine arts. An audience of over three thousand was accommodated in the auditorium. The cost of the structure when completed, in the spring of 1865, was estimated at \$600,000.*

*The building of this opera house financially wrecked the owner, who, to recoup his fortune, conceived the plan of disposing of it by lottery. It was drawn by A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, and was transferred by him back to the owner for a consideration of \$200,000.



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It was determined to dedicate the building by inaugurating a season of grand opera under the direction of the then famous impressario J. Grau, on the evening of April 17th, but on account of the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14th the date was postponed to the 20th. On that evening an audience in every respect worthy of the occasion filled the elegant and spacious house. The opera of "*Il Trovatore*" was presented to the entire satisfaction of the admiring patrons. This was followed by "*Lucia di Lammermoor*," "*Il Poliuto*," "*Martha*," "*Norma*," "*Faust*," "*La Somnambula*," "*Il Puritani*," "*Lucretia Borgia*," "*Ernani*," and "*Fra Diavolo*."

The company was from the New York Academy of Music, and included Clara Louise Kellogg, Zucchi, Morensi, Lotti, Susini and Brignoli.

In 1867 the building on Dearborn street (numbers 115, 117), which had been used as a variety theatre since 1863, was re-fitted, and renovated by Frank E. Aiken and became known as "*Aiken's Theatre*." In July, 1869, upon the retiring of Mr. Aiken from the management, it was rechristened the "*Dearborn Theatre*."

In 1869 the German population, then large and influential, determined to have a place of amusement of their own, and a German syndicate purchased the property on Desplaines street between Madison and Washington, formerly owned by the Tabernacle Baptist church, and fitted it up as a theatre. It was successfully used for that purpose until it was burned down in 1870. The "*Globe*" theatre was erected on the site, but was closed after only a short-lived existence.

Another feature of popular amusements, not heretofore mentioned, and which in its original form held undisputed sway over the public heart for many years, was that of the concert, and among the pioneer troupes which are pleasantly remembered may be mentioned the "*Columbians*," the "*Alleghanians*," the "*Hutchinsons*" and the "*Peaks*." Coming from the more culti-

vated East, they gave the people new and advanced ideas of "the concord of sweet sounds" in trained combinations. They not only discoursed delightful music, but wove into the text of their songs elevated sentiments and patriotic thoughts on the subjects of freedom and "the rights of man." Many of these songs are still fondly recalled for their pleasing melody and tender sentiment. Among these are "*The Old Cabin Home*," "*The Old Oaken Bucket*," "*Rosalie, the Prairie Flower*," "*Hazel Dell*," "*Hard Times Come Again No More*" and "*Nellie Gray*."

These family troupes awakened an interest in the cultivation of music as an art and prepared the way for the organization of home societies and the development of local talent.

The first piano in Chicago was purchased and brought here by John B. Beaubien in 1834; the first musical organization was that of the "*Chicago Harmonic Society*," formed in 1835; and the first home concert was given by this society at the Presbyterian church, December 11, of that year.*

Other societies were subsequently organized, and in 1849 began the era of musical conventions, which further contributed to the cultivation of the art.

A leading organization, embracing the most advanced home talent, was the Philharmonic society, formed in 1850, under the direction of Julius Dyhrenfurth, which held a favorite place in public estimation for several years.

An extraordinary impetus was given to the musical world and the concert business by the enterprising Barnum, who went to Europe in 1850 and engaged Jenny Lind, the "*Swedish nightingale*," for a concert tour in this country, giving her what was regarded as the extravagant sum of one thousand dollars per night for her services. He realized over \$700,000 out of his bargain, and Miss Lind \$176,000. She subsequently conducted a

*Andreas' History of Chicago, 1.496.

very profitable series of concerts under her own supervision.

The way thus successfully pointed out was soon followed by some of the best musical talent of the old world. The *Madam Rose Jacques* company, which came in 1852, was succeeded by *Catharine Hayes*, *Monsieur and Madame Millon*, *Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick*, *Signorina Balbino* and *Amelia Patti Strakosch*, with the boy violinist, *Julien*, in 1852-3. Later on came other talented companies, headed by *Anna Bishop*, *Madam Paradi*, *Miss Kellogg*, *Christine Nilsson*, *Miss Cary* and many others of eminence in their profession.

The most successful of these visiting artists were those whose troupes combined instrumental with vocal music; and of these the justly celebrated violinist *Ole Bull*, who was accompanied by that queen of song, *Adelina Patti*, then a young girl, created the greatest furor. They appeared in Chicago April 1, 1853, and returned again the following year. And then came the great pianists, *Walkberg*, *Strakosch*, *Rubinstein*, *Von Bulow*, *Teresa Careno*, *Julie Rive-King* and *Gottschalk*.

Among those in this city who was foremost in promoting a love for and knowledge of music for the thirty years following 1852, was that genial companion, and splendid singer, *Frank Lombard*. He was active in aiding the establishment of early musical societies, in organizing church choirs, and in generally giving direction to all musical enterprises. He was at the head of several minstrel troupes, and was the first to bring out the musical talent of the city in home concerts. He took an active part in favor of the election of President Lincoln, appearing at public meetings, where his rich, strong voice interpreted the issues of the day in song more effectively than was done by the most eloquent speakers; and when the civil war broke out that same voice was heard throughout the country, and by many a camp fire, singing those war songs which stirred the blood of every patriot and nerved the arm of the "brave boys in blue" to heroic deeds.

It was in Chicago that the most popular of these war songs, which exercised so important an influence during the rebellion, had their birth. The first of these, inspired by an undying patriotism, "*The Battle Cry of Freedom*," was the composition of *George F. Root*, of Chicago, who was also the author of "*Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching*" and of "*Just before the Battle, Mother*."

To *Henry C. Work*, also of Chicago, belongs the honor of giving to his country those famous songs, "*Marching Through Georgia*," "*Brave Boys are They*," and "*Kingdom Coming*."

The population of Chicago, which was 29,963 in 1850, doubled itself in three years (being 59,133 in 1853) and rose to 80,000 in five years (1855), and the local field for all kinds of amusements grew accordingly.

The enjoyment of the "Grand Opera" was regarded as costing too much, even for the liberal citizens of Chicago, before Opera.

1850, and the first attempt at its representation, on a very limited scale, was frustrated by the burning of *Rice's* theatre, as before related. It was not until 1853 that another effort was made, when the opera of "*Lucia di Lammermoor*" was given at *Rice's* theatre. The prima donna was *Signorina de Vries*, assisted by *Pozzolina*, *Taffenelli* and others, and the performance was favorably received. The same company again appeared in 1854.

Short seasons, lasting a week, were held regularly each succeeding year by different companies, the first season of English opera occurring in 1858, with *Rosalie Durand* as the soprano. *Brignoli*, *Amodeo* and *Cora Wilhorst* appeared here for the first time in 1859. The *Holman Opera* troupe gave four performances of the "*Bohemian Girl*" at *Wood's Museum* in 1863. After the completion of *Crosby's Opera House* two and sometimes three seasons were sustained each year, and the people were given their choice of Italian, German or English opera.

With the close of the war every variety of



R. M. Hooley

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amusement offered to the public in Chicago enjoyed a veritable "boom." The city, then filled with returning soldiers and citizens rejoicing over the final triumph of the Union and the permanence of its free institutions, took on a gala-day appearance, and theatres and concert halls were nightly packed, and no attraction, however insignificant, was neglected. The opera, especially, was well patronized.

In 1869 came the first of that class of variety shows represented by Lydia Thompson and her "blondes," of which so many have followed.

Perhaps the ablest concert troupe which ever appeared in the city was that composed of the gifted artists—Christine Nilsson, Anna Louise Cary, Brignoli, Verger, and that great master of the violin, Vieuxtemps.

In the summer of 1871 Mr. Crosby expended \$80,000 in improving and embellishing his opera house, and great preparations were made to open the season with a series of ten grand symphony and popular concerts by Theodore Thomas and his organization of sixty performers on the evening of October 9th, but when that time came the heart of Chicago laid in smouldering coals and ashes, and there was neither opera house or other place of amusement left, except the Globe theatre on Desplaines street. This was opened by Colonel Wood thirteen days after the fire, and a play, with the very significant title of "Who's Who," was given. This had never been a popular show place, and after a couple of years precarious existence it ceased to be used as such and passed into the hands of the Workingmen's Association.

The first theatre erected after the fire was a brick building on Halsted street near Madison, which was constructed in thirty days and opened for business, on January 10, 1872.

The second theatre to supply the want created by the fire was located on the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, and erected by Frank Aiken. It cost \$80,000 and was opened by the Theodore

Thomas orchestra, October 7, 1872. It was subsequently leased by Leonard Groves, and converted into a variety theatre, under the name of the Adelphi. It was re-opened February 3, 1874, and destroyed by the second great fire of July 14, 1874.

The first theater erected on any former site was McVicker's, which was enlarged and greatly improved. The opening, on the night of August 9, 1872, with the play entitled "Time Works Wonders," was an event, remarks the Tribune, "in the rebuilding of the city to be marked with a white stone. It was the dedication to its appropriate uses of the first public building erected within the limits devastated by the great conflagration." The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and this time-honored place of amusement once more entered upon its legitimate and prosperous career.

In 1885 this theatre was entirely remodeled and redecorated, but in August, 1890, all that portion of the building occupied as a theatre was again destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and remodeled, with a steel structure for the auditorium, and two additional stories added for offices. This was done at a cost of \$170,000, and Chicago could now boast of one of the most elegant and commodious theatres devoted to the legitimate drama in the country. It was re-opened March 31, 1891.

The second down-town theatre to be thrown open to the public was Hooley's, on Randolph street, October 17, 1872. Just before the fire Mr. Hooley had leased his theatre on Clark street for five years, and had retired on an income of \$31,000 per annum. His loss by the fire was \$180,000. He exchanged his Clark street site for one on Randolph, and erected the building which he called "Hooley's Parlor Home of Comedy." The opening was a popular recognition in testimony of his enterprise and worth. He was a successful manager, and from that time he gave his Chicago patrons the best that was going of star performances up to the time of his death in 1893.

The Adelphi theatre, afterwards Haverley's, was built on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, the site of the present First National Bank, in 1874. It was opened to the public January 11, 1875. It was reconstructed and re-decorated in July, 1878, and re-opened August 4th, with the Coville Folly company in the "Babes in the Woods." Mr. Haverly's lease expired in 1882, when the property was re-leased by the First National Bank.

In 1882, in co-operation with John B. Carson, Col. Haverly secured the location on the south side of Monroe street, just west of Dearborn, whereon he erected the Columbia theatre, which was first called Haverly's. The building covers one hundred and ninety by seventy feet in area, is six stories in height, and has a seating capacity of about two thousand. It was opened September 12, 1882, by Robson & Crane in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." In 1884 the building was re-arranged and re-decorated, and is now one of the most handsome theatres in the city. Its present name was given to it by Ellen Terry, leading lady with Irving's company.

The Grand Opera House lot, which was the original site of Bryan's Hall and Hooley's first theatre, was purchased by J. A. and L. B. Hamlin in 1872, and upon it, in 1874, they erected a billiard hall, which was subsequently converted, first into an amusement garden and then into a theatre. The place became the property of William Borden in 1880, who reconstructed and added to the theatre, which was opened in September of that year under the name of the "Grand Opera House."

The first regular theatre erected on the west side was designated the Standard, located at the intersection of Halsted and Jackson streets. It was built by C. J. Whitney in 1883 and was handsomely fitted up. It was thrown open to the public December 31, by the Fay Templeton troupe.

The Chicago Opera House and office building combined, on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets, was erected in

1884-5. That portion devoted to theatrical representations is constructed by itself, and seats two thousand three hundred persons. The building is intended to be entirely fire-proof. The stage is adapted to any line of entertainment and is fitted up with every known modern appliance. The house was successfully opened August 18, 1885, and entered upon a prosperous career, which has never met with a reverse.

The churches of the city were utilized as places of public entertainment during the winter following the fire. The first public music hall, that of Kingsbury, on Clark street, opposite the Sherman, was not opened until October 6, 1873.

McCormick's Hall, on the northeast corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, was erected in 1873, and was said by the Tribune to be "not only the best hall Chicago ever had, but one of the finest in the United States." It was 120 by 100 feet in size, and could accommodate two thousand five hundred people. It was dedicated November 13, 1873, by a grand concert. It has since been remodeled and is known as "Jacob's Clark Street Theatre."

Central Music Hall, on the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets, for the erection of which (in 1874) the public is indebted to the efforts of George B. Carpenter, was for many years the most popular and comfortable lecture and concert hall in the city. It accommodates an audience of a little less than two thousand. It has a grand concert organ, and in the beautiful hall assembles every Sunday the Central church, of which Professor Swing is pastor. A portion of the building is used for offices. It is the most popular and convenient lecture hall in the city.

With the houses mentioned above Chicago is well supplied with places of amusement, and has been visited by the most distinguished stars in the theatrical and operatic world.

As a diversion in musical circles the great Peace Jubilee concerts by Gilmore's band

were given in the city in 1873, with a chorus of one thousand voices, the striking feature of which was the anthem of peace, with anvil chorus from *Il Trovatore*, with "real red-shirted firemen, sledges, anvils and cannon." This was followed by a second jubilee concert under the auspices of the Apollo musical club, and Theodore Thomas.

In June, 1881, the seventy-second Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund was given under the direction of Hans Balatka, with a male chorus of eleven hundred voices, which was regarded as a great success.

Then followed the famous May musical festival of 1882, organized by Theodore Thomas, with the idea of rendering a series of the best musical productions in a mammoth hall, with inducements to attract the fashionable world, and at prices which were not beyond the reach of the common people. To this end a hall was constructed at the south end of the old exposition building, capable of seating an audience of six thousand people. A chorus of nine hundred voices had been carefully trained for over six months by that prince of leaders, who has done so much for music in Chicago, William L. Tomlins. The orchestra numbered one hundred and sixty-nine, and the soloists included such distinguished names as Anna Louise Cary, Emily Vincent, Madame Materna, Campanini and Myron W. Whitney. The organist was Clarence Eddy.

A similar May festival was given at the same place in 1884, and while neither of them proved a financial success they afforded great satisfaction to the people who nightly crowded each performance.

With the stupendous growth of the city, the demand for additional places of amusement was met by the erection of many new and costly houses. Among them may be mentioned the Haymarket theatre, on West Madison street near Halsted, with the large seating capacity of 2,475; Havlin's theatre, on the west side of Wabash avenue near Nineteenth street, with a seating capacity of 2,000; the Alhambra, on the corner of State

street and Archer avenue; the Criterion, on Sedgwick street; the Windsor, at North Clark and Division street; and the Waverly, on West Madison street, between Throop and Loomis streets. A still more elegant and costly building is the Schiller, on the north side of Randolph, near Dearborn, erected in 1891-2, where a high class of drama is presented.

But the grandest of all edifices devoted principally to music and the drama in this or any other city, and, indeed, in this or any other country is the famous Auditorium, erected in 1888-9, of which more particular mention is made in another place.

It was dedicated to the public on the evening of December 9, 1889, in the presence of the largest and most brilliant audience ever assembled on any similar occasion, among whom was President Benjamin Harrison. The following is the programme of the opening ceremonies:

A "Triumphal Fantasia," composed for the occasion by Theodore Dubois, and rendered on the organ by Clarence Eddy.

Address by Mayor DeWitt C. Cregier.

Address by Ferd W. Peck, the originator of the building and president of the Auditorium association.

Cantata, composed for the occasion by Frederick Grant Gleason, and sung by a chorus of five hundred voices under the direction of W. L. Tomlins.

Address by President Harrison.

Home Sweet Home, by that peerless queen of song, Adelina Patti.

America, by the Apollo club.

Dedicatory address, by Joseph W. Fifer, governor of Illinois.

Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah, by the Apollo club.

A change has occurred in the amusement world during the last thirty years, no less striking with regard to the performers than noticeable in those to whose pleasure they minister. Theatrical stock companies have given place to the "star" combinations, through which change of system leading lights of the stage may be seen in the

smaller cities as well as in the larger ones. The circuit is enlarged and the danger of stale engagements is eliminated.

The change in the character of the audience, especially in opera, is thus described by that able critic, George B. Armstrong (*Evening Post*, April 6, 1890):

"Audiences in Chicago now are not what they were in the good old days that are gone. To be sure there is more glamour and show and imposing circumstance. The crowds are much larger than they were a quarter of a century ago, but surely there is nothing to wonder about in that because the Chicago of to-day is very different from that of twenty-five years ago. The dresses worn by the women now are more elaborate than they were then, which is also surely not strange when one stops to consider the fact that during all these years and more we have not only been growing and expanding at a tremendous rate, but accumulating money with a proportionate rapidity.

"It is not these changed social conditions which make the old time opera-goer pause and scratch his head and think. The old timer better than the new understands and appreciates the altered state of our social life. It is the unmistakable evidence of a change in the temperament of the people. Chicago is too large materially, and its influence as a centre of culture is too great to tolerate the manifestation of any extreme exuberance at public entertainments. Study a Chicago audience of the present, not an audience of the rabble but a thoroughly representative and cultivated audience—one of the kind that has appeared nightly in the Auditorium during the last four weeks. These audiences are eminently proper. They are always in good form. They never let their emotions gallop off with their sense of propriety. They are unresponsive and oftentimes actually congealed. If they applaud they do so in a reasonable manner. There are no changes of enthusiasm—no outbursts of undesirable emotion. The applause, like the toilets, is neat and becoming."

Of course there are a few exceptions, when the ice melts and the air becomes warmer with genuine applause, but such scenes as occurred in 1876-8 under the Max Strakosch management, when *Norma* or *Il Trovatore* were rendered are seldom witnessed. The audience would sometimes break out in a frenzy of delight. The men stood on chairs and shouted and yelled, and the women waved their handkerchiefs and hats and fairly split their gloves with their enthusiastic applause.

Following the Strakosch seasons came those of Col. J. H. Mapleson, with the Italian company from London in 1879, 1880, 1881-2-3, in which last year again came Adelina Patti.

In 1884 came the noted Abbey company, followed in 1885 by the Damrosch German opera company, which had a successful three weeks season at the Columbia.

Chicago musical talent has found expression in several efficient organizations, such as the Philharmonic, the Beethoven and the Oratorio societies, but few of which now survive. The Apollo club, however, organized in 1872 at the suggestion of S. G. Pratt, who was its first director, is a splendid exception. George P. Upton, so long the able musical critic of the *Tribune*, and author of several musical books, was the first president of the club, and so continued until 1874. A. W. Dohn succeeded Mr. Pratt in a short time as conductor, under whose careful and arduous direction the club made satisfactory progress. He was succeeded by Carl Bergstein in 1874—who retired in 1875, when William L. Tomlins assumed the baton, which he has retained with distinguished ability ever since. Under his direction many successful concerts have been given at some of which have been rendered the oratorios of the Messiah and the Creation. A series of these for the benefit of wage-earners, at nominal prices, has become justly popular.

Our city has not yet reached that period of age, culture and leisure which seems to be a necessary concomitant to the production of musical authorship and extraordinary

proficiency in instrumental performers. But thanks to musical colleges and conservatories very considerable progress is being made.*

Mr. William C. E. Seeboeck, the accomplished pianist, who has been a resident of Chicago for over ten years, has proved himself a composer of rare excellence. His songs and instrumental pieces are highly prized, and his operatic works, not yet published, have received the favorable commendation of the critics.

John A. West, Hubbard W. Harris and C. A. Havens have also entered the field of musical authorship with considerable success.

A chief source of musical enjoyment in the city is found in the popular recitals of our leading organists, Clarence Eddy, Harrison Wild, Louis Falk, Wm. Meddleschulte and Frederick Archer; and of our leading pianists, Messrs. Seeboeck, Emil Liebling, Wm. H. Sherwood and Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler. These, interpreting the best works of the masters, with vocal accompaniments, are given in some of the smaller halls, such as Kimball's, Weber's, or the recital hall of the Auditorium, to delighted and appreciative audiences.

Another charming means of musical enjoyment is found in the chamber concerts given by our leading violinists and their string quartets. Among these may be mentioned those meritorious artists, Max Bendix, S.E. Jacobson, Bernard Listernann, Ludwig Marun and Theodore Spiering.

Several attempts have been made to sustain home orchestras by such competent leaders as Silas G. Pratt, Adolph Liesegang, Adolph Rosenbecker, Dr. F. Ziegfeld, and others, but although great advancement has been made under their efforts, the company of Theodore Thomas, which has frequently visited the city for the past twenty years, so overshadows the best they can yet achieve as to have a discouraging effect. Better results

are still looked for in the future, when a Chicago opera, with a Western theme, the work of a Chicago author, may be rendered by Chicago singers and a home orchestra, which will rank with those of the old world.

Chicago has four dime museums, and the Eden Musee, or Frank Hall's Casino, on Wabash avenue, where is an exhibition of wax-works, and a vaudeville or minstrel performance every hour in the day. Another pleasant place to pass an hour is at the observatory roof garden of the Masonic temple, where there is to be seen an electric scenic theatre and other attractions, three hundred feet above the ground, overlooking Lake Michigan.

Neither must the Libby Prison Museum on Wabash avenue, near Fifteenth street, be overlooked. It is indeed one of the most interesting and instructive of the many show places which the city presents. A massive stone wall encloses the original Libby prison, brought here from Richmond, Va., and put up just as it appeared there. It contains portraits of leading generals on both sides of the late civil war, various specimens of fire arms, a good collection of shot and shell, original dispatches, letters and reports from commanding officers and an exceedingly rare collection of war mementos, memorials and relics, many of which have come from the splendid collection of Charles F. Gunther, who is one of the promoters of this genuinely meritorious exhibition.

ART IN CHICAGO.

BY MISS CAROLINE KIRKLAND.

The crown of prosperity is art. Material welfare must be adorned with literature, music, painting and sculpture, otherwise its appearance is gross and unworthy. The fame of the old merchant princes of Venice rests at the present time, not on their great ability in commerce, but on the fact that it was through their liberality that Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese flourished. The Medici of Florence are known to-day not because they were successful pawn brokers, but be-

*The leading musical institutions of the city are: The Chicago College of Vocal and Instrumental Music; the Chicago Conservatory; Chicago Musical College; Chicago National College of Music; and Balatka's Academy of Musical Art.

cause they were the patrons of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto and Benvenuto Cellini. Imitating the superb Venetians and the great Florentines, the merchant princes of Chicago have developed into art patrons whose names are familiar in all the studios and art centres of Europe and America.

The same public spirited zeal which the foremost citizens of our city have shown in the development of her commercial resources has animated them in her fostering of her intellectual and artistic side, so that now she is the proud owner, either in her public collections or in the private galleries of her citizens, of some of the finest art-treasures in the land. Connoisseurs from older countries who come here to spread the gospel of the new schools of painting are astonished to find that the pre-Raphaelites of England, the Barbizon school, the impressionists and the *plein-air* painters of France are as well known and completely represented here as in the older cities of the East, while even those who have not traveled are familiar with the great works of the old masters in sculpture and painting through the fine models and copies that fill our public and private galleries.

The first public evidence of this artistic tendency and appreciation in Chicago was in the annual exhibition of pictures at the old autumnal exposition on the lake front. Here, under the inspiration of Mr. James H. Dole, was yearly gathered together the best artistic exhibition in the country, native and foreign artists participating therein. Pictures from the Paris *Salon* and the London Royal Academy were brought over to this fall exhibition in Chicago, which grew to be called in the great foreign studios, "the American *Salon*." It was in this annual gathering that some of the private galleries of the West had their birth, and too much credit cannot be given to it as an art educator and influence.

The treasures that enrich the Art Institute have already been described, but the beauti-

ful collections that adorn many Chicago homes are as striking and worthy of mention as these. One of the finest and most complete galleries of paintings in the country is owned by Mr. Potter Palmer. He and his brilliant wife have collected these with such skill and discrimination that on their walls hang the best examples of all the great schools of art of the nineteenth century. Nor have they followed the course pursued by so many buyers of pictures who select their purchases only in such art centres as Paris, London and New York. Very few artists of merit have exhibited here without finding in Mr. and Mrs. Palmer liberal and sympathetic patrons; all of which helps to lift Chicago up above its hog-killing, grain-supplying reputation, valuable and worthy in its way, but not the sum of our ambition. Among the great masters represented in this collection are Corot, Millet, Breton, Daubigny and Cazin, while there is no more complete representation extant of the latest impulse in art, the impressionists, than the collection owned by the Palmers. Monet, Manet, and Raffaelli are all to be seen here at their best. The American painters are likewise here; George Fuller's rich, mellow tones; Hitchcock's, Melchers' and McEwen's Dutch scenes; Julian Stewart's delicate French touch and Chase's spirited originality, all are in evidence that painting in America holds its own. And the whole beautiful collection is housed in the sumptuous fashion that becomes art so well.

Mr. Charles Hutchinson's pictures, though comparatively few in number, are of unusual interest and value, as representing the poetic pre-Raphaelite school of English painters, whose pictures are seldom seen out of England, and are held there and everywhere in the highest estimation. Including Mr. Hutchinson there are not half a dozen Americans who are so fortunate as to own any of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's paintings, and these others all live in the East. The *Beata Beatrix* which hangs on the walls of Mr. Hutchinson's beautiful home on Prairie

avenue is one of the art treasures of the country. His paintings by Watts are likewise highly valued by connoisseurs.

Mr. C. T. Yerkes' collection of pictures is one of the most remarkable in this country. Nothing is more gratifying to American art lovers than the acquirement by American art patrons of works of the old masters. This sentiment is delighted and stimulated by a visit to Mr. Yerkes' gallery, where hang fine examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Ostade, Ruisdael, Raphael, Holbein and a host of others, whose fame has survived the centuries. He is one of the few collectors of pictures in this city who is able to devote a gallery to his treasures. This is divided into two apartments, one of which is devoted to his unique and remarkable collection of old paintings, and the other to modern art. This latter gathering is in its way as complete and splendid as the other. Gerome, Diaz, Bonguierau, Meissonnier, Daubigny and their French, English, Dutch and American *confreres* are here in a gathering of magnificent color and *technique*, and the whole is of immense importance to the development and encouragement of art in America.

Mr. James W. Ellsworth is distinguished as being the possessor of a remarkably fine Rembrandt, which undoubtedly stands very near, if not quite, at the head of works by the old masters owned on this side of the Atlantic. With the exception of this picture and an original portrait of Columbus by Lorenzo Lotto, and one or two of Hubert Vos' paintings, Mr. Ellsworth's collection is confined to works of American artists and is of great beauty and variety. Some of the most charming examples of our distinguished landscape painter, Inness, are to be seen here, from his earliest efforts to his splendid maturity, as well as pictures by Stetson, Blum, Chase, Fuller and many others.

Mr. S. M. Nickerson's collection of pictures is more conservative in its trend than some of Chicago's collections, but represents the best French, English and American

painters of the present time. This gathering hangs in a stately gallery devoted entirely to pictures.

Some very fine examples of the ancient and modern Flemish and Dutch schools are to be found in the collection of Mr. J. Russell Jones. His residence abroad, as American minister to Belgium, gave him unusual opportunities for getting pictures by Ruysdael, Verboeckhoven, Koekoek, Perignon and other Belgian and French painters.

Prominent among Chicago art patrons are such well known names as Martin Ryerson, Albert Munger, Thomas B. Bryan, J. H. Dole, George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour, Edward Blair, H. N. Higinbotham and R. H. McCormick.

The liberality, public pride and good judgment of these and others of this city have created an atmosphere which prompted Charles Dudley Warner to say, in an article on the West published in Harper's Monthly, "Culture is humming in Chicago." It is this healthful spirit, this desire for progress and enlightenment which makes wealth a blessing to a community, elevates the standard for beauty, adorns homes and public buildings, and fills the parks with works of sculpture, some of which are artistically fine, and all of which are historically or intellectually inspiring and interesting.

Nor are the women of Chicago behind the men in "making" for art and culture, as Matthew Arnold says. They have in individual instances contributed to the honor of the city as art-patrons and, by their enthusiasm, have frequently stimulated appreciation and effort in this direction, while collectively they have done and are doing a work that will be more and more valued as time goes on. This labor is being carried on under the direction and auspices of the Decorative Art Society, which was founded some years ago by Mrs. J. Young Scammon, Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. Edward Ayer, Mrs. W. K. Nixon and others. This society makes periodical contributions to the Art Institute of rare and exquisite things in the way of bric-a-brac,

embroideries, laces, antique furniture and similar *objets de vertu*. These beautiful gifts are selected with great knowledge and taste from the most choice opportunities in Europe and are doing much to give to the Art Institute the sumptuous, complete look of the best foreign galleries and museums.

Chicago, young as she is, has given her quota of well known artists to the art world. G. P. A. Healy's is the most distinguished name on our calendar. Although he was not a native of Chicago he was always so closely associated with this city, claiming her as steadfastly as she claimed him, that he may well be considered as having laid the corner stone for art here. His recent death put an end to a long, successful and honorable career. It is a source of pride to us Chicagoans that, after attaining world-wide celebrity and recognition, Mr. Healy brought his laurels and his family back to his foster-city and spent here his last days. The list of our distinguished dead is not a long one yet, but it is a very honorable one, and high up in its columns will always be read the name of G. P. A. Healy.

Many of the younger painters who had their origin in Chicago have gone to older and more congenial art-atmospheres, where they have met with the appreciation and fame, which in her younger days Chicago did not have the confidence in herself to give. Among these are Charles Dyer, son of the well-known Dr. Dyer of this city, Carroll Beckwith, Lawrence C. Earl and Walter M. McEwen. Miss Annie C. Shaw, an artist of unusual promise, laid down her brush forever too early to give more than an indication of a remarkable talent. Her death was an irreparable loss.

The decorative art in Chicago has been mainly applied to making homes beautiful. No public buildings have any of this form of art, though the Art Institute will, when completed have some fine mural paintings. Mr. Potter Palmer's house is celebrated, not only in Chicago but throughout the entire length and breadth of this country, for its mural

decorations, such distinguished artists as Perrault, Ferrier, Jacassi and John Elliott having painted walls and ceilings until it is a veritable "palace beautiful." Conspicuous among the men of the brush in Chicago who devote themselves to this special branch of art are Mr. John Pretyman and Mr. John R. Key, grandson of the celebrated Francis Scott Key. These artists have turned their talents in this direction and are doing much to cultivate the taste and lead it from the gorgeous and gaudy to the beautiful and refined.

The growing knowledge and love of art mean a great deal in a city where life is at such a high pressure as it is here. The repose and strength in this great realm of beauty will gradually come to us and give us that tranquility and poise we lack, so that some day we shall wake up and say: "Though time is fleeting (and nowhere so much so as in Chicago) art is long," and we will then go more slowly and thoughtfully on our way.

CLUBS.

BY JOHN MOSES.

Some of the salient features of club-life, its fascinations and its perils, have been discussed in a previous chapter.* It was there considered primarily in reference to its relations to social conditions, and particularly as regards its influence upon the home. It was shown that however well adapted the club might be to the wants and needs of bachelor life, it was too frequently apt to interfere, more or less seriously, with the discharge of those old-fashioned obligations which attach to the father of the family. Nevertheless, the cardinal fact remains that clubs appeal to a latent impulse, innate in masculine humanity; and that their attractions strike a responsive chord is a fact attested alike by the multiplication of their number and the gradual raising of the test of qualifications for members toward the point of comparative exclusiveness. The club of to-day, as an individual entity, long since outgrew alike the aims and the

*Vide Vol. I, p. 284.

scope of the early organizations of semi-kindred character which were its predecessors. To-day there does not exist in any great city a club which has not framed its own shibboleth. Each has its own board of censors, whose *fiat* is unalterable. For membership in the more fashionable organizations, wealth—while not prescribed as a qualification for membership—is actually indispensable, for the reason that the luxurious appointments of the club-house and the necessarily heavy running expenses render imperative assessments which men of merely moderate means might find it difficult to meet. Yet there are clubs for the poor, where the enjoyment is, perhaps, quite as keen, even amid plainer surroundings, as behind the noiselessly swinging doors none may pass save “the elect.”

There is, however, one fundamental consideration underlying all associations of this character. Be the members high or low, rich or poor, the *sine qua non* of admission must be congeniality of temperament, of aims, or of habit, as well as comparative equality of social position. Yet clubs present a diversity of objects, almost as multifarious as the principles of their composition. Some are more or less political in their constitution; others literary or scientific; others are made up of sportsmen; others make adherence to a particular creed a pre-requisite of membership; and some have been formed by citizens of foreign birth or extraction, who, while loyal to the country of their adoption, yet desire to perpetuate the associations and customs of the land of their birth.

To enumerate all the clubs of the western metropolis would be a well-nigh impossible task. Their number is legion. Within the narrow limits necessarily assigned to the present chapter little more can be attempted than a brief mention of those which have attained greatest prominence.

Perhaps that one of these organizations which has achieved the widest national celebrity is the Union League club, whose home is in a handsome brick building, erected for the purpose, at the

corner of Jackson street and Custom-House place. It probably embraces in its list of membership more professional men and merchants than any other similar organization in the city. It was incorporated in 1879, and its avowed object was the encouragement of social, moral and political loyalty to the National government. Among its cherished aims have been the inculcation of a higher patriotism, the maintenance of civil and political equality, the purification of elections, and the overthrow of official corruption, wherever found and however engendered. Its political complexion has always been strongly Republican, yet it was formed as a non-partisan organization, nor is any particular political faith made a condition of membership. The club entertains in a manner almost princely, and its *cuisine* is unsurpassed. An entrance to the club house is reserved for ladies accompanied by their escorts, a special section of the house being devoted to a “ladies’ department,” the fittings of which are adapted to feminine tastes.

The Calumet club was organized in 1878. It erected a magnificent four-story building at the corner of Michigan avenue Calumet Club. and Twentieth street, all the appointments of which were elegant and luxurious. This structure, with a magnificent collection in its art gallery, was destroyed by fire in 1892, an employe perishing in the flames and the secretary dying from heart failure, induced by the attendant excitement. Since then a new, and yet more elegant, building has been erected on the former site. The membership of the organization embraces not a few of the leading men of Chicago.

The Apollo club—a musical organization scarcely second to any in the country—came into existence in 1872, Silas G. Apollo Club. Pratt and George B. Upton being the founders. Its chorus numbers more than two hundred, and probably fully 3,000 voices have been trained in its classes. Professor William L. Tomlins has been its director for many years. Its annual con-

certs appeal to Chicago's music-loving public as do few others. One praiseworthy feature of these is the duplication of high-priced entertainments for working-people, who are thus educated in a taste for classical music at a comparatively nominal cost.

The Chicago club, one of the earliest and most exclusive of the city, was formed in

1869, being the outgrowth
Chicago Club.

of the old Dearborn club, whose house is at the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue. The Chicago erected a house at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, which perished in the conflagration of 1871. Later it secured a home at the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan boulevard.

The membership of the Columbus club embraces those members of the Catholic
Columbus Club.

church in Chicago who may be regarded as the representative men of that communion in both professional and mercantile walks of life. Its growth has been rapid and its attitude conservative. On all National questions which have presented themselves since its formation the club has spoken, in no uncertain tone, on the side of patriotism, as distinguished alike from partisanship and sectarianism. The present quarters of the club are on Monroe street, between Wabash avenue and State street.

The Commercial club is made up of leading bankers, manufacturers, merchants and
Commercial Club.

capitalists of the city, who meet, from time to time, around the banquet-table, to interchange views regarding Chicago's commercial needs. It owns no home of its own, but frequently entertains distinguished guests from abroad at its sumptuous dinners.

The Iroquois club, while essentially social, is pre-eminently political, an adherence to the
Iroquois Club.

doctrines of Thomas Jefferson being a *sine qua non* for membership. It came into being on October 4, 1881, and rapidly grew. Its roll of members embraces a majority of the prominent,

wealthy Democrats of the city whose tastes incline toward club life. It occupies an elegant house (of its own) at the corner of Michigan boulevard and Adams street. The banquets of the Iroquois are almost sybaritic in the exquisiteness of the viands, and it was at one of these that Grover Cleveland uttered his famous aphorism—"a public office is a public trust."

Other semi-social, semi-political clubs are the Lincoln and the Marquette, both which
Lincoln and
Marquette Clubs.

are essentially—even exclusively—Republican in their make-up. Each occupies its own club-house,

the former on the west, the latter on the north side. Each holds semi-public meetings, addressed by prominent Republican orators, which are believed to be potent missionary agencies for partisan success.

The Hermitage is a north side Democratic club. It is, however, social as well as politi-

cal. Its members are leading
Hermitage
Club.

Democrats of the north division, and the organization is in a flourishing condition, having some years ago absorbed the Arlington, an association of similar character. The origin of the Germania Mannerchor is somewhat peculiar. At the funeral of

Abraham Lincoln, in 1865, a
Germania
Mannerchor.

small party of Germans attended to render a chorus. They were pleased with each other's singing, and determined to form a society. From this small beginning

has grown one of the largest and most prominent musical and social organizations of the country. Their club house, in the north

side, is one of the handsomest in Chicago. The Illinois club enjoys pre-eminence among the social clubs of the west side. Organized in 1878, it rapidly grew
Illinois
Club.

in membership, despite the fact that the test of admission has always been more or less exclusive. Its first home was at 601 Washington boulevard; thence it moved to its own house, situated at the corner of Ashland boulevard and Monroe street. Its building is handsome and commodious, and here entertainments are given for the wives,



GERMANIA HALL

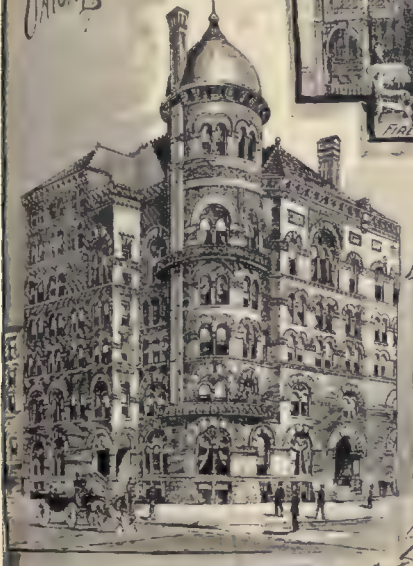


CLUB HOUSE: CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

UNION LEAGUE CLUB



UNION LEAGUE



NEW CHICAGO CLUB



STANDARD CLUB HOUSE



INTERIOR UNION LEAGUE

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

children and lady friends of members at intervals throughout the year.

The Lakeside club began its corporate career in 1884. It owns its own building (three stories and a basement) of brick and stone on Indiana avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

The Union club is an organization wholly social in its scope and decidedly exclusive in passing upon applications for membership. Its handsome club house is located on the north side, at 12 Dearborn place. The organization enjoys the distinction of having occupied a house erected on the site of the old "William B. Ogden" mansion, one of the landmarks of the great fire.

The Standard was organized in 1869, and is the leading Jewish club of the city. The membership is limited to 400 and the initiation fee is higher than that of any other in Chicago, being fixed at \$500. Its house, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, is one of the handsomest and best appointed in the country, and the furnishings are of the most sumptuous order.

The Sunset club takes for its motto the familiar quotation from Herbert Spencer, "We have had somewhat too much of 'the Gospel of Work,' it is time to preach the 'Gospel of Relaxation.'" It was founded in 1889, and in many particulars resembles the Twilight club, of Boston, and the Seven O'Clock club, of Washington. Meetings are held fortnightly, dinner being served at some one of the leading hotels at a quarter past six. Then follow short talks from members and invited guests on topics of current interest or importance. The aim of the organization is to promote and foster rational good fellowship and tolerant discussion among business and professional men of all classes and creeds.

The Press club, as its name indicates, has a membership made up of Chicago journalists.

It was formed in 1880 and has steadily flourished. Its object is to bring the members of the newspaper

profession together in closer personal relations, to elevate the profession, to further good fellowship, and to extend a helping hand to all members of the association who may deserve it. It occupies handsomely fitted up rooms at 131 Clark street, a convenient location for members engaged in active professional work. Journalists visiting the city are accorded club privileges on being properly introduced by members in good standing.

This organization had its inception in the meetings of a score or more of literary women, who were wont to gather at the home of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith. Its legal entity dates from 1885. It is formed upon very nearly the same lines as the Woman's National Press association and is represented by delegates in the National Editorial association, the Federation of Women's clubs and the International League of Press clubs, and is auxiliary to the Illinois Woman's Alliance. Nine meetings are held each year and an annual banquet given. All women who have published original matter in book form, or who have been or are connected with any reputable journal are eligible for membership.

The Chicago Women's Club was organized in 1876, the first president being Mrs. Caroline M. Brown, who held the office for three years. The constitution sets forth the objects for which the club was founded, and thus defines them—"mutual sympathy and counsel, united effort toward the higher civilization of humanity and general philanthropic and literary work." No numerical limitation is placed upon the membership, which at the present time (1894) includes a large proportion of those women of Chicago who have attained special eminence in art, science, philosophy, or literature. Members are elected by ballot, the initiation fee being fixed at fifteen dollars and the annual dues at ten dollars. In the matter of practical work this organization has surpassed any other association of

women in the city. To its efforts are due many notable reforms—notably the appointment of matrons at the police stations and the county jail and the placing of female physicians to take care of female patients at the county insane asylum at Jefferson. The appointment of women on the school board was also largely attributable to the club's influence. Regular meetings are held at the Athenæum building twice each month. For facilitating the aims of the club several departments have been formed—reform, philanthropy, home, education, and art and literature. At the regular meetings the exercises consist of the reading of topical papers, with discussions. The practical results of this combination of women (other than those above enumerated), have been the founding of a free kindergarten—the first, a boys' industrial school at Glenwood, and the formation of numerous societies of kindred aims.

[For the following brief account of other women's clubs than those above mentioned the author gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the graceful pen of Miss Caroline Kirkland, who has not only obtained an enviable place in literature, but also occupies a deservedly prominent position in many fields of effective work for the advancement of her sex to its proper status.]

The Fortnightly is the pioneer among women's clubs in this city. It was organized June 4, 1873, under the name "The Fortnightly of Chicago;" its object, as is stated in its constitution, to be "intellectual and social culture." And very well has it attained its object, for it is to-day a power in the social and intellectual life of the city and an important agent in that culture, literary and artistic, which Chicago women so earnestly and successfully seek. The club, whose membership is limited to 175, holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month from October to May, on which occasions papers on some literary or artistic topic are furnished by members, followed by an informal discussion. Occasionally this entertainment is varied by music. Besides these regular meetings there are afternoon and evening receptions. The moving spirit of the Fortnightly in its early days was its

founder, Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, who was its president for the first six years of its existence. Prominent among its members are such well known names as Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. Mason Loomis, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith and Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, who is the president of the club at the present writing. The influence of such an organization is far-reaching and extends beyond the boundaries of the membership list. Especially potent is it as an inspiration for similar organizations, and the Fortnightly may be considered the parent, or at least the foster-mother, of such other well-known societies as the Woman's Club, the Friday Club, the West End Woman's Club and the Young Fortnightly.

The Friday club was organized by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, in
The Friday Club.

order to give the younger women of Chicago, and especially of the north side, an association similar in aim and construction to the Fortnightly. It was founded Friday, March 4, 1887, and was immediately successful in drawing to itself the most cultivated and enterprising young married and unmarried women in that part of the city where it took root. Following the steps of the Fortnightly it announced its object as "literary and artistic culture." Its regular meetings take place on the first and third Fridays of each month, from October to May, and have a programme similar in character to that of the parent organization. Its first president was Mrs. Reginald de Koven, who is making a name for herself in the literary world. Prominent among its members are Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Miss M. S. Hill, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. J. B. Waller, Jr., and Mrs. Lindon W. Bates. Miss Caroline Kirkland is its present president. In the spring of 1892 Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers, came before the Friday club and asked it to take charge of a bazaar to raise money with which to erect the Chil-

dren's Building at the World's Fair. This the club agreed to do, although it was not within the direct line of its work; but to work for the Fair was at that time a stirring appeal to all the people of Chicago. Under the auspices of the Friday club a bazaar was held at Mrs. Potter Palmer's beautiful home on the Lake Shore Drive, where in three days the unexpectedly large sum of \$47,000 was raised, the net proceeds of which, \$35,000, were turned over to those who had charge of the construction of the building. Of this sum, \$13,286 was left over at the end of the Fair, and this was given by the club to various charitable and educational institutions, viz.: \$7,000 to the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training; \$4,000 to found two scholarships in the Art Institute; \$2,000 to the Students' Fund Society of the Chicago University; and the rest, with additional from the club treasury, to the Woman's Relief Fund. The membership of the Friday club is limited to 150.

The Woman's West End club is an organization more resembling the Women's club than the Fortnightly in object and construction. It is of comparatively recent growth, and its membership is mainly limited to ladies living on the West side. Mrs. W. J. Chalmers is especially identified with it in its organization and promotion and its tone is one of high cultivation united to liberal and progressive thought.

The Young Fortnightly, a club of young women of the South side, has a large membership among the young maidens in the neighborhood of twenty years of age and its object is intellectual culture.

One of the important factors in Chicago's musical life is the Amateur Musical club. This large and influential society started from very small beginnings about 1877. Four ladies, fine pianists, used to meet in the ware-room of a piano firm for practice. Gradually they collected about them a small band of listeners

and players. This grew in number until the club reached a very large size, having 150 or more active members and over 600 associate members, including the most musically gifted women in Chicago. Foremost among those who made the society and carry it on are Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Frank Gorton, Mrs. Charles Haynes, Mrs. George Carpenter, Mrs. William Warren and Mrs. Theodore Thomas. The club is distinguished, not only for its influence in cultivating a taste for good music, but for its excellent business management, which enables it to secure for special concerts the best professional talent that a season offers.

Besides these there are many other societies for self-culture, all helpful and of permanent benefit to the community. It is the age of organization; and while men of all classes are organizing for business purposes, politics, reform, or pleasure, the women are organizing for mutual improvement, and are becoming intelligent patrons of literature, music and art.

The Sheridan club was organized in the spring of 1888. Its first need was a club house, and to secure a fund for this purpose a separate organization, called the Sheridan Club Auxiliary Association, was formed within the club itself and capitalized at \$75,000. Building was commenced in June, 1891, and the house was ready for occupancy in May, 1892. It is a substantial, three-story building, costing, with its furnishing, \$100,000. Its dimensions are fifty by one hundred and forty-five feet, its front is of stone and pressed brick, and all its appointments are handsome. The club is composed chiefly of leading Irish-American citizens.

The Washington Park club is largely made up of members of all the other leading city clubs, and is virtually a sporting association of the highest class. Its racing meetings have a national celebrity. The club house is an unpretentious building, within the grounds of the club's racing park, just south of Washington Park. The

Woman's West
End Club.

The Young
Fortnightly Club.

Amateur Musical
Club.

Sheridan
Club.

Washington
Park Club.

building is commodious and handsomely fitted up for the convenience of members and the ladies of their families. It is, however, rather a rendezvous than a resort.

The De Soto, although only two years old, is already one of the leading clubs in the west division of the city. Its home is at the corner of Jackson boulevard and Sacramento avenue, but it is proposed to secure another site and erect a larger building. All its equipments and appointments are of a high order. A peculiar feature of this organization is a "ladies' auxiliary," which has been found to be a great assistance. The ladies are given the exclusive use of the club house one evening each week, besides being frequently entertained. The membership is representative of every department of professional, commercial and political life, and includes leading west side bankers, physicians, lawyers and business men.

The Ashland club is also young, having been founded in October, 1886, but has grown to be one of the leading social organizations on the west side. Its limit of membership is five hundred. Its handsome and commodious house is on Washington boulevard, at the corner of Wood street, and the balls and other entertainments given there have made it famous in social circles.

The Argonaut has been organized upon a unique plan. While, as its name implies, it is made up of those loving aquatic sports, none but members of the Chicago club are eligible for election. The club house, or rather the club boat, "The Argo," lies at the east end of the Illinois Central pier. The membership is limited to fifty-one, to correspond to the supposed number of the crew of the mythical Argo. The club also owns a one-hundred-foot steam yacht. Meals are served in a handsome dining saloon; ladies are invited on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Fellowship club, among whose members are many of Chicago's most eminent citizens, was formed in June, 1891. Its avowed object is the promotion of good fellowship, and the extension

of the same "to the stranger within our gates." The number of resident members is limited to fifty, and of non-resident members to twenty-five. Honorary members may be elected by a unanimous vote of all the resident members present at any meeting where a quorum of the latter is in attendance. Quarterly meetings, with banquets, are held at some leading hotel or restaurant. Latterly some unique features have been introduced into these gatherings. Thus, on one occasion, the banqueting hall was transformed into an exact reproduction of the deck of the steamship "Fuerst Bismarck," on which some of the members were about to depart on a tour through the Orient. Upon the return of the *voyageurs*, the hall was arranged after the fashion of a Turkish *salon*. At another time the great hall assumed the appearance of a wood, in which a party of German revellers was conducting a picnic. On all such occasions no effort is spared to make the surroundings intensely realistic in even the most minute detail; furnishings, color, light, music, even the garb of the attendants, are carefully studied and arranged. The toast-master is selected chiefly for his ready wit, and light speeches by distinguished men add to the enjoyment of these re-unions.

Among the best known gentlemen's and family clubs of Chicago, other than those above named, may be mentioned the following:—the Bankers', Forty, Harvard University, Hyde Park, Kenwood, Oakland, University and Whitechapel.

The Chicago Literary Club is the leading and oldest organization of the kind indicated by the name in the city. It was established in 1874, and has steadily increased in members and usefulness since that time. While its influence may not be as widely extended as is desirable, its standard is high and the interest of its meetings unabated. It holds its sessions in the Art Institute building.

Chicago also has a number of other literary organizations, prominent among which are



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the *Litteraire Francais*, the Papyrus, the Saracen and the Twentieth Century.

Among the leading athletic and sporting clubs of the city may be named the Chicago Athletic Association, the Washington Park, the Farragut, Illinois Cycling, the Lincoln, the Chicago Cricket, the Englewood and the Oak Park Cycling clubs. All these occupy permanent homes and most of them own their own houses. A brief sketch of the Washington Park club has been already given. It would be interesting to enter into the history of all of them, but the growing length of the chapter warns the author that he has already transcended the limits which he had assigned himself. Yet a few words relative to the largest—the Athletic Association—seem necessary.

This organization was formed in January, 1889, its object being the promotion of physical culture and the encouragement of manly sport. The roll of membership has grown until it includes some 1,500 names, among them those of many of the city's leading business and professional men. Its house is probably the largest and best equipped athletic club house in the United States, its cost having exceeded \$500,000. It occupies a site eighty by one hundred and seventy-two feet, is ten stories high and is believed to be thoroughly fire-proof. The style of architecture is Venetian, the front being of gray stone and yellowish brick. In the basement are eight bowling alleys, extending under the sidewalk a shooting gallery running the entire length of the building, a bicycle storage room (with lockers), connected by an incline with a bicycle club room on the first floor, large storage and repair rooms, and the boilers and machinery. On the first floor is a spacious vestibule, into which opens a broad, handsome hallway. On this story, besides the bicycle room already mentioned, are the business offices, lavatory, barber shop and dressing rooms, back of which are Turkish and Russian baths, a swimming tank, forty by sixty feet, and a lounging room. A separate en-

trance leads from the street to the bicycle club room, the object being to allow members to ride up to the door of the building, store their machines, don their business suits and leave their wheels until evening. On the second floor are the *cafe* and billiard rooms (with small apartments for the billiard markers) and a lavatory. The front half of the third floor is given up to the library and reading room, two club rooms, lavatory, drying room, linen room, etc. The rear half of this story is occupied by thirty-seven baths, with 1,500 lockers and 106 dressing rooms. The gymnasium occupies the fourth and fifth stories. The running track has been arranged on a balcony, so as not to interfere with the work of the gymnasium proper, and its length is ten laps to the mile. Sixty-six sleeping rooms, with baths, are located on the sixth and seventh stories. On the eighth floor is the large banquet hall, with several smaller dining rooms for private parties. In the rear of these are the store rooms, kitchen and servants' offices. Here are spacious balconies, so arranged that large dinner parties may be accommodated who wish to enjoy the view and the breezes of the lake. The ninth and tenth stories are thrown into one, and contain ball courts, racquet, tennis and fives. The fittings are rich and costly, but are of a substantial rather than a luxurious character.

Among hunting and fishing clubs, some of the principal are the Tolleston, one of the wealthiest associations of its character in the country, the Chicago Cumberland Gun club, the Audubon, the English Lake Hunting and Fishing, the Diana, the Fox Lake Fishing and Shooting, the Mak-Saw-Ba Shooting, and the Union Shooting and Fishing clubs.

THE HOMES OF CHICAGO.

BY H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR.

To speak of the homes of Chicago is to speak of those who have made them. The homes of Chicago are but the reflection of the sentiments of their occupants, of their tastes, of themselves in fact. The countless architectural types which line the streets of

the western metropolis are no more varied in their individualities than the men who dwell in them. Choose at random a block of Chicago residences in some prominent street, and analyze them one by one. A tasteful mansion, representative of the best American art, is neighbor to some structure palatial in dimension, Philistine in taste, vulgar in display, while next it is a vacant piece of land; and beyond a modest dwelling, tasteful because unassuming, stands next a row of houses run out of the same mould at the minimum price per cubic foot. On the farther corner, a huge apartment building flaunts the banner of utilitarianism high in the heavens. The very lack of homogeneity of these buildings is typical of Chicagoans. It is the secret of their splendid success. The buildings of that block were reared within, perhaps, half a dozen years, by men whose motives, abilities and capacities were as varied as those reflections of their taste. The evident disregard of their builders for the laws of harmony affords a convincing evidence of their intense individuality.

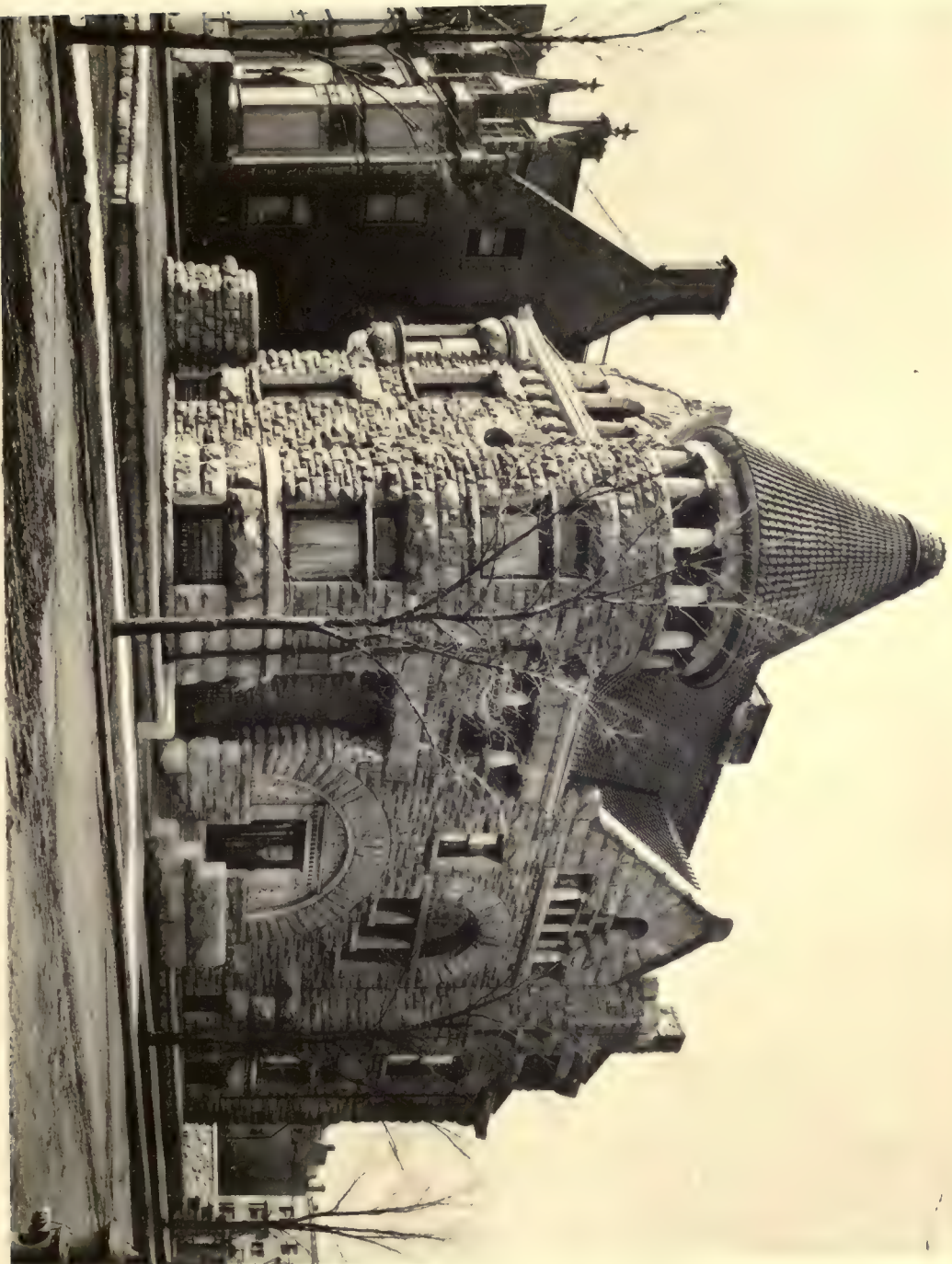
It is this individuality which makes Chicago different from older cities. Countless elements seethe in a mighty caldron. Cloud upon cloud of steam rises upwards, but in the crude, stupendous mixture brewing there uniformity is wanting. The elements do not blend; they have not had time. In a century perhaps the seething will cease, the caldron will smoke no more, and the world, prompted by curiosity, will take off the cover and find a clear, savory brew, in which every element is perfectly blended.

In older cities rows upon rows of brown-stone, or red brick, fronts converge down straight and narrow street ways, the monotony of their symmetry evincing the despotic sceptre which conventionality wields over their inhabitants. Chicago's individuality defies the conventional despot which rules her older sisters.

Without that individuality of taste, of motive, of energy, there would be no Chicago. Its growth has been so marvelous

that in a half century the simple cloak of provincialism has been exchanged for the imposing mantle of a metropolis. Fifty years ago Chicago was a frontier post; twenty-two years ago a scourge laid her in ruins, and to-day she stands among the first of the world's great cities. The change has been so rapid that its effect has not been fully realized. Especially is this true of the homes of Chicago. That is to say of the homes of the older and better class of families. It would be difficult to apply one generalization to the homes of over a million people, made up as are the inhabitants of Chicago, of all nationalities and creeds. But the typical Chicago home, the one which is different—perhaps—from those in older cities, because less influenced by advanced sentiments, is the home of the Chicagoan who settled here in the early days before the fire. It is a home where the rigorous proprieties of New England reign supreme. Though the outward trappings of metropolitanism are sometimes found there, the controlling sentiment is New England puritanism. It is the puritanism brought west by the pioneer, and fortunately for Chicago it has remained.

The typical Chicago home—perhaps best is the truer word—is American through and through. The mode of life is simple. A man of the world would call that home provincial, and pass it by with a cynical shrug of the shoulders. A man of heart would stop to examine and admire, and as he examined he would see in the sentiments of that household the secret of Chicago's, of America's success. The vigorous energy, the uncompromising sense of duty, the complacent confidence, the Christian optimism which permeate the members of that household have made Chicago possible. The head of that house came West, imbued with those sentiments. He came from a country where there were no laggards, and early in life, he put his shoulder to the wheel. He never faltered from his purpose, because he was incapable of such an action. His purpose was success, and he set himself systematically



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to accomplish it. He was stern and close, because his father had been stern and close with him. He worked unceasingly, because he had been taught the value of work. The result of his life is a rich, powerful business house, grown up in a lifetime from the humblest beginning. The result of thousands of similar lives is Chicago, grown in a lifetime from a frontier village. But such men, such homes, though the best, are perhaps no longer the most numerous. In a way Chicago has outgrown them. Within the past twenty years the demand for fuel has been so great that elements have been brought from the four quarters of the globe to feed the mighty flame first lighted by the sturdy New England pioneer.

The German, the Swede, the Bohemian, the Slav, the Italian, have come at our bidding, each to do his work, but they have come to stay. They have brought their families, they have brought their associations and their sentiments; they have built their homes. The Chicago of to-day is a composite mixture of countless elements, best understood when we consider that there are in the city more Germans than are to be found in Cologne, more Irish than in Cork, more Swedes than there are in Upsala, more Norwegians than in Trondhjem, without counting those born in America of foreign parents, often quite as foreign in sentiment as their fathers. Each of these has his home and the sentiments he has brought across the ocean hold first place there. Each feeds the fire which crackles under the steaming Chicago caldron, and the sentiments of each have been added to the mixture. The typical Chicagoan of to-day, the man who stands at the front in every public enterprise, is the man of New England. The typical Chicagoan of the future will be a composite photograph of all the elements which compose Chicago life; or will one of those elements rise to the surface and flavor the whole?

The influence of the great exposition will undoubtedly be left in the homes of Chicago. Prior to that stupendous effort Chicago,

geographically removed from its fellows, fought out its destiny alone, but during the Exposition the world came, and, doubtful at first, went away enthusiastic.

Before the Exposition Chicago was an overgrown, provincial town. The contact with the world which that effort entailed gave it a taste of cosmopolitanism; a subtle draught which once tasted is never forgotten. Chicago cannot go backward. It is contrary to its spirit. Before the Exposition its purpose was sordid, its efforts material. In the busy hum of its commercial life art felt out of place, even if it were not unwelcome; but the Exposition brought art to its midst, a curious visitor perhaps, but one who would like to remain. Chicago, the capital of the material world, may one day become the capital of the ideal, but it is from the homes of the city that the leavening influence must come. American artists at Chicago's bidding produced that dream of art, the White City. The world sent its treasures to Chicago's doors, it remains for her to profit by the glorious opportunity of the Fair.

The homes of a city should not be judged by those of the rich. The great mass of the people make a city; they give it stability, energy, character. The rich are but a thin veneer, dazzling often, polished seldom, by which the entirety is too often judged. That impossible conglomeration called "Society," the few, in the selection of which discrimination seldom enters, is too frequently taken as representing the whole. In this democracy there should be no such word as society in its restricted sense. The great human family is society, and taken in that sense the society of Chicago is energetic, progressive, patriotic. The people love the city, they are proud of it; they are ready to sacrifice their own interests for those of Chicago. They are proud of Chicago because it is their creation, their child. They have not inherited it, but they have made it. That is perhaps the secret of the intense municipal pride.

The homes of the wealthier classes, compared with those in other cities, present these

differences—greater variation in style, greater thought, or greater effort in interior decoration, and greater simplicity in the domestic economy.

The households of even the very richest are economically managed, and the tenets of old New England, except in rare instances, are still held sacred. Chicagoans have been too eagerly engaged in amassing wealth to lavish it successfully, and when simplicity is departed from vulgarity has been too frequently the result. The best characteristic of Chicago homes—that is of those where English is the language—is their thorough Americanism. Old world foibles and old world pessimism have seldom crossed the

thresholds of Chicago houses, and when they have they have been unwelcome guests, on whom the occupants have looked askance.

Another pleasant feature of Chicago life is its comparative freedom from sectionalism. There is no North, no South, no West, because the people in all public efforts pull together, and the only distinctions are geographical.

In thinking over the homes of Chicago, one must hope that they will retain their Americanism and their simplicity; one must wish that the spectre of dissipation, the camp follower of high civilization, may never darken their doors.



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CHAPTER XVI.

THE LABOR TROUBLES OF 1894.

BY WALTER B. WINES, A. M., LL. B.

THE jealousy between capital and labor, resting, as it does, upon the false idea of a supposed antagonism between forces which are, in the very nature of things, mutually supporting, is well-nigh as old as the introduction of the system of apprenticeship into the city of London. Dickens—in his great historical novel, “Barnaby Rudge”—alludes to the existence of this feeling in his description of the secret meetings of the valiant “prentice knights,” under the leadership of the truculent “Sim Tappertit.” The great novelist threw around the situation all the ridicule of which his matchless genius was capable, and the subcellar conclaves of the dauntless “knights” excite only risibility and contempt.

But since the days of Titus Oates many changes have occurred. Education has become more general; new avenues for the utilization of skilled labor have been opened; not only has the number of workmen been multiplied, but the laboring class, as a body, and its *personnel* has undergone great changes. Workingmen are more intelligent; they are better informed as to the issues of the day; their mental activity is keener, and not a few of them have become property owners and thus, to a certain degree, capitalists.

Whether or not this is one of the causes which have induced a growing dissatisfaction among the masses is a question, the discussion of which properly belongs to the domain of the social or political economist. It presents an abstract problem, the solution of which scarcely falls within the purview of the historian, whose attention is primarily directed to hard, unyielding facts. The

broader education afforded by the common schools of America and the more perfect liberty guaranteed by the American constitution have made this country at once the ideal home for the laborer and a sort of Mecca for the propagandists of anarchy, who fail to recognize the fundamental distinction between liberty and license. In the United States (more, perhaps, than in any other country) physical activity is regarded as the “chief end of man.” We are young, and it is because we are young that, as a nation, we are full of exuberant, untamed life. If we sit—unlike the rest of the world—we must rock; in fact, a rocking chair under full swing would be no inappropriate heraldic national emblem. It is true, as a German newspaper once said of us, that we “chew more tobacco and burst more steam engines than any other nation on earth.”

It follows, as a natural sequence, that it is to this republic that the world may most naturally look for the evolution of the unsettled problem of the correlative duties and responsibilities of capital and labor. Here labor, if not more highly skilled, is more intelligent and self-reliant, and here it has attained the highest form of organization which it has yet developed. Probably in no country in the world has trade-unionism reached such a degree of perfection or exerted a wider power.

The history of these “unions” is replete alike with interest, romance and tragedy; a story of alternate triumph and defeat; a narrative of the play of human passions at once the loftiest and most brutal.

Chicago, as one of the leading manufacturing and railroad centres of the country,

has among its citizens tens of thousands of toilers, many of whom have contributed, in a tangible form, to the growth and prosperity of the city and are among its most patriotic and respected residents. Among them are not a few of foreign birth, whose loyalty to the country of their naturalization has been repeatedly attested. The presence of this large number of working men, in whose ranks are embraced nearly every variety of skilled and unskilled labor, has resulted in the formation of innumerable chapters, lodges and branches of all descriptions of brotherhoods, unions, federations, councils, etc., all connected by a bond of sympathy, more or less common. Some of these—particularly the older—are conservative; others are younger and more aggressive in their aims and methods. Among the former may be enumerated the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and of firemen; among the latter is the American Railway Union.

The aim of the founders of the last named organization, of which Eugene V. Debs is the executive head, was the amalgamation of the old brotherhoods and the uniting in one common bond of all workingmen who were identified with the railroad interests, whether manufacturing or operative. Unlike the bodies which it aimed to absorb, it is in no sense a secret society, having no form of initiation and being without signs, grips or passwords. Although regarded by the older bodies "with looks askance," it rapidly grew, particularly in the West, and to its influence may be attributed the railroad strike of 1894, which resulted in so heavy a pecuniary loss, not only to the city of Chicago, but also to the State of Illinois, and which brought about the interruption of interstate traffic, the paralysis of business, the inconvenience of the traveling public and the invocation of the aid of the military arm of the government, both Federal and State.

Had the American Railway Union confined its efforts for the amelioration of the condition of its members to those branches of the organization which had an actual grievance,

probably the general public might have acquiesced in bearing the hardship resulting from a strike which, if not technically legal, was at least governed by the rules which have dominated similar uprisings in the past.

The immediate cause of these troubles was a disagreement between the Pullman Palace Car company and the employes in its car shops at Pullman upon the question of wages. The latter, claiming that they were unable to live upon the amounts respectively paid them, demanded the restoration of a former and higher scale of compensation. Other grievances were suggested, but these were of minor importance. The company, by way of reply, asserted that the conditions of its business were not such as to justify an increase of wages; that orders were few and contracts had been taken at a loss in order that employment might be given to as many workmen as possible. To demonstrate the truth of this statement the management offered to submit its books to the inspection of a committee of the employes. The minor grievances, it was promised, should be impartially and promptly investigated.

It was at about this juncture that the American Railway Union commenced organizing branches of that association among the Pullman workmen. Public meetings were held, at which grievances—real or imaginary—were discussed by the men who already considered themselves wronged. The employes were promised financial and moral aid and support, and were over and again advised and urged to "stand firm." They determined to strike. They stigmatized the company's offer to permit an examination of its books as insincere (they called it a "bluff"), and on May 11th one and all quit work. The corporation accepted the situation and at once closed the works. Then began a period of privation and suffering. If the condition of the workmen and their families had been hard before, it soon began to be intolerable. Relief committees were appointed, and subscriptions for the aid of the destitute and suffering were solicited from the charitably

disposed in all parts of the city and in every walk of life; but the funds and supplies thus obtained were, at best, but partially adequate, and want added, day by day, a keener edge to the discontent of the strikers.

In the latter part of June, a convention of delegates from the district unions of the American Railway Union met in Chicago, and before that body a delegation of the disaffected Pullman employes laid their grievances. At once a committee was appointed by the convention to wait upon the management of the car company and urge arbitration of the matters in dispute between that concern and its former employes. To this the answer was given, that the company saw nothing to arbitrate; that the men had voluntarily quit work; that the management, not caring to carry on operations at a pecuniary loss, had closed the shops; and that there the matter ended. When the committee reported to the convention the failure of its mission, much indignation was expressed, and it was at once proposed to place a boycott upon all railroads hauling Pullman cars by ordering a strike of all members of the Union against the companies continuing their use upon their lines after being notified by the men that such continuance would be regarded as an act of hostility toward organized labor. After some hesitation and more or less discussion, resolutions to this effect were adopted and made public on June 22d, the date for the beginning of the boycott being fixed as the 26th. The method of procedure to be adopted was thus outlined by Mr. Debs in an interview held on the 22d with a representative of a leading city newspaper:

It will not be a boycott in the usual sense of that term. The order will go out to the general executive boards of the American Railway Union on the various systems as the proceedings of this convention, showing it was the sense of the convention that no member of the union have anything to do with the transportation of Pullman cars. This means that the members of our organization will refuse to handle those cars. Car inspectors will not inspect them; switchmen will not switch them on to trains,

and engineers and brakemen will refuse to haul them. The trouble will probably begin with the switchmen. We expect the first to refuse to switch a Pullman car will be either laid off or discharged by the officials of the railroad. But our men will be watchful, and the moment any man attempts to take his place every member of the union employed on that road will quit work. This will tie up the system, and as far as I can see the inter-State commerce law will cut no figure whatever in the strike.

The general managers of the various lines entering Chicago were not slow in perceiving the impending storm and preparing for mutual defence. They met, chose an executive committee (of which Mr. John M. Egan was chairman), and on June 25th, the day before the Pullman boycott was to go into operation, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We learn through the public press that the American Railway Union will declare a boycott on all Pullman palace cars; and

WHEREAS, Said boycott is in relation to matters over which we have no control and in which we have no interest whatever; and

WHEREAS, It is stated that the object and intent of the said boycott is to discommode the traveling public and embarrass the railroads, in the belief that the public and the railroads affected will influence the settlement of the question as the American Railway Union desires; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that these companies determine for themselves what cars they shall or shall not handle; and

WHEREAS, It is important that the traveling public should understand the position of the railroads in this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved: 1. That it is the sense of this meeting that the said proposed boycott, being confessedly not in the interest of any employes of said railroad companies, or on account of any grievance between said railroad companies and said employes, is unjustifiable and unwarranted.

2. That the employes of said railroad companies cannot nor can any of them with propriety embarrass said companies or discommode the traveling public because of their sympathy with the supposed wrongs of employes engaged in a wholly different class of labor.

3. That we hereby declare it to be the lawful right and duty of the said railway companies to protest against said proposed boycott; to resist the same, in the interests of their existing contracts and for the benefit of the traveling public, and that we will act unitedly to that end.

On the following day interruption to travel

began. The first road to suffer was the Illinois Central, and, one by one, within a week or ten days nearly all others entering this city found themselves suffering most serious inconvenience. Freight trains could not be moved, and several lines notified shippers that they found themselves unable to receive consignments. Suburban traffic on all the roads running south was from necessity virtually suspended, and through trains ran very irregularly, owing, at first, to the lack of men to open and close the switches. But men were brought from the East, and the officials of the roads, aided by clerks from their offices, turned out to do the work of the striking switchmen, and did fairly well; although the force was small and some of the workers incompetent.

On the same day that the boycott went into effect—June 26th—general manager Charles Watts, of the Pennsylvania system, called on chief of police Brennan for protection. Inspector Hunt was sent to Grand Crossing, from which point he reported that he had two hundred officers in reserve, and was prepared to suppress any disturbance which might arise. Chief Brennan, however, said that while his department would do all in its power to preserve peace and protect property, the railroad should bear in mind that the police had other duties than to protect railroad property. One thousand men, he said, could be turned out on short notice if it became necessary, which he hoped it would not.

But this sanguine estimate of the gravity of the situation was soon proved to be erroneous. On the next day—the 27th—president Debs called out all the members of the American Railway Union in the employ of the Santa Fe road, and on the 28th ordered a general strike of all members of the organization throughout the West.*

It was not long before overt acts of violence were committed. The towermen and gatemen at the railroad crossings in the

southern part of the city were driven from their posts, pedestrians and teams being thus exposed to imminent peril. Crowds of turbulent men gathered along the tracks of the Rock Island, Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Monon, Michigan Central and Western Indiana roads, and assaulted trainmen and working switchmen. Trains were derailed and sidetracked at various points in and around the city, notably at Grand Crossing, Blue Island, Riverdale and Hammond, and business at the Stock Yards was practically brought to a standstill. The torch was also brought into requisition, and long trains of cars, some of them filled with valuable freight, were burned.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that soon after the inauguration of the strike the hoodlum element of the city was quick to take advantage of the opportunities for lawlessness and rapine which such disturbances always afford. The riotous, car-burning, foul-mouthed mobs, which trampled upon the law and defied its officers, were made up largely of this element, containing comparatively a small percentage of actual railroad men.

All classes of the community suffered. Chicago could neither buy at nor sell to points between which and this city trade had been established. Prices for meat and vegetables advanced. New York found its meat supply reduced, owing to the fact that Chicago shippers were unable to move trains. One or two packers made the attempt to start meat trains, but they were derailed or "ditched," the refrigerating cars were rendered useless, and in some instances the train was fired, the sickening smell of burning flesh contaminating the air throughout a section several square miles in extent. In fact so complete was the temporary ascendancy of the American Railway Union over the traffic of the city, that the chief executive of the municipality felt impelled to invoke the influence of Mr. Debs when the public health necessitated the removal of a carload of dead cattle from the stock yards. The delegates to

*The employes of the Santa Fe, Mr. Debs said, were called out on independent grounds.

the annual convention of a religious organization (the Christian Endeavor Society) deemed it the wisest policy to request the executive head of the union to forbid interference with convention trains. Such being the facts, it is no wonder that a portion of the Chicago press dubbed Debs as dictator while the members of the Union hailed him as "an uncrowned king."

But freshly fledged leaders, in the exuberant exultation attendant upon investiture with unexpected and untried power, are apt to lose control over their followers; and of the truth of this aphorism the recent strike has afforded a notable exemplification. Scarcely a week had elapsed before the troubles of the Pullman employes had been entirely forgotten in the fierce, blind struggle between the American Railway Union on the one hand and the Western roads on the other. Mr. Debs said that the body of which he was the head was waging a war for the right of labor to organize, in which view of the situation he was supported by the master workman of the Knights of Labor. The general managers of the railways, on the other hand, emphatically denounced the claim as preposterously absurd. They pointed out that the majority of the companies affected had recognized organized labor by entering into contracts with trades unions of various sorts, which contracts had been faithfully carried out; and that no complaint of any grievance had been made by employes. In other words the strike, so far as common carriers were concerned, was purely and wholly sympathetic.

The people generally inclined to sympathize with the railroads on this issue, especially that portion of the traveling public which found itself side-tracked and compelled to remain for hours (sometimes even days) with but scanty supply of food or water; constantly terrorized by angry mobs. Trains were stopped on nearly every road leading into Chicago, and the prostration of business was well-nigh complete.

Before this point had been reached, however, the strong arm of the National govern-

ment had been invoked, owing to the fact that the passage of trains carrying the United States mails had been impeded. In fact, mail trains had been derailed, and no appeal proved of any avail. Under the penal code of the United States this constitutes a grave offence. District-attorney Milchrist officially directed the attention of attorney-general Olney to the existing situation as early as June 28. The legal adviser of the National government acted promptly, U. S. marshal Arnold being at once instructed to protect all mail trains with armed guards. A large number of special deputies were accordingly sworn in, but among the ranks of the new recruits there were men who proved their unworthiness by deserting to the mob, and—in any event—the marshal's office would have been, from the very nature and extent of the disturbance, incapable of dealing with the trouble.

At about the same time the aid of the sheriff of Cook county was invoked. On June 29th, manager Miller, of the Monon, appealed to sheriff Gilbert for protection of the company's property at Riverdale, and the next day an additional force of deputies was sworn in and placed in service, both sheriff Gilbert and marshal Arnold distributing their men according to the exigencies of the situation.

These forces were extra and additional to the regular police force of the city, but the united efforts of all these elements proved insufficient to insure the prompt movement of mail trains along the routes affected. An injunction was prayed from, and granted by, the United States district court, the terms of which were wide-sweeping in their application. The American Railway Union was virtually enjoined, not only as to its executive officers but also in its entire membership. The restraining order was also directed against any and all persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the United States mails. Service of the injunction was easily effected upon Mr. Debs and the other strike leaders, who readily accepted the

same and protested that it was idle to enjoin the Union from doing acts which it had never committed, and the performance of which it had never contemplated. The order, however, was directed against parties of all sorts, whose names were unknown to the court, who should, either directly or indirectly, attempt to interfere with the running of trains. For the purpose of reading the injunction to the disorderly crowds a special train was started on the Rock Island road, carrying, besides some officials of the company, a force of United States deputy marshals. The order was read to the mob, who received it with jeers, cursing and obscenity. Printed copies were thrown among the turbulent crowd only to be torn, spit upon and trampled under foot. The "special" went back to the city. The culminating outrage perpetrated by the mob upon the authority of the Federal government had been consummated, and President Cleveland found himself forced, as well by patriotism as by the sheer weight of circumstances, to take a decisive step. He did not hesitate. The garrison at Fort Sheridan was ordered to Chicago, and later Federal troops were sent here from points farther west, where reserves had been massed.

This action by the president was not taken without remonstrance on the part of the governor of Illinois, and some rather tart correspondence passed between the two officials. Governor Altgeld resented the employment of United States troops in Illinois, except upon the demand of the State executive, but the president ignored the protest, the tangible outcome being the massing of some 2,000 regular troops in this city. A portion of the force was assigned to duty in the way of guarding the sub-treasury; the rest went into camp on the lake front, from whence they were deployed to guard trains and to hold rioters in check by their presence.

A few days later Mayor Hopkins requested the governor to order a part of the State militia to Chicago. The call of the muni-

cipal executive was promptly honored, and the entire second division of the Illinois National Guard, under General Wheeler, was placed under command of the mayor. No better opportunity ever presented itself for testing alike the patriotism and the efficiency of the State militia. The Chicago regiments are recruited from all classes. Club-men and mechanics, scientists and clerks walk side by side in the discharge of sworn duty, and in the face of insult, contumely and threats not a man flinched; not a soldier lost his self-control.

The distribution of the State troops was made with a view to locating them at points where outbreaks were deemed most likely to occur or where the most turbulent spirit had manifested itself. The town of Pullman was garrisoned, a considerable force was stationed at and around the stockyards, and numerous companies were detailed to guard the tracks in the southern part of the city and act as escorts to trains.

The mobs were much incensed at the presence of the troops. Insulting epithets were showered upon them, missiles were hurled and sometimes shots fired at them. But the soldiers displayed exemplary fortitude and patience, dispersing the disorderly crowds by bayonet charges or driving them back by physical force, in preference to firing. Only on two occasions were there volleys discharged at the rioters, and then under circumstances when to have hesitated would have been an act of mistaken clemency.

The beneficial effect of the presence of the troops was soon perceived. The disorderly element found itself confronted by a well-equipped, thoroughly trained military force, (Federal and State) of 7,000 men, besides 1,000 deputy United States marshals and an augmented force of city police. The more conservative of the railroad employees began to perceive that the ultimate success of the cause was impossible, and the companies soon found themselves in receipt of hundreds of applications for reinstatement.

The leaders of the strike perceived that a

crisis had been reached. The executive officers of the American Railway Union had been assured of the aid of the Knights of Labor, and the master-workman of the latter organization (Mr. Sovereign) was summoned to Chicago for consultation. After a hasty conference, it was determined to call out workmen in various lines of labor who belonged to the order of the Knights, but the appeal, when issued, met with but a feeble response. Next, an effort was made to enlist the co-operation of the Trades and Labor Assembly of the city, it being supposed that the public inconvenience resulting from a general suspension of industrial operations would bring to bear upon the railroad companies a moral force which they would find it hard to resist. The assembly held two protracted sessions, lasting until the early hours of the morning, but the sympathetic action hoped for was indefinitely postponed. As a final resort, the support of the American Federation of Labor (probably the largest and most influential body representing organized labor in the world) was sought. Mr. Samuel Gompers, its head, called a meeting of the executive committee at the Briggs House, in this city, and Mr. Debs addressed the members at length. He was accorded respectful attention, but after thoughtfully weighing his arguments and carefully considering the issues involved, the decision of the committee was adverse to ordering a general strike. This action gave the movement its death blow, and thereafter the great strike of 1894 was virtually at an end. Men who had abandoned good positions from a sympathy with alleged wrongs which they never had a chance directly to redress applied for reinstatement. The impediments to traffic were rapidly removed, and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred.

With the resumption of the mail service and the restoration of order the Federal troops were withdrawn, and later the governor ordered the State militia to be relieved from duty, with the exception of a portion

of the First regiment, which was held at Pullman in apprehension of a possible outbreak when the works at that point were once more put in operation.

Before this, however, steps had been taken looking toward the punishment of alleged violators of the United States statutes governing inter-state commerce and the transportation of mails. Attorney-general Olney authorized the employment of Edwin Walker, Esq., as special counsel to assist Mr. Milchrist. A special grand jury was impaneled, and decisive action was taken at once. Indictments charging conspiracy were returned against all the members of the executive board of the American Railway Union, bail being fixed at \$10,000 in each case and promptly furnished. Later an information charging contempt of court in the violation of the injunction was filed against the same parties. The hearing being set for an early day the accused declined to furnish bail, preferring to be actually committed to the county jail. When the contempt proceedings came up for adjudication a long continuance was ordered and bail was tendered and accepted.

The situation at Pullman gradually became less tense. Meetings of strikers were held nightly, whereat rabid orators sought to stiffen the resolution of the "weak-kneed," but the more conservative element was anxious to go to work, leaving the adjustment of grievances to be subsequently arranged. On Thursday, August 2d, the whistles blew for the resumption of work in the repair shops, and between 400 and 500 hands (some of them new men) reported for duty.

As has been said, the discussion of the operation of the economic and moral forces which have rendered possible such outbreaks and which, in some of their aspects, bid fair ultimately to menace the perpetuity of self-government, is not germane to the present chapter, the writer whereof has aimed to present nothing more than a succinct synopsis of events. Yet all history has its philosophy, and it is difficult to close this necessar-

ily imperfect story of stirring events without directing attention to certain patent facts and attempting to point to certain conclusions.

In the first place, it would seem that this costly *fiasco* has demonstrated the inherent folly of "sympathetic strikes." Whether or not a strike is the best agency for remedying the wrongs of labor may or may not be a question; but the American Railway Union has satisfactorily demonstrated to the workmen of the country that a strike without an individual and clearly defined grievance, so far from commanding the sympathy of the public, will not be tolerated.

But another, and more important, lesson may be learned. Monopolies of combined capital are indubitably pernicious; they threaten the very existence of democratic government. Yet as their nature and methods are becoming more clearly understood, government and law, stimulated and guided by a growing public sentiment, are steadily and surely seeking to reduce to a minimum their power for harm. But the monopoly of labor, which has its stronghold and the centre of its power in the secret councils of labor unions, constitutes a menace scarcely less dangerous. The principle which such star chamber conclaves endanger is the inalienable, personal right of every American citizen to earn his bread by honest labor. Any monopoly which assails this right must be crushed with a hand no less heavy than that which should be turned against those of capital, whose permanence is inconsistent with the traditions of freedom and the hopes of the country.

For the existing condition of affairs numberless remedies (many of them empiric) have been suggested. There are those who believe that the true solution is to be found in compulsory arbitration. Others favor widely different theories. Yet one fact seems certain: no satisfactory solution of the problem can be found until the public at large shall have been educated to a comprehension of the true relations between capital and labor. When these shall have been understood

strikes will become impossible and their memory appear as an unpleasant dream. When, under the influence of such an education, capital and labor shall interchangeably recognize their mutual obligations and each shall respect the other's rights, no longer will passion control the actions or fallacies pervert the judgment of men.

The strike was a prolific topic of discussion, both at home and abroad, in public resorts and by the fireside. The columns of the daily press were crowded with stories of its progress, and all parties presumably interested were interviewed. Mr. Debs, whose mental acumen and oratorical power can scarcely be questioned, issued several statements to the public. The following interview, furnished by Hon. Chauncy M. Depew cabled from London, is interesting and is given herewith as a part of the literature of the strike.

"The labor troubles in the United States are due to the long-continued industrial depression, and the strike was caused by the ambitious effort of Mr. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, to absorb all organizations of railway employes into one. The success of the disorder and the delay in suppressing it were owing to the heretofore undefined boundary between State and Federal authority. The financial crisis last year crippled many enterprises, and the uncertainties of tariff legislation which have followed prevented recovery and closed the majority of the mills and furnaces. This has made the number of unemployed greater than we have ever known. The abrupt and permanent curtailment of production and consumption has been felt in every department of American activity. From the farm to the factory every business has proportionately suffered, and the distress among the workingmen has been correspondingly severe. There is universal unrest and almost frantic desire for anything in place of present conditions.

"The Populist party found in this situation its opportunity, or rather the situation

created the party. The idea which its members gather from its teachings is that liberty means the right to violate law and violently stop or seize railroads and industries, provided the law-breakers are poor and are sufficiently strong to defeat or overawe the ordinary peace establishment of the community. In the States where this party is in power, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and suppression of railway traffic received direct assistance or passive permission from the authorities. With these unprecedented industrial conditions, and the anomalous political relations in a few States, the elements were favorable for what in Latin countries would be revolution and with Anglo-Saxons riots, at first successful, and then reason soon re-asserts itself and firmly enforces the law.

"The delay and disappointments in tariff legislation at Washington impaired the confidence of the country in the ability of this Congress to provide measures of relief or to discover its incompetency and adjourn. An appeal to the country would lead, as every one believes, to an immediate and decisive response.

"Our railroads have about 170,000 miles of trackage and 1,000,000 employes. Among employes the locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen and others have each their organization or brotherhood. These labor organizations have become conservative with time, and their contracts with the companies are inviolable. The locomotive engineers are the strongest and richest of American labor unions, and their agreements, while not enforceable at law, are adhered to with scrupulous honor. Mr. Debs was for many years a high and popular official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the editor of a labor magazine of advanced socialistic and somewhat anarchistic views. He conceived the idea of breaking up the existing organizations and gathering the railway world into his order. His scheme was attractive. The initiation fees were only one dollar and the annual dues twenty-five cents. The

order was to control the railways and coerce their managers. Debs would begin with a million of dollars in his treasury and possess an income of \$250,000. He made his first appeal to the switchmen, and selected the Great Northern road for his attack. This line had been paralleling the Northern Pacific, had forced the latter into bankruptcy, and could not afford a tie-up.

"After a few days the managers of the line surrendered. Debs' victory surprised himself by its completeness and far-reaching consequences. East of Chicago and in the older and thickly settled States the old organizations stood firm against him. He must again demonstrate power. Finding no real or imaginary grievance on any railway, he chose to make his fight upon the trouble between the Pullman car company and the mechanics in its shops over the construction of some hundreds of freight cars for various railways.

"Debs ordered a boycott of the Pullman cars, and on the refusal of the railways to break their contracts with the Pullman company and inflict shameless cruelties upon their passengers, he ordered their lines closed. Trains were stopped wherever telegrams reached them, traffic ceased and business was paralyzed over about two-thirds the area of the United States. The reliance of the strikers was upon the impotence of the State government and the friendship of the local authorities. They could confidently count on the co-operation of rival local politicians. The industrial financial distress gave them general sympathy, though their action intensified the suffering a thousand fold. The result proved how well Debs and his associates understood the powerlessness of the States to control the situation. With the exception of three transcontinental lines, all our railroads are chartered by the several States. State laws have permitted consolidation of connecting roads, so that many companies run through several States as one company under one management, but the portion of the line in each State is still

wholly subject to its charter in that State. The State governments, often controlled by opposite parties, have no joint or common action. Sympathy with strikers in Illinois at one end, and in California, 2,000 miles off, at the other, stops travel and traffic. State autonomy reached its perilous condition when the governor of Illinois gave great moral support to the strikers by rebuking President Cleveland and thus virtually ordering the United States forces out of his territory.

"It reached its ridiculous stage when the governor of California requested a permit from the strike leader to visit his capital, which was contemptuously refused.

"The popular belief has always been that the national government could not act in repressing riots or disorder until requested to by the State authorities of a commonwealth which was unable to cope with the insurrection. Legislation following the civil war has given the general government powers unused and forgotten. Congress, in enacting the interstate commerce law, had assumed to regulate commerce between the States, and unconsciously with it the responsibility to keep open interstate lines as national highways. The president, having satisfied himself as to his powers, did not hesitate in the performance of his duties. After President Cleveland's proclamation it required a few days for the general public and the strike

leaders to grasp the idea that the president was in earnest and the army and navy in motion, when this gigantic conspiracy collapsed as suddenly as it had organized.

"The losses occasioned by the strike are enormous, but it is destined to prove of incalculable benefit to the country. The national idea has been strengthened and broadened. Safe anchorage has been found for persons and property. One of the hopeful features of the situation has been the unmistakable display of loyalty in the South. The so-called rebel States unanimously demanded the intervention of the Federal power to restore order before everything else. 'We surrendered,' they said, 'to a government with ample power to enforce the law, and we will live under no other.'

"The far-reaching results of this short revolution can be briefly stated. Interstate railways are national highways, which the government will keep open at any cost, and a method will be provided for the settlement of differences with their employees. The general government will find a way to protect the citizens of the States, who in a larger sense are citizens of the United States, from the cowardice of all State officers, or their corrupt sympathy with law-breakers. Every vested interest is more secure and the rights of every one more safe. Legitimate labor is better protected and more sure of its rights and of justice."

CHAPTER XVII.

CEMETERIES.

TO provide with reverent respect for the remains of the dead has been a characteristic of all civilized nations from the earliest times, and many of the honored burial places in this country will compare favorably in respect of location and adornment with the finest and most noted of those in the old world.

In the early days of Chicago, when there was no indication and but little anticipation of its coming greatness, no particular spot was set apart for burial purposes, each interment being made at or near the residence of the deceased or that of his relatives. Those dying within the stockade of Fort Dearborn, where a majority of the inhabitants of the settlement lived, were laid to rest just across a line running east of the Kinzie residence. Those who died of cholera in 1832 found a common burial place on a lot near the north-east corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue.

It was not until 1835, when the town of Chicago numbered three thousand three hundred inhabitants, that the people began to feel the need for a public burying ground. Two lots were selected, one on the south side, near what is now Twenty-third street and the lake shore, containing sixteen acres, and the other on the north side, near Chicago avenue and east of Clark street, containing ten acres. As soon as these grounds were platted and dedicated, interments were prohibited elsewhere within the limits of the town.

In 1840, as told in another chapter, the city became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of ground in section 23, township 110, range 14, on the lake, the southern sixty acres of which were laid out and used as the Chicago city cemetery. The south

side grounds at Twenty-third street, having ceased to be used after 1842, the bodies interred there were subsequently transferred to the city cemetery, as were also those buried in the north side cemetery near Chicago avenue.

As heretofore pointed out* the entirely unlooked-for and phenomenal growth of the city by 1858 made the further use of the city cemetery dangerous to the public health, but it was not until 1864 that the council passed an ordinance prohibiting any further burials in those grounds. Provision was made for the removal of the bodies to Rosehill, Graceland, Calvary, and other cemeteries; and the land was set apart for a public park, to which was given the name of Lincoln, in honor of the great war president, who had but recently won his crown of martyrdom.

In view of the possibility of such action being taken and of the rapidly growing necessities of the city, which by this time numbered a hundred thousand people, some leading citizens, in connection with a committee of the common council, appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a new cemetery, after a careful survey and topographical reconnoissance of the vicinity of Chicago, selected the grounds which afterwards became and still are known as "Rosehill cemetery."

The land is a gravelly, undulating ridge, from thirty to forty feet above Lake Michigan, of which it commands a view, partly covered with a native growth of trees, principally oak, and being sufficiently above the surrounding prairie to ensure the freedom of the lots from water at all times.

*See Vol. I, page 140.

It is located seven miles nearly north of the city hall and includes five hundred and twenty acres of land, of which two hundred and fifty are platted and improved. The company was chartered February 11, 1859, and the grounds were dedicated with formal ceremonies in the presence of eight thousand spectators on July 28th following. The corner stone of the chapel was laid with masonic rites, and an address delivered by Dr. H. A. Johnson, representing the Grand Master of the State. The dedicatory oration was delivered by Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, the first president of the board of managers.

Among the names of the promotors of the worthy enterprise may be mentioned the following: William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, John H. Kinzie, Levi D. Boone, B. W. Raymond, Charles V. Dyer, John Evans, Dr. Blaney and Philo Judson.

As an appropriate introduction to this chapter the following remarks from the address of Dr. Blaney are quoted: "The custom of burying the dead within the limits of large cities is one which was unknown to the ancients, and resulted from the abuse of a privilege granted, at first, only as a mark of high distinction to martyrs and saints, and afterwards claimed as a right by the rich and powerful, but ever deprecated by science and by the church as detrimental to the public health.

"By the Jews, the Greeks and the Romans cemeteries were, by the most rigorous enactment, placed without the walls of cities and villages, and this salutary provision was adopted in the discipline of the early Christian church.

"It was only during the period of the decadence of letters in the middle ages that this custom, injurious to the living and unwarranted by any principle of public hygiene, by good taste, or by respect for the dead, was allowed to creep in as one of many evidences of stolid ignorance and degraded morals. With the revival of letters efforts began to be made to remedy a custom whose consequences in the more crowded communities of Europe

had come to be seriously felt. * * * It was not, however, until 1765 that the parliament of Paris, by legal enactment, led the way to a remedy of these evils, and those noble institutions, "*Pere le Chaise*," "*Vaugirard*" and "*Montmartre*," became the first exemplars of those rural cemeteries which, both in Europe and America, are at once the ornaments and the patterns of horticultural tastes of so many large communities, and of which Mt. Auburn, Greenwood, Laurel Hill (and others mentioned) in this country are illustrious examples."

Rosehill, thus auspiciously inaugurated, is not only the oldest and largest "city of the dead" in the vicinity of Chicago, but one of the most beautiful and highly improved. While it does not possess the natural advantages of some of the eastern cemeteries, the best landscape effects possible have been produced by the arrangement of avenues and the planting of rare trees and foliage plants and flowers. The artificial lake, the handsome greenhouses and conservatories, and the ample lawns have all been so planned and arranged as to add greatly to the picturesque and park-like appearance of the grounds.

Among the striking monuments is a high obelisk at the head of the main avenue, erected in memory of the brave soldiers of the late civil war; and the high marble column, surmounted by a single figure, representing a fireman on the lookout, in honor of the Volunteer fire brigade. The most costly monument thus far erected and the most conspicuous, is the one provided for himself by the late John Wentworth. The stone shaft, made of Hallowell granite, rises to a height of sixty-five feet. It cost about \$40,000 and \$10,000 was expended in the purchase and beautifying of his lot. Another monument, erected to the memory of Andrew J. Snell and costing \$12,000, is in the form of an obelisk, hewn out of Barre granite. Other conspicuous granite shafts and marble columns mark the last resting places of Ebenezer Peck, William Lill, Solomon Smith, H. M. Thompson, Wilbur F. Storey, George S. Bangs, David Cole, C.



ENTRANCE TO WALDHEIM.



ENTRANCE TO FOREST HOME.

Cheney, John B. Finch (erected by the Good Templars), William H. Hervey and James S. Kirk. The monument of C. J. Hull consists of a bronze statue resting on a marble base. Costly columns have also been erected on the lots of John B. Drake, W. C. Nelson, Matthew Laflin, General Torrence and Louis Wahl.

The last resting places of not a few of Chicago's eminent citizens during the past may be found here, while of many others it may be said, that although their names are not inscribed on costly monuments their busy lives and sterling worth will also be remembered, even after costly tombs shall have crumbled back to dust.

The cemetery has its own water system, derived from an artesian well 2,278 feet in depth, which yields a steady and ample flow of clear, pure water, affording a sufficient supply for ordinary purposes. Besides this there is a connection with the city water system by means of a large supply pipe.

A wise provision was made in the revised charter, under the terms of which ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of lots is reserved for a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery grounds. This fund now amounts to over \$90,000 and is rapidly increasing.

The interments in Rosehill now number over thirty-eight thousand. The price of lots is from fifty cents to one dollar and upwards per square foot. The board of managers consists of Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, Thomas Bates, H. M. Scarrett, C. H. Knights, W. A. Thrall, William H. Turner and Frederick B. Tuttle.

The eighty acres of land which comprise the principal portion of Graceland were purchased for that purpose by T.

B. Bryan in 1860, and the following year the cemetery association was incorporated by act of the legislature, the first board of managers being Edwin H. Sheldon, William B. Ogden, Sidney Sawyer and George P. A. Healy. The admirable location is one and a half miles nearly south

of Rosehill, and other tracts have been added to that originally purchased, 'so that now it contains one hundred and sixty-five acres for cemetery purposes.

The grounds are admirably laid out in beautifully rolling lawns, bordered by shade trees, shrubbery and flowers. The lots in greatest demand and the most expensive are near the artificial lake, with its wooded island, in the northeast portion of the grounds.

"Near the centre of the cemetery stands the new chapel, not long since completed. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and the whole building is constructed of colored Wisconsin granite, the roof being of red tile. The north half of the chapel has a red tile flooring and is supplied with long, cushioned pews, while the south half is filled with beautiful plants and ferns. The ceiling and walls are decorated with fresco paintings in harmony with the bright and pleasing colors of the woodwork, which is of oak, finished in natural color. In the middle of the floor is an oblong trap-door, through which the coffin is lowered after the funeral services. The lower rooms, partly built under a hill, contain the heating apparatus, a coal magazine and the vault proper, along the walls of which there are two hundred and ninety-eight receptacles for coffins."*

Graceland cemetery contains many fine monuments and private vaults. Among those recently erected, elaborate and beautiful in construction, may be mentioned the monument to the late Carter H. Harrison, the C. H. McCormick obelisk, the costly shafts of Jason Gurley, the F. C. Sherman family, Jonathan Burr, L. C. P. Freer, Solomon M. Wilson, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Walter L. Newberry, John B. Turner, Peter Page and the marble or granite vaults of William H. Mitchell, Peter Schoenhafen, Martin Ryerson and M. Brand, the two last named having cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000 each.

The first person laid to rest in this cemetery was Daniel Page Bryan, and the number now exceeds sixty thousand.

* Chicago, the Garden City; by Andrew Simon.

The same provision is made for a reserve fund to cover the expense of cultivation and improvements as in the case of Rosehill.

The price of lots ranges from \$1 to \$1.50 per square foot.

Byron Lathrop is president of the association.

Calvary, the largest and oldest of the Roman Catholic cemeteries, is situated just south of the adjoining village of Calvary. South Evanston, ten miles from the city hall. It contains one hundred and ten acres of ground, purchased by Bishop O'Regan in 1856, although it was not formally laid out and consecrated as a burying-ground until 1859.

The entrance gate, in its beauty of design, is in keeping with the artistically laid-out grounds with their splendid avenues, bordered by shrubs and flowers, and groups of evergreen and deciduous trees, along which walks may be seen chiseled monuments and marble slabs. The drives and walks show the care of a skillful superintendent in their ornate appearance, while the good taste of the general arrangement is perceptible on every side.

Costly monuments, vaults and mausoleums mark the resting places of some of Chicago's most respected citizens of the Catholic faith. The monument erected to the memory of that gallant Irish soldier in the late civil war, Colonel James A. Mulligan, who lost his life bravely leading his brigade at the battle of Kernstown, Virginia, in 1864, is especially worthy of mention. Other handsome shafts have been erected in honor of William M. Devine, Charles J. O'Neill, Thomas Lynch, John Cudahy, John McAvoy and W. B. Snow. The vault of the late Richard M. Hooley and the costly mausoleums erected to the memory of P. J. Sexton are specially noticeable.

The number buried here has exceeded one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The money derived from the sale of lots is turned over to the Archbishop, who (in his right as a corporation sole) directs its investment for

the benefit of the cemetery, as he controls all collections and disbursements of diocesan funds.

Another beautiful Catholic cemetery is that of Mount Olivet, which is Mount Olivet. situated half a mile west of Morgan Park, and opposite the entrance of Mount Greenwood. It contains eighty acres of rolling ground, covered with trees. The land was purchased in 1884, and the cemetery was consecrated June 28, 1885, since which time about four thousand five hundred bodies have been buried there. It is under the same management as Calvary cemetery.

The originator of Oakwoods cemetery was Marcus A. Farwell, who owned the Oakwoods. land upon which it is located, south of Sixty-seventh street and east of Cottage Grove avenue, comprising 180 acres. The cemetery association was incorporated in 1864, and the plat for the grounds, after a careful survey, was made by the late Adolph Strauch, the accomplished superintendent of Spring Grove cemetery, near Cincinnati. The avenues are laid out in curves, on an established grade, and perfect drainage is secured by scientific engineering. The land is of a dry, sandy nature and is covered by a sufficient depth of soil to insure the thrifty growth of trees, shrubs and flowers. Due attention has been given to the improvement and embellishment of the grounds, which present a park-like appearance, and are in every respect beautiful as a place for the long slumber of the dead.

A convenient office building has recently been erected, costing over \$10,000, also a fine entrance, consisting of a number of polished granite shafts arranged in an artistic manner.

The cemetery has its own system of water works, which supply five miles of pipe, connected with the five beautiful artificial lakes.

The public vault has receptacles for holding five hundred caskets, and is constructed with all the latest improvements.

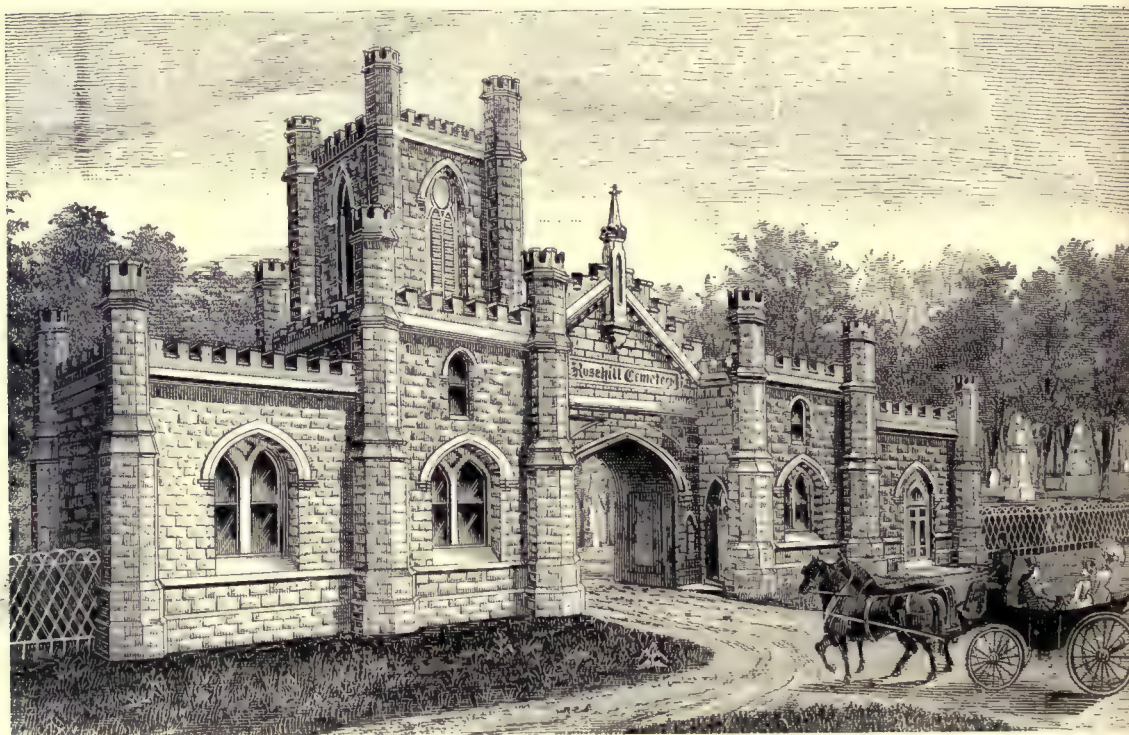
Over forty-three thousand interments have been made in this cemetery, more than



ENTRANCE TO CALVARY.



ENTRANCE TO GRACELAND.



ENTRANCE TO ROSEHILL.

five thousand of which were of Confederate soldiers who died while prisoners at Camp Douglas.

The skill of the sculptor is frequently seen in these hallowed grounds in the large number of costly tombs and granite or marble monuments, which record in brief the virtues of the dead.

Among the most striking of these may be mentioned those of William H. Newman, John N. Gage, Israel Holmes, William S. Hancock, Henry A. Spence, William Hickling, Alfred Cowles, A. S. Trude, Paul Cornell, Conrad Stuckart, Hiram Kelley, J. M. Ellsworth, Burton C. Cook, Peter Abt, Robert Cunningham, James Campbell and the sarcophagus of H. J. McFarland. The Union soldiers' monument is a statue representing a private soldier with his rifle, on a marble pedestal. In the foreground are four cannons, guarding the graves of the seventy veterans there entombed.

The prices for lots here range from fifty cents to one dollar per square foot. Single graves are ten dollars for adults and six to eight dollars for children.

Marcus Farwell was the manager of this cemetery, having filled the office of president of the association for many terms, and up to the time of his death in June of the present year. He has been succeeded by his son, Fred M. Farwell.

Saint Boniface cemetery is situated on North Clark street, at the corner of Lawrence avenue, and belongs to and is used by the German Roman Catholics. It contains thirty-six acres, of which twenty-six are improved. It was laid out and consecrated in 1863, and the first body, that of an infant named Marie Jung, buried there October 19th, since which time about twenty-seven thousand have been interred.

The surplus from the annual receipts for the sale of lots is expended for the maintenance of the orphanage at Rosehill and other benevolent purposes. The surplus amounted, in 1893, to five thousand nine hundred dol-

lars, the entire receipts for that year being fourteen thousand four hundred and eleven dollars.

Saint Maria, another German Catholic cemetery, is located at Washington Heights, near Eighty-seventh street, and contains one hundred and two acres of ground. It was laid out and consecrated in 1888. The site, which was a naked prairie, is now covered with trees, shrubs and flowers, divided by beautiful drives and walks, and contains many handsomely chiseled tombs. The receiving vault, a massive stone structure, has room for four hundred coffins.

"Wunder's Church Yard" is located just south of Graceland, and is the oldest German Lutheran cemetery in the city, having been consecrated and used since 1856. The grounds contain only a few acres, which are thickly covered with graves, many of them having been used two or three times.

Concordia, another German Lutheran cemetery, is located near the Desplaines river, on Madison street, nine miles west of the city hall. The main entrance is directly west of the German Old People's Home. The sixteen acres of ground which it comprises are handsomely laid out and kept scrupulously clean and in good order. It was dedicated and thrown open to the public in 1872, since which time about seventeen thousand bodies have here received sepulture.

Just south of "Wunder's Church Yard," on North Clark street, is situated the oldest Jewish burial place in the city, known by them as "Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim" cemetery. It contains five acres of ground, which are carefully kept. It was opened in the summer of 1854, and the first body interred was that of Ida Kolm, since which time over two thousand others have followed her to rest in these grounds.

Farther south on Clark street was formerly a small Jewish cemetery, but the remains of those buried there have been transferred to

a new cemetery at Jefferson, near the Cook County poor house, which contains twenty acres.

The Jews have separate divisions assigned to them in Rosehill and in Oakwoods, besides which they have eight small burial places on the road leading from Forest Home to Riverside, which were laid out in 1876.

Mount Greenwood cemetery is located half a mile west of Morgan Park, fourteen miles south of the city hall.

Mount Greenwood. It contains eighty acres of land, and was opened to the public in 1879. The grounds are handsomely laid out in serpentine drives and walks, with beautiful lawns, bordered and dotted with trees and flowers, after the manner of a park. The first body was buried here April 28, 1880, since which time there have been over three thousand interments. The public vault has receptacles for five hundred coffins. Although one of the newest cemeteries it already contains many costly and splendid monuments.

Forest Home is situated between West Madison and Twelfth streets, on the Desplaines river, nine miles from the court house. The

Forest Home. one hundred acres of ground comprised within its limits—formerly a part of Haase Park—are admirably adapted for purposes of sepulture, being high and dry with good natural drainage. The lawn system, by which no coping or other lot boundaries can be used, has governed the laying out of these grounds from the start, and they are all the more beautiful on this account.

A "perpetual care fund" has been provided by the management from the sale of lots, sufficient to insure their being kept clean and in order for all time. Another fund has been reserved, providing for necessary improvements when the revenue from the sale of lots shall have ceased.

Waldheim is a German cemetery, located in Harlem, on the Desplaines river, nearly ten miles from the city hall. The

Waldheim. grounds contain eighty acres of high land, covered by a natural growth of

forest trees. They were laid out in 1873, and now contain the remains of over sixteen thousand persons. That portion of the grounds used has been tastefully laid out in walks and avenues, bordered by shrubs and flowers.

The place is noted for the fact that the anarchists executed on account of the Hay-market riots are buried here.

Following the example of other Americanized nationalities, the Scandinavian Lutherans have provided for themselves a cemetery, which reflects great credit upon its projectors in its beautiful appointments. It is named Mount Olive, and is situated at Dunning, in the town of Jefferson, about nine miles west of the city hall. It contains fifty-two and a half acres of ground. Since its dedication to the public in August, 1886, over seven thousand five hundred bodies have been interred.

A commodious receiving vault has been erected, upon the most approved principles, and also a convenient chapel. The land is elevated above the surrounding prairie and is thoroughly drained.

The Bohemian national cemetery is situated about one mile from Irving Park, on Crawford avenue, about seven

Bohemian. miles from the city hall. It contains fifty acres of ground, about thirty of which have been improved for burial purposes. The board of managers was incorporated April 11, 1877. The grounds are well and handsomely improved, thoroughly drained and contain over nine thousand graves.

Mount Hope cemetery, one of the latest to be opened to the public, is located on the Blue Island ridge of wooded hills known as Washington Heights, west of and adjoining Morgan Park, and comprises three hundred acres. The association was incorporated in 1885, with a capital of \$600,000, and four years were spent in improving the grounds and in making this what the founders intended

it to be—the model cemetery of the country, before they were dedicated for public use.

The grounds are artistically laid out on the park plan, with fine macadamized roads and drives winding over hills and lawns. The association has built two stations for the accomodation of lot owners and visitors, and have provided an elegant stone chapel for those desiring to hold funeral services at the cemetery. The public vault is capacious and complete, having receptacles for one hundred and sixty coffins.

A trust fund of \$200,000 has been provided, the income from which is to be appropriated for all time to the care of the grounds.

The first burials were made in 1889, since which time the number of interments has exceeded one thousand. The price of lots is from fifty cents to one dollar per square foot and upwards. Good lots can be purchased for thirty dollars.

H. A. Rust is president of the association, and A. Wiswall secretary and manager.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ADDENDA.

THIS important and influential auxiliary to the development of the resources and growth of Chicago and the Northwest originated April 25, 1873. The object of the corporation was to bring about this result by the holding of an annual exhibition at Chicago, representing manufactures, raw materials, machinery, merchandise and the fine arts. Permission was obtained from the city council for the erection of the necessary buildings on the lake front between Adams and Monroe streets. About \$500,000 were expended for buildings and improvements, and the first exhibition was opened to the public in September, 1873. The receipts amounted to over \$175,000. At first fifty cents was charged for admission, but subsequently the fee was reduced to twenty-five cents. The exhibitions yearly increased in interest, usefulness and popularity.

In 1885, and subsequently, the building was used for holding the annual fat-stock show by the State Board of Agriculture. It was also utilized for opera festivals and for the great concerts of Theodore Thomas, a large auditorium having been constructed for the purpose. Here were also held the national Republican conventions* of 1880 and 1884, and the Democratic national convention of the latter year, the hall, then the largest in the world, being prepared especially for the occasion.

The coming of the World's Fair in 1891-93 overshadowed the inter-State exposition; and the city terminated the lease of the grounds (which were needed for other purposes); and the corporation, which had served its day, ceased to exist with the exposition of 1890. The association was controlled by leading

men of the city, the faithful manager and secretary during the nearly twenty years of its existence being John P. Reynolds.

Although others made valuable suggestions and experimented upon an improved mail service, it is to George B. Armstrong, assistant-postmaster of Chicago from 1860 to 1864, that belongs the credit of originating and establishing the railway mail service as it at present exists in this country.

Prior to 1864 all through mail was stopped at what were called "distributing offices," where it was remailed, in some instances as often as half a dozen times while in transit, thus delaying its passage and delivery from thirty to forty-eight hours, and hindering the dispatch of news and the transaction of business to that extent. Indeed, during the civil war, Mr. Armstrong observed that mail pouches lay in the office at Chicago for days, containing important letters which were thus delayed by the distributing office system. He conceived the idea of making this distribution on the cars, while they were speeding their way to their destination. As remarked by Schuyler Colfax: "One plan after another was conceived, considered and rejected as impracticable and inadequate. But at last the true thought flashed upon him, and the germ of the present system came into existence in his mind. Slowly but surely, patiently but persistently, he elaborated and perfected it." He met with opposition from conservatives, as is not infrequent with inventors, but at length, on July 1, 1864, he received authority from the post-office department to test his plans by actual experiment. He selected the Northwestern railroad for his first trial, and persuaded the

The Railway
Mail Service.

company to fit up a car under his direction; and with only two clerks from the Chicago post-office he made his first trip, which proved successful. Again remarks Mr. Colfax, who was a warm supporter of Mr. Armstrong in congress, "no sooner had the first car been put into operation than the post-office department, the railway companies and the business men of Chicago especially, realized that Mr. Armstrong's idea was all that he had claimed it to be, and the obstacles which at first beset him on every side rapidly disappeared." And from every quarter came praise and encouragement as the new system at once proved its great value to all public and private interests. It was rapidly extended, working well everywhere, until it became what it is to-day.

In 1869 Mr. Armstrong was summoned to Washington by the department, and under his directions six postal divisions were established, which were placed in a distinct bureau, of which Mr. Armstrong was deservedly appointed general superintendent. It was in this office, created by his genius, that, in performing his laborous duties in the elaboration of his plans, he lost his health, as the result of overwork. He died in Chicago May 5, 1871. In 1881 a monument was erected to his memory on the post-office grounds, at the corner of Adams and Clark streets, consisting of a life-like bronze bust upon a polished granite pedestal, the whole rising nine feet three inches above the ground. It is the work of that distinguished Chicago sculptor, Leonard W. Volk, and bears this inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE BUCHANAN ARMSTRONG,
FOUNDER OF THE
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED STATES;
BORN IN ARMAGH, IRELAND,
OCT. 27, A. D., 1822,
DIED IN CHICAGO
MAY 5, A. D., 1871.
ERECTED BY THE CLERKS
IN THE SERVICE,
1881.

The unveiling of the monument was attended by imposing ceremonies, and was witnessed by more than eight thousand persons. The principal address was delivered by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-vice president of the United States.

Free delivery was established in Chicago in 1864, with but twenty carriers and two stations. In 1894 the number ^{The Chicago Post Office.} is 1,130, exceeding that in any other city except New York. Nearly twelve hundred clerks are employed in the office proper, and five hundred postal clerks are connected with the railway mail service. One hundred and forty linear miles are covered by the free delivery service—more than in any other city in the world. Daily collections average seven hundred thousand letters, about five hundred thousand being addressed to points outside the city. Six hundred thousand letters are received and delivered daily, in addition to drop letters, besides one hundred and fifty thousand newspapers. The average number of pieces handled daily by each carrier is about one thousand.

The receipts from prepaid two cent letters daily is about fifteen thousand dollars. The entire receipts for the last fiscal year were \$4,863,000 and the expenditures \$1,800,000. The Chicago office is one of the few large offices that pays a profit; the entire postoffice department falling behind about \$9,000,000 yearly.

During 1893 there were mailed at the Chicago office 1,300,000 pounds more of newspapers and periodicals than at Philadelphia Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cleveland, Washington, Louisville, Indianapolis and Buffalo combined.

The receipts from business letters are estimated to be \$2,700,000, and from social correspondence \$1,300,000.

Forty million pounds of second-class matter was mailed last year, that is about 320,000,000 newspapers, and of third and fourth-class matter (books and merchandise) nearly 10,000,000 pounds.

The total number of transactions in the

money order division in 1893 was two million three hundred thousand, covering the sum of twenty-four million dollars, actual money handled.

In the registry division 3,800,000 pieces were handled, six times the amount handled twenty years ago.*

Nearly four hundred and fifty concessions to firms and individuals were granted by the World's Columbian Exposition company, out of which a net profit was realized by the grantors of \$3,543,612.

Of those concessionaires the twenty-seven conducting restaurants paid the largest sum, nearly \$800,122, of which the Wellington Catering company paid in \$307,927.

The soft drinks—soda water, lemonade, cider, etc.—paid \$179,985, and of the thirty-five concessionaires the Soft Drink Company returned \$77,833, and S. Rubel, for sale of soda water, \$38,499.

Fruits brought in only \$17,000, and ice cream still less, only \$8,655.

Cigars did better, the amount realized from the six firms engaged in these sales being \$39,518.

The best paying concessions on the entire grounds were those on the famous Midway Plaisance, which paid to the management \$1,247,309, and in order that the reader may see whether he expended his quarters (of dollars) in the most popular direction or not the entire list is given as follows:

AMUSEMENTS AND MIDWAY SHOWS.

Aztec Villages	\$ 2,558
World's Fair Tower company.....	500
Dahomey Village.....	27,789
Eiffel Tower company.....	9,997
Algerian Village.....	20,796
Submarine diving	4,507
Eskimo Village.....	38,682
Streets in Cairo.....	158,491
Seonice Theater.....	7,378
Ostrich farm.....	10,771
Crystal cave.....	11,800
Indian Village.....	6,051
Lapland Village.....	13,606
Old Vienna.....	96,394
German Village.....	114,927
Dutch Settlement.....	26,504
Hagenbeck's menagerie.....	125,529
Albert's bath-house.....	15,816
Chinese Village.....	15,287
Streets of Constantinople.....	38,966
Gold mine.....	4,679

* For the foregoing facts and figures relative to the Chicago postoffice the author is indebted to Hon. Washington Hising, the present (1894) postmaster.

Sitting Bull cabin	2,575
Volcano.....	18,138
Japanese bazaar	41,164
Cyclorama.....	18,381
Beauty show.....	38,776
Roman play	158
Dog show.....	551
Ice railway.....	24,665
Java Village.....	33,167
Cliff Dwellers.....	28,258
Moorish Palace.....	110,706
Panorama.....	4,876
Redoubt encampment.....	10,296
Tangier Mosque.....	404
Athletic games.....	1,382
Irish Village (Aberdeen).....	20,965
Irish Village (Hart).....	5,783
Ferris Wheel.....	127,975
Tattersalls.....	3,711
Miniature World's Fair.....	911
Bicycle riding machine.....	61
"As You Like It," Lee & Harrison.....	1,510
Whaler Progress.....	1,524
The Viking ship.....	264

The "Street in Cairo," it will be seen, attracted the largest crowd; Hagenbeck's menagerie came next; and the Ferris wheel was not far behind.

The sale of catalogues brought in over \$140,000, and the musical entertainments \$55,000.

From the various transportation concessions the following sums were realized:

Electric launches.....	\$112,370
Wheel chairs.....	74,962
Intramural railway.....	136,421
Gondolas.....	16,728
Steam launches.....	9,535
Movable sidewalk.....	10,000
W. F. Steamship Co.....	1,942
Public Convenience Co.....	1,243

From glass and glass engraving privileges were realized over \$133,000 of which amount the Sibley Glass company is credited with \$122,583.

Other sums, interesting from the more or less unique characters of the concession were as follows:

From the sale of flowers (Gallagher), \$4,603; from the sale of book-marks, \$2,219; from the rental of portable chairs, \$17,513; from the sale of fans, \$8,497; from the sale of chewing gum, \$19,214; from the sale of cork screws, \$2,219, and from checking privileges, \$8,370.

The smallest sales were of fish lines, the profit on which to the Exposition company was only ninety-four cents.

The World's Congress of Medico-Climatology convened in the summer of 1893 while the World's Columbian Exposition was in progress. Its sessions were held at the Art Institute. Dr.

T. C. Duncan, chairman of the local committee of arrangements was chosen president of the body. Interesting reports from all parts of the world were received and read. So pronounced was the success of the gathering that it was determined to form a permanent organization which should hold meetings every five years. The first officers chosen were as follows:

Honorary Presidents—Dr. S. Jaccoud, Paris, France; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, F. R. C. P., London, Eng.; Dr. Detweiler, Falkenstein, Germany; Dr. De la Harpe, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dr. D. Orvananos, City of Mexico, Mexico; Dr. C. Bojanus, Moscow, Russia; Prof. F. Padilla, Guatemala; Dr. John Ferguson, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. A. L. Loomis, New York, N. Y.; Dr. R. G. Curtin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Washington, D. C. *Ex-President*—T. C. Duncan, M. D., Ph.D., Chicago. *President*—J. A. Robison, M. D. Chicago. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—Dr. A. Tucker Wise, Devos Platz; Dr. R. Saiki, Tokio, Japan; Dr. C. D. F. Phillips, London, Eng.; Dr. J. F. Danter, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. A. Petin, Las Cruces, N. M.; Dr. Linn, Nice, France; Dr. N. Bridge, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. Denison, Denver, Colo.; Dr. H. M. Lyman, Chicago; Dr. J. M. Scudder, Cincinnati, O. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. I. N. Danforth, Dr. A. K. Crawford, Dr. A. L. Clark, Dr. J. Lee McComas, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. *Honorary Secretaries*—Dr. J. B. Walker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. D. Hartley, Chicago; Dr. J. S. Huggard, Devos Platz; Dr. David Lobo, Venezuela. *Recording Secretaries*—Dr. L. B. Hayman, Chicago; Dr. F. D. Marshall, Chicago. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Dr. A. F. McKay, Chicago; Dr. Rogers, London, Eng. *Treasurer*—Dr. Eliza Root, Chicago.

The National Homeopathic medical college was incorporated in 1891, and at first occupied temporary headquarters at No. 541 North Halsted street, in conjunction with the recently organized Chicago Baptist Hospital. Twenty-one students were enrolled the first year. In 1892 both hospital and college removed to the large building 32 and 34 Centre street. The accommodations there proving too small for both institutions, the college found a home at 571 Clybourn avenue.

where it is awaiting the erection of its new building.

In 1893 the number of students in attendance (undergraduates and physicians) was seventy-eight, of whom twelve were given diplomas. The motto of the school is "scientific, thorough, practical" instruction in medicine. More effectually to secure this result the faculty has arranged a course of reading in those physical and natural sciences, a knowledge of which is essential to an understanding of medicine, to be carried out before the matriculant enters upon the regular college course. A deviation from the rule is made, however, when the applicant has pursued the "Latin-scientific" course at some collegiate institution. This, with three years of laboratory work, didactic and clinical lectures, supplemented by demonstrations in the dispensary and hospital, virtually extend the undergraduate course over five years; post graduate courses are also given.

The corps of professors and instructors for 1894 is as follows:

Thomas C. Duncan, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest; James A. Printy, M. D., Professor of Surgical Gynecology; C. C. Bernard, M. D., Professor of Practice and Clinical Surgery; A. G. Thome, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; David Duncan, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine, and Rhinology and Laryngology; C. F. Bassett, M. D., Professor Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Alvin S. Butler, M. D., Professor of Mental Science; W. M. W. Davison, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Dermatology and Venereal Diseases; J. J. Thompson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Orificial and Plastic Surgery; Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., Honorary Professor of Gynecology; Wilson A. Smith, B. S., M. D., Professor of Medical Gynecology; L. D. Rogers, M. D., Professor of Surgery; John C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Military Surgery; W. O. Cheeseman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics; W. E. Fruit, M. D., Professor of Pædology; Frederick Everett, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; A. J. Booth, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases; Celia M. Haynes, M. D., Professor of Elec-

tro-Therapeutics; Le Roy C. Hedges, M.D., Professor of Minor Surgery; E. S. Reed, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Surgery; E. R. McIntyer, M. D., Professor of Neurology; J. C. Bennett, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; S. S. Douglas, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology and Diseases of Kidneys; Theo. Nielson, M. D., Professor of Pharmacology; P. R. Barnes, L. L. B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; H. H. Wilder, M. D., Professor of Histology and Bacteriology; H. B. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Science; J. H. S. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children; A. F. McKay, M. D., Professor of Sanitary Science; H. P. Pratt, M. D., Professor of Electro-Physics and Therapeutics; W. J. Truitt, M. D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics; Linnie M. Ousley, M. D., Associate Professor of Surgical Gynecology; O. F. Pierce, M. D., Associate Professor of Histology; J. D. Craig, M. D., Lecturer on Principles of Homœopathy; Emma C. Giesse, M. D., Lecturer on Hygiene and Dietetics; C. Frischkorn, M. D., Associate Professor of General Pathology; G. A. Sidons, M. D., Lecturer on Fevers; W. F. Becker, M. D., Associate Professor of Anatomy; G. L. Stubinger, M. D., Lecturer on Pathological Histology; Nettie M. Ayers, B. L., Lecturer on Bacteriology; W. Thompson, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Physical Culture; C. F. Adams, M. D., Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis; J. W. Parker, M. D., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator; B. L. Hotchkin, M. D., Clinical Assistant to Chair of Practice.

Although the Chicago Baptist Hospital has been intimately associated with the National Homeopathic Medical College the two institutions are entirely distinct. The incorporators, officers and contributors to the hospital are for the greater part prominently identified with the Baptist denomination. Its method of management resembles that employed in similar institutions under denominational control. Connected with the hospital is a training school for nurses.

The International Free Dispensary occupies rooms in the National College building and is doing a noble work of philanthropy among the poor of that section of the city. It also affords

valuable opportunities for needed clinical instruction to the college students.

The Hering Medical College entered in 1894, upon its third year of active work, in which short period it has attained remarkable success. Its teachings propagate the science of therapeutics as expounded by Hahnemann. Its faculty teaches that there are but three agencies for restoring health to the sick: Obedience to the laws of hygiene, the employment of curative drugs, and the use of the surgeon's knife. The course of study corresponds, substantially, to that followed by other first-rate homeopathic schools. In the year 1894 there were twenty-one graduates and eighty-seven matriculants, a fair proportion of the latter having been women. The outlook for the institution, even in its infancy, is bright.

The faculty for 1894 is constituted as follows:

Faculty—H. C. Allen, M. D., Dean, Professor of Materia Medica; W. J. Hawkes, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine; F. O. Pease, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; T. S. Hoyne, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Skin, and Venereal Diseases; S. Mills Fowler, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest; J. A. Tomhagen, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Mental and Nervous Diseases; E. E. Reininger, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Homeopathy and The Organon; W. E. Waddell, M. D., Professor of Pædology; T. G. Roberts, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis; J. R. Boynton, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery; E. W. Sawyer, M. D. Professor of Surgical Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Morbid Growths; C. E. Fisher, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery; Howard Crutcher, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Principles of Surgery; F. H. Lockwood, M. D., Lecturer on Minor Surgery; J. B. S. King, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; C. E. Fisher, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; H. F. Smiley, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics of Obstetrics; J. R. Boynton, M. D., Professor of Operative Gynæcology; Mary Florence Taft, M. D., Professor of Medical Diseases of Women; Charles W. Day, M. D., 3255 Prairie Ave., Professor

Chicago Baptist
Hospital.

International
Dispensary.

of Hygiene; Carrie Shaw, M. D., 2700 South Park Ave., Professor of Physiology and Embryology; S. D. Ebersole, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; W. W. Stafford, M. D., 6150 Oglesby Ave., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Mary K. Mack, M. D., 312 East 40th St., Demonstrator of Anatomy for Women; B. A. Cottlow, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; H. W. Pierson, M. D., Professor of Histology and Pathology; L. C. Fritts, M. D., Lecturer on Histology; Howard B. Bessemer, Ph. D., M. D., Demonstrator of Histology and Bacteriology; Charles J. Watts, M. D. Assistant Demonstrator of Microscopy; M. O. Narymore, A. M., LL. B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; H. P. Holmes, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Ethics; Thomas J. Gray, M. D., Lecturer on Psychology.

This is a list of instructors which embraces not a few eminent names, and the number of matriculants has exceeded the anticipation of the institution's founders. Some of them, no doubt, were attracted by the prospects of superior advantages at moderate cost.

The following statistical tables relative to the population of Chicago and analytic of the city's vote have been taken from the school census of 1894:

Statistics.

I.—TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CITY (AT INTERVALS SHOWN) SINCE ITS INCORPORATION, IN 1837.

YEAR.	CEN- SUS TAKEN BY.	POPU- LATION	INCREASE IN 21 Years Of Age.	DURING MAYORALTY OF
July, 1837	City	4,170	.....	William B. Ogden.
July, 1840	U. S.	4,479	.....	Alexander Lloyd.
July, 1843	City	7,580	.....	Augustus Garrett.
July, 1845	State	12,088	.....	Augustus Garrett.
Sept., 1846	City	14,169	.....	John P. Chapin.
Oct., 1847	City	16,859	.....	James Curtiss.
Sept., 1848	City	20,023	.....	James H. Woodworth.
Aug., 1849	City	23,047	.....	James H. Woodworth.
Aug., 1850	U. S.	29,963	.....	James Curtiss.
Dec., 1853	City	59,131	.....	Charles M. Gray.
June, 1855	State	80,000	.....	Levi D. Boone.
Aug., 1856	City	84,113	.....	Thomas Dyer.
Aug., 1860	U. S.	109,206	.....	John Wentworth.
Oct., 1862	City	138,186	.....	Francis C. Sherman.
Oct., 1864	City	169,353	.....	Francis C. Sherman.
Oct., 1865	State	178,492	.....	John B. Rice.
Oct., 1866	City	200,418	.....	John B. Rice.
Oct., 1868	City	252,054	.....	John B. Rice.
Aug., 1870	U. S.	306,605	.....	Roswell B. Mason.
Oct., 1872	City	367,396	153,334	Joseph Medill.
Oct., 1874	City	395,408	174,549	Harvey D. Colvin.
Oct., 1876	City	407,661	184,409	Monroe Heath.
Oct., 1878	City	436,731	201,709	Monroe Heath.
June, 1880	City	491,562	263,111	Carter H. Harrison.
June, 1882	City	560,693	241,693	Carter H. Harrison.
May, 1884	City	629,985	263,111	Carter H. Harrison.
May, 1886	City	703,817	288,202	Carter H. Harrison.
May, 1888	City	802,651	322,451	John A. Roche.
May, 1890	City	1,208,669	473,234	DeWitt C. Cregier.
May, 1892	City	1,438,010	542,161	Hempstead Washburne.
April, 1894	City	1,567,657	658,360	John P. Hopkins.

II.—POPULATION OF THE CITY BY DIVISIONS.

FROM DECEMBER, 1853, TO APRIL, 1894.

YEAR.	NORTH DIVISION.	SOUTH DIVISION.	WEST DIVISION.	TOTAL POPULATION
December, 1853.	17,859	26,592	14,679	59,130
August, 1855.	25,524	30,339	28,250	84,113
October, 1857.	35,523	45,470	57,193	138,186
October, 1864.	38,923	46,955	73,475	169,353
October, 1866.	50,924	58,755	90,739	200,418
October, 1868.	62,546	71,073	118,435	252,054
August, 1870.	70,354	86,471	149,780	306,605
October, 1872.	84,556	88,496	124,344	367,396
October, 1874.	77,763	96,771	220,874	395,408
October, 1876.	80,348	104,768	222,545	407,661
October, 1878.	88,009	111,116	237,606	436,731
June, 1880.	99,513	122,032	269,971	491,516
June, 1882.	112,758	135,648	312,687	560,693
May, 1884.	128,490	149,564	351,931	629,985
May, 1886.	138,533	172,379	392,905	703,817
May, 1888.	154,220	194,164	454,267	802,651
May, 1890.	238,764	413,922	555,983	1,208,669
May, 1892.	276,84	515,736	645,428	1,438,010
April, 1894.	308,212	502,980	696,465	1,567,657

III.—VOTERS AND NATIONALITIES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN VOTERS AT THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1892, AND THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN 1894 BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1892.		1894.	
	NATIVE VOTERS.	NATURALIZED VOTERS.	NATIVE BORN POPULATION.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.
First.....	4,791	1,740	21,775	14,171
Second.....	5,147	1,619	25,562	8,361
Third.....	5,275	1,964	30,026	9,973
Fourth.....	5,950	2,152	27,482	10,000
Fifth.....	3,679	4,499	31,760	20,053
Sixth.....	2,863	5,786	35,747	25,291
Seventh.....	1,733	4,376	21,094	23,150
Eighth.....	1,661	4,142	21,837	20,201
Ninth.....	2,178	5,006	24,199	25,442
Tenth.....	3,542	5,510	42,209	29,932
Eleventh.....	5,785	2,662	29,299	14,359
Twelfth.....	10,511	4,359	49,824	15,496
Thirteenth.....	5,967	3,378	33,742	14,361
Fourteenth.....	2,298	6,161	30,242	27,700
Fifteenth.....	2,651	6,378	39,021	28,913
Sixteenth.....	1,364	7,229	30,338	36,422
Seventeenth.....	1,718	3,177	13,950	15,760
Eighteenth.....	5,319	2,542	23,509	13,249
Nineteenth.....	4,232	4,223	27,271	26,458
Twentieth.....	2,310	2,802	23,235	13,311
Twenty-first.....	3,260	3,278	22,732	15,132
Twenty-second.....	2,805	3,711	22,309	18,431
Twenty-third.....	2,275	4,443	21,561	28,178
Twenty-fourth.....	6,035	2,395	27,025	18,416
Twenty-fifth.....	3,421	2,882	22,883	12,286
Twenty-sixth.....	2,666	4,581	27,020	20,315
Twenty-seventh.....	1,422	1,441	12,413	7,155
Twenty-eighth.....	1,396	1,463	11,772	6,615
Twenty-ninth.....	3,294	4,121	24,861	16,180
Thirtieth.....	6,811	6,675	52,337	32,325
Thirty-first.....	4,869	2,391	29,481	10,392
Thirty-second.....	7,076	2,132	35,744	10,057
Thirty-third.....	2,022	3,788	19,773	14,647
Thirty-fourth.....	5,010	4,506	37,390	19,972
Total.....	131,335	128,612	940,092	618,565

IV.—COMPOSITION OF CHICAGO'S VOTE.—1892.

The following table shows the number of voters registered in the various wards of the city according to nationality. The figures were compiled from the registration sheets in the office of the election commissioners by Lars P. Nelson of the Special Assessment Bureau.

WARDS.	NATIVE.	NATURALIZED VOTERS.	CANADIAN.	GERMAN.	IRISH.	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	SWEDISH.	NORWEGIAN.	DANISH.	FRENCH.	BOHEMIAN.	POLISH.	AUSTRIAN.	RUSSIAN.	ITALIAN.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL.
1.....	4,791	1,740	143	477	382	138	61	44	19	20	29	5	44	75	80	137	226	6,531
2.....	5,147	1,619	180	448	450	185	44	77	2	37	25	3	23	30	84	9	55	6,766
3.....	5,275	1,964	169	751	371	164	64	133	25	28	21	12	7	59	19	25	96	7,239
4.....	5,950	2,52	196	716	492	260	90	109	24	100	26	13	12	51	20	7	37	8,102
5.....	3,679	4,499	167	1,859	1,166	186	66	521	38	24	29	185	8	162	40	18	132	8,178
6.....	2,863	5,786	195	2,371	2,298	290	73	205	24	19	13	46	45	119	39	5	62	8,649
7.....	1,732	4,376	68	1,542	623	70	20	35	22	14	9	325	20	297	1,230	11	79	6,108
8.....	1,661	4,142	136	839	816	63	22	26	17	5	8	1,705	39	225	166	4	71	5,703
9.....	2,178	5,006	143	1,639	762	136	29	71	32	14	15	1,512	402	103	40	1	204	7,184
10.....	3,542	5,510	201	2,385	859	201	72	306	41	31	16	723	246	345	21	6	102	9,052
11.....	5,785	2,682	309	413	653	331	137	133	382	87	15	10	7	69	40	15	71	8,447
12.....	10,511	4,359	652	793	862	745	281	88	78	35	34	15	15	103	34	41	84	14,870
13.....	6,967	3,378	307	891	936	417	145	174	195	97	21	8	4	33	17	2	112	9,345
14.....	2,298	6,161	77	3,676	211	97	55	393	745	411	20	15	16	214	114	11	107	8,459
15.....	2,651	6,378	112	3,154	575	290	92	599	624	292	29	25	298	101	41	12	94	9,029
16.....	1,364	7,229	46	2,450	218	65	25	312	859	204	15	86	2,631	180	79	5	54	8,594
17.....	1,718	3,177	89	679	523	85	50	248	8,8	204	18	1	74	83	39	208	60	4,896
18.....	5,319	2,542	282	674	738	320	133	45	34	38	28	3	23	63	78	32	56	7,861
19.....	4,232	4,592	436	721	1,635	285	99	39	18	14	35	468	38	189	477	278	96	9,155
20.....	2,310	2,802	82	2,111	217	111	27	112	25	16	10	6	4	45	7	2	37	5,112
21.....	2,360	3,278	91	2,445	182	120	27	139	80	21	22	11	3	84	9	9	85	6,538
22.....	2,805	3,711	56	2,577	210	92	22	385	34	32	20	6	5	86	21	16	115	6,516
23.....	2,275	4,443	104	6,2	1,044	104	48	2,121	99	35	17	2	14	35	59	54	47	6,718
24.....	6,055	2,395	251	853	583	225	58	155	22	38	17	7	6	51	14	11	104	8,430
25.....	3,421	2,882	159	1,291	231	198	54	682	66	63	14	5	3	40	9	3	61	6,303
26.....	2,666	4,581	100	3,370	199	213	49	558	66	40	10	4	4	69	13	8	78	7,247
27.....	1,422	1,441	64	750	79	125	36	167	69	38	5	29	2	37	9	3	30	2,863
28.....	1,396	1,463	164	289	370	142	49	358	127	37	5	63	...	9	4	2	34	2,859
29.....	3,294	4,121	238	978	2,174	240	58	81	22	80	14	98	40	42	30	9	61	7,415
30.....	6,811	6,675	406	2,170	1,563	410	152	974	71	44	51	264	159	111	42	12	164	13,486
31.....	4,869	2,391	258	708	425	292	87	247	26	36	13	22	8	52	11	22	174	7,260
32.....	7,076	2,132	629	406	504	416	130	145	26	41	23	6	4	42	9	2	49	9,208
33.....	2,022	3,788	131	1,003	608	325	59	725	63	83	15	13	645	37	25	4	52	5,810
34.....	5,010	4,506	346	994	639	603	141	831	112	96	23	12	18	79	33	25	654	9,516
	131,335	128,212	6,693	45,005	23,578	7,844	2,555	10,838	4,832	2,333	643	5,721	4,865	3,280	2,903	1,032	3,533	259,547

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE verdict of mankind has awarded to the muse of history the highest place among the classic nine. Considered merely with reference to the comparative nobility of her art, she should have ranked lower than the muse of poetry; yet the accomplishment of her mission is fraught with results grander in their character and more far-reaching in their scope. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True, history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle, flippant curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private as well as the public lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such anxiety tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or avocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great dramas of National or civic life is comparatively short.

Yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim through life is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the sea shore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitation, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters" the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter-currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form "the fountains of the deep."

Men are not all mere puppets, controlled by wires worked from behind a screen, each one mechanically acting his allotted part, which any one else might have played as well. The majority may be so controlled, but the wires are pulled by the few, and it is in the lives of the few that we most readily find the explanation of the action of the masses. It is in biography alone that the attention of the reader is directed to some conspicuous individual, the effect of whose life is shown

to the exclusion of everything and everybody beyond the sphere of his influence—direct or indirect—and the student of history is enabled to perceive more clearly how far personal agency has been at work in effecting the changes which he finds around him. It is not the true province of the biographer to trace general effects to general causes. History—pure and simple—aims to place the reader on an eminence where the individual may be overlooked in the mass of humanity. Yet a bare knowledge of isolated facts, linked together by a chain of numberless and infinitely smaller facts, spanning the decades that intervene, would be of little value if that were all the knowledge that could be gained. Meagre details are as unsatisfying as is extended generalization. In order that the facts of history may become valuable for purposes of instruction, there must be an elaborate unfolding and discussion of causes and events; and biography, having to take cognizance of the events of a single life only, is at liberty (indeed, is required) to take cognizance of both public and private actions in all their bearings.

The lives of some men are so intimately connected with public affairs, that a faithful narrative of their acts might furnish the recital of much that is valuable in the history of their own country during a particular period, besides affording a glimpse into the affairs of surrounding nations. Others pass their existence in the pursuits of philosophy

or religion, of literature or science, of commerce or the professions. The State or the municipality is the triumph of their combined effort, and a study of their biographies affords the quickest insight into the silent revolutions that imperceptibly change the face of society. These are the giants of thought and effort, to whose unobtrusive—and often imperceptible—influence the world owes its progress.

Perhaps to no city of the present century do these reflections apply with more truth than to Chicago. From the ranks of her citizens have come those whose voices have been potent in both State and Federal councils, and who have helped to shape the destiny of the republic. She has given to the Nation men who were leaders upon the battle-field and skilled in international diplomacy. Her merchants, through pluck, acumen and integrity, have attained a rank second to that held by the traders of no other metropolis. Within her half century of municipal existence she has made long strides toward becoming a centre of education, of science and of art. All this has been accomplished through the individual efforts of her sons, who have stood shoulder to shoulder to advance her welfare and to defend her fame through good and evil report alike. To name them all would be to exceed the limits of this volume; brief sketches of the careers of a few of the more prominent only are given below.

JOHN HERBERT FOSTER.

It is in connection with the cause of education that Dr. Foster is best entitled to be remembered as one of the benefactors of the city and State in which he lived.

Mr. Foster was the second son of Aaron and Mehitabel (Nichols) Foster, of the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He was born at that place on the 8th of March, 1796. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and all those who have known him

will unite in bearing testimony that he never departed from the gentleness, the simplicity of life and character, and the truthful habits which were inculcated in the earliest lessons of his home.

As in the case of so many New England boys of that time, his early years were divided between the summer work on his father's farm and the winter attendance at the district school. At the age of sixteen he en-

tered Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, intending to qualify himself as a teacher, and in 1815 he first taught school at Schoharie, New York, where his eldest brother, the late Rev. Aaron Foster, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, was teacher at the time. For a while he continued to assist his father in summer, pursuing his studies in the autumn and teaching in winter. He taught schools in Henniker, Cornish, and elsewhere in New Hampshire. His mother, who was a woman of more than common intellectual ability, died in 1816. Some years after this he graduated at the Medical College at Fairfield, New Hampshire, and afterward attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, where he studied surgery with Dr. Muzzy, of Hanover. He practiced medicine for a time in connection with Dr. Starke, of Hopkinton, and afterward in Dublin, New Hampshire, and Ashby, Massachusetts, proving himself a successful physician and surgeon. In 1832, having accumulated by careful industry and economy, some thousands of dollars, he came West to invest his little fortune in land, and settled in Morgan county, Illinois. While there, he was appointed surgeon in the army, and served during the Black Hawk war.

He had a younger brother who was a lieutenant in the army, and who had been for a time stationed at Fort Dearborn (Chicago). Lieutenant Amos Foster purchased some of the original town lots of Chicago at the primary sale. He was afterwards ordered to Fort Howard, and Green Bay, and while at the latter point was shot and killed by an insubordinate soldier, whom he had reprimanded for drunkenness. On the death of his younger brother, which occurred in 1832, Dr. Foster came to Chicago to look after the estate, being himself one of the heirs, who having less confidence in the future of Chicago than he had, willingly sold their interests to him. The property which thus came into his hands became the nucleus around which other investments in this city were gathered,

and thus was laid the foundation of the considerable fortune which he accumulated. Dr. Foster remained in Chicago till 1836, when, in consequence of General Jackson's specie circular and the financial depression which followed it, real estate in this city became a heavy burden to its owners. He therefore left his property in charge of his attorney and spent one or two years in New England.

On September 21st, 1840, Dr. Foster was married to Miss Nancy Smith, of Peterborough, New Hampshire. They immediately came to Chicago, where his real estate had begun once more to assume a positive value. Their first residence was on Lake street, not far from Franklin street. In 1845 the increasing value of Lake street property for business led Dr. Foster to seek a new residence near the then suburbs, on Madison street, not far from Wells street. Again, in 1860, Dr. Foster removed to a residence which he had built on Belden avenue, near North Clark street. This house was one of the last to go down in the great fire of 1871. After the fire he rebuilt a home on a part of the old lot, and here were spent the last days of his serene and peaceful old age.

In 1869, feeling the increasing weight of years and the burden of care for his extended property, he formed and executed a plan very unusual among men of large wealth. He gave to his three daughters a very large portion of his real estate, considerably more than one-half of his entire real property. This step, in the judgment of those who best knew him, added very greatly to the comfort of his later years; and his children fondly hoped that the freedom from care which it brought would have added years to his gentle and blameless life. But an unfortunate accident caused the overthrow of these hopes. On Saturday, the 9th of May, 1874, he was violently thrown from his conveyance, in consequence of a sudden start of his horse. He was immediately taken home, and, after a short lapse from insensibility, his wonderful constitution seemed to rally, and confident hopes of his recovery were entertained; but

on Sunday, the 17th, fatal symptoms suddenly appeared, and on Monday, the 18th, he fell asleep so quietly that those about him hardly knew the moment of his departure. His funeral took place on Wednesday, the 20th, from Unity church, of which he had been for many years a devoted although unassuming member.

From the first he was an earnest promotor of the cause of education, and for many years he was an active and valued member

of both the city and State boards of education, faithfully giving, even at an age when most men excuse themselves from public service, his time and thought and work to the cause which enlisted the earliest sympathies of his boyhood and the matured interest of his later life.

Dr. Foster left surviving him his widow, Mrs. Nancy S. Foster, and three daughters, Mrs. Perkins Bass, Mrs. Edward C. Porter and Mrs. George E. Adams.

REV. JEREMIAH PORTER, D. D.

The title of the late Dr. Porter to a place among the biographies of citizens of Chicago rests upon the fact that he was nearly the earliest pioneer, that he introduced organized Protestant Christianity into Chicago, was for three years pastor of the First Presbyterian church (the first of any Protestant denomination to be formed), and subsequently, 1858 to 1861, was pastor of the Edwards Congregational church. Thus the period of his actual residence in Chicago was only six years, but during his sixty years of missionary and other service throughout the valley of the Mississippi, more varied, constant and devoted than that of any other minister of the Gospel, he made Chicago the centre of his extensive circuit, visited it often, and had the same solicitude for its spiritual interests, the planting and strengthening of Christian churches here, which a father has for his children.

The career of Dr. Porter is unique among all the men who have lived and labored for the welfare of the West, for the length of its service, its varied character, and for the rare personal disinterestedness which surrendered every private ambition, every personal interest, and labored without ceasing for the spread of the Gospel, for the diffusion of Christian education, for the relief of the suffering, and the uplifting of the lowly and oppressed throughout a region as extensive

and soon to be as populous and powerful as an empire.

Dr. Porter was a son of New England, and an inheritor of its energy and evangelical spirit. He was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1804, the youngest of twelve children of Dr. William and Charlotte (Williams) Porter. He had for a remote ancestor Samuel Porter, who settled in Hadley in 1639, and whose homestead there is still preserved with pious care by the family. Dr. Porter's paternal grandmother was a daughter of Reverend Jonathan Edwards, the famous divine, for years pastor of the Congregational church of Northampton, and author of several treatises on Calvinistic theology.

His early education was received, first under Dr. Huntington, of Hopkins Academy, and then, after a manner of the times, in the family of Dr. Alvan Hyde, a minister settled at Lee, Massachusetts. Entering Williams College, then under the presidency of Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, he completed its full classical course, graduating in 1825 at the age of twenty-one years. His father was a physician, but the son had no inclination to follow that profession; neither was the law to his taste. At the age of fourteen years he experienced a spiritual birth, and offered himself for membership in the visible church, but was rejected by the elders as too young to take so serious obligations, but he still

cherished his hope in Christ and longed to enter the ministry. Entering the Theological Seminary at Andover, he spent two years in study. Then, after a winter spent at home, he was persuaded by Dr. Griffin to take charge of a school at Troy, New York, where he passed two pleasant years as a teacher. During this interval he grappled with the questions of faith and duty, and settled them by accepting the Calvinistic theology in all its severity and logical coherence, and consecrated his life to the work of the Gospel ministry. Having formed a friendship at Troy with the late Dr. Henry A. Boardman, for many years a distinguished preacher of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, the two young men repaired to Princeton, New Jersey, where they entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and enjoyed the teaching of the eminent professors, Alexander Miller and Hodge, and where Mr. Porter graduated in 1831. He was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Congregational churches the same year, and began the work in several towns of the vicinity. Before leaving Princeton he had been requested by Reverend Absalom Peters, secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, to accept an appointment as missionary at Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie. Accepting the offer as a call of God, he was ordained by the Hampshire Association. At that period Presbyterians and Congregationalists, embracing the same theological system and differing only in church polity, co-operated in missionary work under a sort of tacit, but well defined, understanding that Congregationalism was a polity adapted only to New England; that it had no call to cross the Hudson river, and that while the whole West, then embracing the State of New York with some isolated points on the shores of the great lakes, if capable of settlement and civilization at all, ought to be under a church government of authority, the individual churches should be free to adopt whatever polity they might think best adapted

to their needs." Under this understanding all the early missions in the West were started, and when they grew to the maturity of church organizations adopted, with few exceptions, the Presbyterian form of government.

In an unsectarian spirit, but with the zeal which had animated his ancestor Edwards to evangelize the savages and preach the gospel to the perishing, the young missionary set out on his long and perilous journey. One hundred and fifty years before, Jesuit Fathers, Franciscan friars and Benedictine monks had traversed the same route, animated by a burning zeal to carry the Gospel, as the Catholic church received it, and plant the cross in the outposts of civilization. But this was the beginning of a crusade that has carried the Protestant church wherever the National flag has gone, and has planted the school beside it—twin bulwarks of morality and liberty,—wherever American settlers have gone to subdue the wilderness and introduce modern civilization. Mr. Porter was a pioneer of this crusade. His journey to his destination was a long and tedious one. Traveling by stage to Albany, he went by the Erie canal to Buffalo, spending a Sunday with a brother at Auburn. From Buffalo he journeyed to Detroit by steamer, going thence to Makinaw by sail. At the latter point he embarked in a canoe, with three French *voyageurs* and an officer's servant, and coasted along the shore of Lake Huron and up St. Mary's river for a distance of ninety miles, camping at night on the uninhabited shore. He arrived at the "Soo" toward the end of November, 1831, where the party were compelled to break the ice in the river to make a landing and where he was received into the hospitable Christian family of Henry A. Schoolcraft, United States Indian agent, residing near the military post. He found at Fort Brady a company of United States troops under command of Major John Farrell, and a Baptist mission to the Indians under the charge of Rev. Abel Bingham. On Sunday, December 4,

1831, Rev. Mr. Porter preached his first missionary sermon, in the school room of the Baptist mission. Mr. Schoolcraft had a store room vacated and fitted up with seats and a pulpit, which was used as a church, and a Presbyterian church was soon organized, composed of three men who had been members of a church at Mackinaw, Mrs. Schoolcraft, who was an Episcopalian, two of her sisters received on confession, and a Methodist woman. The two ministers cooperated in all good works without jealousy or animosity. Both churches prospered. Dancing, which had been the winter amusement, was given up, and lectures and prayer meetings took its place. Temperance pledges were circulated and every officer except one, with their wives, took the pledge. A revival began, and before spring every officer except one recalcitrant lieutenant, with their families, professed conversion, and all with one exception united with the Presbyterian church, which by the following spring numbered thirty-three members, while the Baptist church had about the same number.

This Arcadian life, so peaceful in its course and so blessed in its spiritual harmony, was rudely disturbed by the Black Hawk war. In the spring of 1832 Captain J. B. F. Russell was ordered to join, with his command, General Winfield Scott at Mackinaw on his way to garrison Fort Dearborn. The next spring Schoolcraft was transferred to Mackinaw, and Major Fowle was ordered to take the remaining troops to Fort Dearborn. His little church thus broken up by the exigencies of war, Mr. Porter determined, like John Robinson when his church embarked from Scrooby for Leyden, to accompany his flock. Passing along the west shore of Lake Michigan, where dwelt no white man save Solomon Juneau with his Indian wife, who had a trading post at Milwaukee river, the party arrived off the mouth of Chicago river May 11th, 1833. Mr. Porter remained on board the schooner over Sunday, and on Monday, the 13th, he came ashore in the long boat and was rowed up the Chicago river past

Fort Dearborn and debarked at Wolf Point, where he repaired to Wattle's tavern, then known as the "Wolf Hotel," on the west side. Here he met the principal men of the town, who boarded there, the number in the settlement having swollen to about three hundred by refugees from the country, who flocked here for protection from savage barbarity.

Mr. John Wright, one of the praying men of the village, greeted him with great joy. "Yesterday," said he, "was the darkest day I ever saw. Captain Johnson, who had aided us so in our meetings, was about to leave us and I was almost alone. I was almost ready to despair, as I feared that the troops coming in would be utterly careless about religion. The fact that you and a little church were at the hour of our meeting riding at anchor within gun shot of the fort, is like the bursting out of the sun from behind the darkest clouds." Mr. P. F. W. Peck invited the minister to make his temporary lodging place and study in the unfinished loft of his two story store, standing on the southwest corner of South Water and La Salle streets. The first building in the rear of this store was the log house of Rufus Brown, where he found table board. Temporary arrangements were made for preaching in the fort, the carpenter shop being emptied and cleaned and seats put in. On the next Sunday morning Mr. Porter preached his first sermon in Chicago. In the afternoon, on the invitation of a Methodist brother, he preached in the log school house on the west side of the river at the Point. The school house was crowded and many went away for lack of room to stand within the doors. There was profound attention. Mr. Wright's eyes filled with tears at seeing the happy influence. At six o'clock he led a prayer meeting at the fort. After candle lighting he went to Father Walker's place, where another small meeting was held. Thus passed Mr. Porter's first Sunday in Chicago—happy harbinger of the spiritual harvests that were to follow. For some time Mr. Porter preached in the fort on Sundays

to the garrison at ten o'clock, in the afternoon in Father Walker's log house, held prayer meeting at six o'clock in the fort, and preached, alternately with the Methodists, evenings at the Point. A sum having been subscribed for his support, Mr. Porter advised that it be applied to the erection of a frame building for a house of worship, he looking to the Home Missionary Society for his support.

On the 26th of June, 1833, he organized the First Presbyterian church, with twenty-six members, seventeen of whom had been members of the church at Fort Brady and nine being residents of the village. Among those connected with the garrison who joined the church was Miss Eliza Chappell, who taught an infant school at the post. Every one of their first citizen members was a Congregationalist, except Philo Carpenter, and he, a few years later, having been driven from the Presbyterian church on account of his anti-slavery principles, became the "chief stone of the corner" of Congregationalism in Chicago.

A lot on the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets was selected as a site for a church, "although," says a chronicler of the time, "it was a lonely spot, almost inaccessible on account of surrounding sloughs and bogs." While preparations were being made for the erection of the building, the members were surprised one morning to see the frame of a small building, which had been erected during the night, standing on the Clark street front of the church lot, and work went on industriously through the day. During the following night a number of yoke of oxen were hitched to the trespassing building, and the next morning it was seen standing far down Clark street, a warning that the rights of occupancy and property must be respected, even though they pertained to holy things.

The house was completed at a cost of \$600 and was dedicated January 4th, 1834, Mr. Porter preaching the sermon from the text, "The sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may

lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God." By December the church had been increased by the addition of fifty-two members, and assumed self-support.

In the spring of 1855 Rev. Mr. Porter was chosen by the Presbytery of Ottawa delegate to the general assembly which was to meet at Pittsburgh. After the adjournment of the assembly, Mr. Porter was married, June 15, 1835, at Rochester, New York, to Miss Eliza Chappell. The union was in all respects a most happy one. Henceforth she was a "help meet" indeed; she entered into all the work of her husband; and while fulfilling all domestic duties—having brought him nine children—she was teacher, hospital nurse, officer of the Sanitary Commission, and ever active in the varied work of a missionary upon the frontiers of civilization, submitting to its privations without murmuring, and rejoicing in all the advances of religion and education.

Miss Chappell was herself of distinguished lineage, claiming on her father's side a Huguenot ancestry, and on her mother's lineal descent from Elder Brewster, a passenger in the Mayflower. She was born at Genesee, New York, November 5th, 1807, and having become a teacher, and especially interested in infant schools, she was induced by Robert Stuart, agent of the American Fur company at Mackinaw, to establish a school on the island, which she started in 1830, and another at St. Ignace soon afterwards. She came to Chicago from Mackinaw with Mrs. Seth Johnson in June, 1833, and established an infant school. She afterwards opened a girls' school in the Presbyterian church, and was the first public school teacher in Chicago. In the winter of 1834-5 she resigned her school into the charge of Miss Ruth Leavenworth and returned to her New York home, with the purpose and result already mentioned.

After visiting his family home in Massachusetts Mr. Porter returned to the West, but not to resume his pulpit in Chicago.

His mission, like that of John the Baptist, was to be a forerunner—"the voice of one crying in the wilderness"—a kind of breaking plow upon the prairie, to tear up the matted sod and prepare the ground for a milder culture. He accepted a call to the Main street Presbyterian church of Peoria, where he remained until the beginning of the year 1838, and then spent two years with a church at Farmington.

These were exciting times in the churches and in the community. Mr. Porter was an ardent anti-slavery man, preaching, when opportunity offered, fervid discourses against the "sum of all villainies," sometimes at no little peril to his personal safety. At one time, in the fall of 1837, he preached an anti-slavery sermon at the opening of the Synod of Illinois at Springfield, where he was menaced by a pro-slavery mob. When the synod ajourned he, with many of the ministers, went to Alton on horseback, where they held an anti-slavery convention to sustain Mr. Elijah Lovejoy in his defense of the liberty of the press and free speech, a short time before the assassination of that martyr for liberty.

During his pastorates at Peoria and Farmington the churches were blessed with revivals, and were greatly strengthened. Throughout these years he did evangelistic work at Knoxville and Galesburg. In 1840 he accepted a call to Green Bay, where some of his early friends from Mackinaw had organized a church. This was his longest pastorate, lasting for eighteen years. Here several of his children were born and two of them found early graves. In 1858 Mr. Porter asked the "Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin" to dissolve his relation with the Green Bay church, which was done against the desire of a majority of the church. While in attendance at the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which was held that year at Chicago, he accepted a call to become pastor of the Edwards Congregational church of this city. Thus, after twenty-seven years of most faith-

ful labor in the Congregational fold, he was restored to his own denomination, in association with which he remained until the close of his life.

Mr. Porter's happy second pastorate in Chicago was interrupted by the war, and the patriotic purposes of the Northern belligerents, enlisted the warmest sympathies of his nature. The connection of Mr. Porter with the religious life of Chicago, the record of which was perpetuated by himself in a paper prepared for the Historical Society in 1859, giving a review of the first quarter century of her history, has been given with such detail, that it will be necessary to condense the narrative of his subsequent career into space too restricted to give more than a glance at the high devotion, abundant energy and happy results of its more than twenty years of incessant labor.

In March, 1861, Governor Yates commissioned Mr. Porter as chaplain of Colonel J. D. Webster's regiment of Illinois light artillery, in which his son and nephew had enlisted; two other nephews had also joined the Union ranks. From this time until he was mustered out, August 1, 1865, at the close of the war, his labors were incessant and indefatigable. Accompanied most of the time by his wife, who was an almoner of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, he followed the Union army with the enthusiasm of a hero, the zeal of a propagandist, and the kind and gentle ministry of a "good Samaritan."

The self-denying and devoted service of these stirring years, though their detail is preserved in the annals of the time, none but the recording angel knows in the breadth and tenderness of their ministry. He preached to the soldiers, strengthening their courage and soothing their passions, consoled the wounded, sick and dying with the sweet and holy influences of religious faith, taught the freedmen, edified the languishing churches, and in every way brought the influence of religion to soften and assuage the hardships and trials of the soldier's hard and perilous

life. Cairo, Paducah, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Atlanta, Marietta, Savannah, Newbern, Washington and Louisville were halting places and witnesses of his devotion. During the time he made several visits to the North, stimulating the military preparations, and organizing measures for sanitary relief of the men at the front. At Memphis, in 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Porter opened the first school which was established for the instruction of the freedmen, and he preached during the winter of 1863-4 in the Presbyterian church at Vicksburgh, while he performed at the same time the duties of hospital chaplain.

After his discharge in 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Porter spent some months in visiting their friends in Chicago and Green Bay, at which time he received a call, which he desired to accept, to a pastorate at Prairie du Chien, but the Sanitary Commission desired him to take charge of supplies for three regiments of the army that were stationed on the Mexican border, to avert any encroachments which might be made by Maximilian's government. He accordingly went to Brownsville, Texas, where he was attached to the soldiers' hospital, where he preached, while Mrs. Porter, with Miss Garey, who had accompanied them from Chicago, opened a school for colored soldiers.

Returning to Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Porter were given a cordial and flattering reception by their Chicago friends at the Sherman House. He then accepted a call to the Congregational church at Prairie du Chien, where he remained for two years, until a delegation from Brownsville induced him to return there, where his aid was needed to rebuild a church which had been destroyed by a tornado, and to preach. He was accompanied by the Misses Grant, who aided Mrs. Porter in establishing at Brownsville the Rio Grande Seminary for boys and girls. There he remained until 1870, when he was appointed post chaplain at Fort Brown. While he preached Mrs. Porter taught. In 1873 he was assigned to duty at Fort Sill,

Indian Territory, from which he obtained a leave of absence the next year, to accompany Mrs. Porter, who had been prostrated with malarial fever, to the North.

In the winter of 1876 he was ordered to report for duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where Mrs. Porter joined him. In November, 1876, he received a visit from his daughter, Mary Harriet, who had returned after a nine years' absence as a missionary in North China, and who remained with her family until the following March. Mr. Porter obtained a leave of absence and accompanied his daughter, who awakened a new missionary fervor throughout the churches by her vivid portrayal of the needs of the heathen world in the far Orient. After enjoying a pleasant family re-union at Beloit in 1879, he returned to his post of duty at Fort Russell, from whence he went to San Francisco, California, to witness the embarkation of his son, Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter, and his wife, a daughter of President Chapin, of Beloit College, on their way to their station as missionaries in China. Mr. and Mrs. Porter remained in California a little more than a year, during which he did effective evangelistic work at Santa Barbara and Sonoma. He returned to Chicago in 1880, enjoying a leave of absence until June 30th, 1882, when he was retired from the army on account of having reached an age entitling him to discharge from active service.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter attended the semi-centennial of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago in 1882, in good health and full enjoyment of life. He had now reached the age of seventy-eight years, a period when men are expected to lay aside the harness and enjoy the quiet of the green pastures, and live beside the still waters of private life. Thenceforth he had a home with his son in Detroit, and at times at Beloit, with his daughter, who had returned from her missionary service to minister to her mother, whose health was declining.

Mrs. Porter, after a married life of almost unexampled incident and activity, passed

away at Santa Barbara, California, where she had gone for relief from physical ills, on the 1st of January, 1888. Mr. Porter lingered, in declining health, until July 25th, 1893, when, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years, he joined his wife and five departed children "beyond the river" dying at his daughter's home in Beloit.

Mr. Porter received the honor of the doc-

torate from his Alma Mater—Williams College—and certainly the degree was never more worthily bestowed. The surviving children of Dr. and Mrs. Porter are James W. Porter, of Chicago; Edwards W. Porter, of Detroit, Michigan; Henry Dwight Porter, D. D., and Mary Harriet Porter, the last two missionaries in China, Miss Porter since 1868, and Henry D. Porter since 1872.

DR. JOHN TAYLOR TEMPLE.

This most accomplished gentleman, learned in his profession, a versatile devotee of science, a pious and public spirited man, as well as active and energetic in business, was one of the earliest, and for many years a very prominent, citizen of Chicago.

He was a native of the State of Virginia, born in 1804. His education, which was liberal, culminated in his graduation in medicine from Middlebury College, at Castleton, Vermont, December 29, 1830. Four years before he had married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Staughton of Philadelphia, and on his arrival in Chicago, July 4, 1833, was accompanied by a wife and four children. He came with a contract obtained at Washington to carry the mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, Green Bay, which he at once undertook. He also put in operation in 1834 a stage line from Chicago to Peoria which, according to the advertisement of the line, left Chicago at 4 a. m., arriving at "Juliet," as the name was then spelled, at 2 p. m., and reaching Ottawa the first day, completing the trip to Peoria in two days. The first passenger carried over the route was John D. Caton, between whom and Dr. Temple there grew up an intimacy, as the young lawyer obtained a desk in the office and a sleeping room in the attic of the Temple building, which Dr. Temple had put up in 1833. The stage line was operated until 1837, when it was sold, and Dr. Temple resumed the practice of his profession at No. 4 Lake street. The versatility of his character led him into other extensive

business engagements. He excavated three sections of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and with Mr. John M. Van Osdel applied new machinery for pumping water into the stream. He was proficient in the sciences, being equally expert as a geologist, botanist and chemist; and was impelled by a restless activity, and had a discrimination of mind which enabled him to grasp the salient point of an argument or of a discovery. Whatever enterprise he undertook engrossed for the time, all his powers, and was prosecuted with all his energies. He was withal a devotee of field sports, enjoying in his trips over the unsettled country the diversion which the abundant game of the forests and teeming waters offered to his skill. In an early excursion through the pathless wilderness he discovered copper in the Lake Superior region. At an early day (1845) he ventured upon an overland trip to the Pacific coast, anticipating by a number of years the famous expeditions of the "Argonauts" who flocked to that El Dorado when the discoveries of gold offered the incentive of greed to the adventurous spirits of the East.

Returning in our narrative of this most energetic life to the period of his arrival in Chicago, we find that four medical practitioners had preceded him, some by only a few months. In July, 1833, there were settled in Chicago Drs. Elijah D. Harmon Valentine A. Boyer, Edward S. Kimberly and Philip Maxwell. With Dr. Temple, all these were physicians of the regular

school. The meagre population that clustered about the palisades of Fort Dearborn in the summer of 1833, estimated at about 350 souls, most of them robust people of active habits and temperate lives, furnished scant business for five doctors. Dr. Temple had his mail route as a source of income, and employed his surplus energies for the advantage of the community. He must have acquired popularity speedily for at the election held at little over a month after his arrival for the choice of the first board of trustees of the town, he received twenty-five out of twenty-eight votes.

Finding the settlement without any place of public worship and destitute as well of a place for schools, Dr. Temple, soon after his arrival, set on foot a subscription, heading it with \$100, and in a few weeks had erected, near the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, the "Temple" building. It was a two-story frame structure, the lower floor being set apart for religious purposes and the upper for a school, and cost about \$900. With the exception of Rev. Jesse Walker's log house at Wolf Point, it was the first house built for religious worship in Chicago. It was used by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists alike.

On this respect the Baptist denomination began its ecclesiastical career in Chicago and its mission of usefulness in the new settlement under more favorable circumstances than did a majority of the Protestant organizations which found a home in Chicago about the same period. Through the munificence and personal exertions of Dr. Temple, the missionary found a house of worship already erected and waiting for him.

Dr. Temple was a Baptist, and soon found a few others of like faith scattered through the community. He opened a correspondence with the Baptist Home Missionary Society and secured the appointment of a missionary for Chicago, and on the 19th of October, 1833, the First Baptist church was organized, Dr. Temple and his wife being among the fourteen who joined in the cove-

nant. Dr. Temple was interested in education as well as in religion. In December, 1834, he was elected a delegate to attend a State educational convention held at Vandalia, and made the long and tedious trip to join with other advanced friends of education in concerting measures for the promotion of popular instruction in the new State. The next year he was chosen treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Bible Society. In 1835 he served upon the board of health, which was organized to take measures against the spread of the cholera, which had invaded and was making havoc in the little community.

Dr. Temple was a member of the first board of trustees of Rush Medical College, founded in 1837. He did not long maintain his standing with the regular school of medicine. About 1842 he fell under the influence of the doctrines of Hahnemann, and after careful study and experiment became a convert to the homeopathic school. He was not constituted to hide his light under a bushel, but took up the new system with an enthusiasm which was characteristic of all his undertakings. He even went so far as to go to Galena and commence practice. Afterwards he removed to St. Louis, where, besides practicing, he founded the St. Louis School of Homeopathy. Here he died February 24th, 1877, having attained the age of seventy-three years.

He left five children, four daughters and one son surviving him. The eldest daughter, Leonora M., married Hon. Thomas Hoyne, one of Chicago's most brilliant lawyers and most honored citizens. She was prominent in the charitable and social life of Chicago for sixty years, and passed away in the fall of 1893. The surviving children are Elizabeth, Marcella and Josephine and John Howard Temple. Two daughters, Virginia and Martha, and one son, Staughton, died during Dr. Temple's lifetime. Staughton served during the war of the rebellion in the Union army, attaining to the rank of major in one of the Missouri regiments.

GRANT GOODRICH.

Here is another of the men of the past who seem at once a reproach and an encouragement to us of the present. We can not be mistaken ; there surely was a spirit of duty and self-sacrifice among our fathers which is so rare as to be almost phenomenal among ourselves. He was an anti-slavery man when that creed brought hatred if not persecution. He was a volunteer fireman when that meant hard, dangerous, unhealthy, unpaid service. He was an organizer of the first temperance and Bible societies when that meant the giving of time and money—both then scarce and precious. He was a founder of the church society which has done more good outside its borders than any other in the city. He was a payer of old debts from new earnings when richer men “lay down” in comfortable bankruptcy. In short he was a man whom no good work failed to secure as a helper, whom no misfortune could daunt or depress, whom no unfriendliness could drive to vindictiveness or impatience, whom no trial could affect to the lessening of his faith in heaven, in humanity or in himself. Goodrich, Skinner, Scammon, Arnold, Hoyne, Manierre—all these men were of the little band who practiced law before 1840 in the infant settlement. It is possible that there is an equal number of men of like spirit among us to-day ; but it is impossible to conceive of what a Utopia or Arcadia Chicago would not be if such men had multiplied in proportion to her growth in population and riches. The millennium would surely be at hand.

Judge Goodrich came by his noble qualities through lineal inheritance. He was seventh in direct descent from William Goodrich, who immigrated to New England in 1630. (The name, Goodrich, is among the oldest patronymics in our language, St. Godric, Abbott of Croyland, being mentioned in the Saxon chronicle hundreds of years before the Norman conquest of 1066.) To quote from

the Century Company's *Cyclopedia of Biography of Illinois* :

Among the descendants of William Goodrich were several who rendered useful service to their country in time of need. One of them was with Starke at the battle of Bennington; another supplied bullets, cast from the lead of his own dwelling, to the Continental troops in Boston; another was a member of the corporation of Yale College soon after its foundation; another served through the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; another was at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill and was with Washington when he marched his victorious army into New York. “Peter Parley” (S. G. Goodrich) was a near relative of the subject of this sketch.

His father was Colonel Gideon Goodrich, who served in the militia during the war of 1812, and represented Saratoga county in the New York legislature.

Grant Goodrich was born in Milton, Saratoga county, August 7th, 1811. To remedy a constitutional tendency to consumption, the youth was sent to sail the lakes for two years on a vessel belonging to his brother, an experiment which strengthened his hold on life and gave him some practical training which was useful to him in later years. He had excellent early teaching in the common branches of learning, and finished his general education at the Westfield academy in Chautauqua county, where he graduated in 1830. He next studied law, and in 1834 came to Chicago, when the village consisted of the fort, eight frame houses and less than 1,000 inhabitants. Here, in 1836, he formed a partnership with Giles Spring, which continued unbroken until the latter was in (1849) elected to the bench. The firm did a good business in spite of the personal infirmity of Judge Spring, this being to a large extent offset if not counterbalanced by the unexceptionable conduct of the junior partner, Goodrich. His next association was with Buckner S. Morris. This lasted but a short

time, after which Mr. Goodrich practiced alone, and later with W. W. Farwell and with Sidney Smith. In 1857 he went to Europe for his health, and in 1859 he was elected a judge of the superior court, then newly formed. On the expiration of his term he returned to practice with his old firm. In 1874 he retired from active practice and spent the remaining years of his life in the care of his property and in attention to the many philanthropic and religious enterprises with which he was connected.

Deep and accurate knowledge of law and practice, native shrewdness and ability, and unswerving integrity made Judge Goodrich an excellent and successful lawyer and an admirable judge. High personal character, firm religious convictions, a kind heart and a strong sense of duty made him a valuable citizen. One striking example of his conscientiousness is to be found in the fact that in 1837, when he, with the rest of the world, was utterly unable to pay his debts, unlike the rest of the world he refused to throw off the load by joining in the general insolvency. He set himself to work to meet his obligations, at whatever cost to himself, and within the next ten years succeeded in paying off the whole; those wherein he had been involved by others as well as those of his own personal incurring. And when he died his fortune bore but poor proportion to those of men holding different principles!

He was one of the founders of the First Methodist church, and the splendid property at the corner of Clark and Washington streets was saved to the use of this society largely through his efforts. When it became a question of leaving that spot, and seeking a place further from the business centre, he opposed it vigorously and successfully. A business building, containing a place of worship in its upper part, was built; and from that day to this the income from rents has not only maintained service in that part of the city (which is entirely devoid of any other religious sanctuary) but has poured

forth, for the benefit of other churches, a stream of money many times greater than that used for its own maintenance.

Judge Horton, in his memorial address, among other fervid tributes to Judge Goodrich's worth and public services, speaks thus of his help toward the cause of education:

He was actively interested in the first common school convention, and in 1842 was one of the board of school inspectors. He was one of the first board of trustees of Rush Medical College, which was incorporated March 2, 1837. When this college was fully organized and opened for the admission of students he was chosen secretary, and, as it is said, has signed every diploma certifying to the degree conferred by that college, which must number thousands. He prepared the charter of the Northwestern University at Evanston, was one of the incorporators: and a member of the board of trustees from the first to the time of his death—He was a wise counsellor, a good lawyer, an able jurist, a friend of education, a generous and public-spirited citizen, a consistent Christian and an honest man.

To the good works in the cause of his beloved church should be added the early, late and constant service he rendered to the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, being president of the board of trustees from its foundation up to the time of his death.

Anti-slavery Whig, and union Republican were the only political creeds to which Judge Goodrich ever subscribed. He was a member of the Union Defense committee and later a director of the Freedmen's Aid society. He was an ardent temperance advocate, helped in the formation of the Washingtonian Home, and, as has already been mentioned, was one of the founders of the first temperance societies in Chicago. He married, in 1836, Miss Juliet Atwater, at Westfield, New York. Five children were born to them; Horace A., Mary F., George D., Walter G. and Charles H. Charles died in 1881. Mary became Mrs. Maguire, and is now a widow.

Judge Goodrich died March 15, 1889. He was mourned by all who knew him, and is honored by all who know of him.

JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON.

A nation or city has no possession so valuable as its great men—living or dead, for they inspire it with those impulses which lead to noble achievements. Of the many sons of New England included among those who sought their fortunes in the West in those early days when Chicago was yet a mere village, there was none who proved a greater factor in the city's growth, development and business interests than Jonathan Young Scammon. From the year 1835, when he first came to Chicago, until his death in 1890, he was identified with every step of her progress. Endowed by nature with a broad and many-sided mind, as well as vigorous physique, the heritage of a long line of Puritan ancestors, he stood prominent among her citizens, and the story of his life is in a sense a history of the city.

He was born July 27, 1812, in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine. His father, the Honorable Eliakim Scammon, was for many years a member of the Maine legislature. His mother, Joanna Young, was the daughter of David Young, who was a soldier in the war of the revolution and a pioneer settler in East Pittston. He acquired an ample education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, the Lincoln Academy and Waterville College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This college (then known as Colby College) subsequently conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. As so many of our successful and eminent men have done in youth, to meet tuition expenses he taught school, and thus fitted himself to become, as he soon did, a leader of men, not only at the bar but also in the financial world, as a layman in the church, and as a philanthropist and man of public spirit in general affairs.

Upon the completion of his college education, he entered the law office of the Honorable John Otis in Hallowell, Maine, under whose direction he studied law until he was

admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, in 1835. Having resolved to locate somewhere in the West, in September of that year he left his native State, and making the journey by way of the lakes in a steamer, he came to Chicago. As he often related afterwards, there was little at that time to attract him to the place. There was no harbor and the steamer could only land its passengers by means of small boats. Although it claimed 3,000 inhabitants, the actual population of Chicago was but half that number, and its municipal organization was that of a town or village. Its site was a marsh, and the winding way from the river landing to the old time Saugenash tavern, where he first made his stay, lay through mud and prairie grass. The weather had been stormy, and so uninviting was the prospect that after the clouds dispersed he determined to resume his journey. On the eve of his departure, however, the clerk of the circuit court, Colonel Richard J. Hamilton, who had met him and become impressed with his abilities, urged him to remain and act as his assistant or deputy, being desirous of relinquishing the active duties of his office. This offer proved tempting to Mr. Scammon, inasmuch as it suggested opportunities to ground himself in the local laws of Illinois and the practice of its courts, and he at once accepted it, with the privilege of occupying the clerk's office as his own, for such law business as might fall within his reach. He thus became the first deputy clerk of the Cook county circuit court.

The bar of Chicago at that period, though it had scant employment apart from the few disputes that arose out of the entry of lands at the land office, numbered several names that became famous in after years. Among them were Arnold, Caton, Morris, Goodrich, and Hoyne. In the latter part of the following year, Mr. Scammon formed a law partnership with Buckner S. Morris, which continued for

eighteen months. Another year he practiced alone. In 1839 he became associated with Norman B. Judd in a law partnership that lasted for eight years, and became the leading firm at the bar. Both were able men, and Mr. Scammon made his mark as a practitioner of ability and judgment, scarcely second to any of his compeers. About the time he entered upon this partnership, he published a revised edition of the statutes of Illinois, and was appointed reporter of the supreme court. In this capacity he prepared the four volumes of reports of decisions of that tribunal, known as Scammon's reports.

In 1849 he formed a law partnership with Ezra B. McCagg, who had been his law clerk. In 1856 Samuel W. Fuller was admitted to the firm, which remained unchanged until the fire of 1871 threw everything into confusion. Meanwhile, Mr. Scammon had entered into other enterprises, which gradually withdrew his attention from the law, leaving the active work of the office to be done by his able partners.

He soon saw the great and pressing need of a free school system in Chicago. It is difficult to imagine that at this time many of the holders of real estate in Chicago were opposed to the establishment of such a system because of the taxes it would entail. He became the foremost of the early agitators for free education. A bill was passed by the legislature, in 1835, for public schools, accompanied, however, with the proviso that it should be first accepted by popular vote in Chicago before it became a law. Upon a vote being taken the land speculators proved to be in the majority, a fact which killed the bill; but Mr. Scammon's efforts were not relaxed. Chicago applied in 1837 to the legislature for her charter as a city. He then procured the adoption in it of a clause providing for free schools. Even then the law proved ineffectual. Public opinion was against it and had to be educated in its favor. He became a candidate for election to the common council, but was defeated upon this issue. However, in 1839 he was appointed school in-

spector, when his efforts were successful and the schools were established and provided with a systematized government. It is said the opposition to them was great. In 1844 the Dearborn school was erected, its site being on Madison street opposite McVicker's theatre. The following year the mayor, in his inaugural address, recommended to the common council its destruction. But in that year Mr. Scammon was elected to the common council. As a champion of public schools, he not only saved the Dearborn school from the assault of enemies, but also secured the construction of two other schools, one upon the north and the other on the west side, the latter being known at the present time as the Scammon school. It was thus, in the face of bitter opposition, that the system which is to-day the city's pride was inaugurated, and Mr. Scammon is its father. But for his aggressive and persistent warfare in its behalf, many years would have elapsed before it would have been inaugurated.

He also interested himself in higher education, organizing, with others, the Astronomical Society, to which he contributed \$30,000 for the erection of an observatory and paid from his own purse the salary of a director. He was the founder of the Hahnemann hospital and one of the most interested originators of the Academy of Sciences. In various other associations for the cultivation of science, literature and art, he bore a conspicuous part. He had scholarly tastes, was familiar with several of the modern languages, as well as the ancient classics, and made frequent use of his pen in contributions to the press on a variety of topics.

Probably his most important service in the material interests of Chicago was promoting the entrance of railroads from the East, and devising and organizing a system of western rail connections. In co-operation with William B. Ogden and John B. Turner, the nucleus of the present Chicago and Northwestern railway system was undertaken. This was a triumvirate of which any city might be proud. Mr. Ogden brought

to the combination a keen appreciation of the need of railroads, a solid judgment, a financial strength, and indomitable energy. Mr. Turner contributed a knowledge of practical railroad building acquired in executing similar work at the East, while Mr. Scammon supplied skill in financial management, legal knowledge and an enthusiasm which stimulated the faint hearted, overcame opposition and carried the enterprise to success. The Galena and Chicago Union railroad was the outcome of the sagacity and persistent labor of these men. At this day, when a promoter has but to rub the Aladdin's lamp of accumulated capital to run a new line of railroad anywhere, it is difficult to appreciate the sacrifices and labor which were required to start the pioneer line from the lakes to the Mississippi. A paper read by Mr. Scammon at one of the railroad openings of a later day shows, in the glowing words of an actor in the drama, the obstacles overcome and the success achieved.

Next to his accomplishments as a lawyer, it was as a banker that Mr. Scammon established a high reputation for ability and skill, and built up his private fortune. In 1837 he was appointed attorney of the State Bank of Illinois, that had about that time established a branch in Chicago, under a charter granted by the State legislature. This employment drew his attention to the abuses which the loose administration of banking interests had introduced into the channels of trade, and the need of a sound and stable banking system. A few years later he revived a charter which had been granted to the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance company, and obtaining additional banking powers he established the Marine Bank, of which he was a principal stockholder, and was made president. At the outset the capital was only \$25,000, but it had such success under his able management that in 1857 it had been increased to \$500,000, and the bank held a leading position among the financial institutions of the country. He interested himself in obtaining a reformation of the bank-

ing laws, made war upon the "wild cat" currency which had flooded the West, and procured the enactment of a free banking law with secured circulation and specie redemption, which was a financial success until the rebellion depreciated the securities on which it was chiefly founded.

In 1857, after more than twenty years of incessant labor, which had brought him a high reputation and an ample fortune, Mr. Scammon thought he might retire from active business. Placing his banking interests under what he believed to be safe management, he embarked with his family for an extended European tour. He was absent for three years. On his return he found that a defalcation had impaired the resources of his bank, and brought it to the verge of bankruptcy. This imposed upon him an unlooked for responsibility. He took hold of the institution, and set himself to regulate and settle its embarrassed affairs. In 1861 he established a private bank, which he conducted until it was swept away in the great fire of 1871. In this catastrophe he suffered, in common with most of the active business men of Chicago, serious losses. The accumulations of years were annihilated at a blow. It is related that when the bankers had gathered among the smouldering ruins of their places of business to consult upon a course of action, it was his cheering words that revived their drooping spirits and stimulated them to re-establish business and resolve to pay a percentage of their deposits to their impoverished customers.

Mr. Scammon entered upon the work of reconstruction with a boldness taught by the wonderful success of the past. He made investments on his judgment as to the future course of improvement and business, some of which were not immediately remunerative. His credit was unimpaired, and he contracted obligations beyond his present means, on the faith of stability of business and the probable prosperity of the community. Among other enterprises, he established the Merchants' National Bank,

of which he was president. It is said that during the three years succeeding the fire he invested \$1,500,000 in various enterprises. His enthusiasm outran his prudence, as subsequent events proved. The panic of 1873, so ruinous to credits, and especially to the banking interests of the country, brought disaster and destroyed the margin of security which the fire had spared. Mr. Scammon was compelled to succumb to the inevitable, and to give his attention to extricating his tangled estate from its involved condition. It was a long and arduous struggle, maintained with fortitude. He scorned to take advantage of the bankrupt act to obtain release from his obligations. He at once resumed the practice of law, and after years of struggling and suffering, succeeded in saving a comfortable margin for the support of his declining years.

A sketch of Mr. Scammon's life would be very incomplete which did not take account of his political relations. He was intensely interested in public affairs, not so much for personal aggrandizement as from the bent of inclination and ambition to discharge all the high duties of citizenship. He was a Whig, an ardent supporter and admirer of Henry Clay, and inclined to the free soil wing of that great party when the slavery question divided its adherents into opposing factions. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its strongest and ablest advocates. He had a wide acquaintance among public men, and was on terms of confidential intimacy with Mr. Lincoln. His fitness for public service brought many solicitations to accept office, which were generally declined, but in one or two exceptional cases were accepted. Thus in the early period he served as an alderman of the first ward. In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for congress, but was not successful in the canvas. He served in the State legislature at the eventful war sessions of 1860-1861. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1864 and 1872.

But these were only episodes in an eventful business career.

It was his interest in the dissemination of sound political principles that led him to establish the most influential newspapers of the city.

As early as 1842 he published the *American*, a Henry Clay organ. He was interested in the inception of the *Tribune* and the *Evening Journal*, and in 1872 established the *Inter Ocean*, a paper which to-day for enterprise and influence is inferior to none published in Chicago, or elsewhere in the land.

Upon religious, as on all other subjects, he had positive and pronounced opinions, but without bigotry or bitterness. While he maintained his own views, he was tolerant of those held by others, and maintained the right and utility of free discussion.

Mr. Scammon was educated a Methodist, but from reading the writings of Immanuel Swedenborg he became a devout adherent of the doctrines contained in them. In 1843, together with his wife and Vincent S. Lovell, he organized a church in Chicago for the propagation of those doctrines, and under a provision of the law regarding towns laid out along the Illinois & Michigan canal he received a grant of land for it. From this small beginning the church so formed has grown in numbers, wealth and influence, and largely owes its prosperity to the devotion and support which, throughout his life, he gave to it.

Soon after coming to Chicago in 1837 Mr. Scammon married Miss Mary Ann Haven Dearborn, of Bath, Maine., and established a home. Four children were the fruit of the union, of whom one died in infancy. A son, Charles Tufant, born in 1840, who became a successful lawyer, died in 1876. Florence married Mr. A. D. Reed, and resides in South Carolina. Arianna Evans Scammon, who remains unmarried, also resides at the South. The first Mrs. Scammon died while on a journey abroad in 1858. On the 5th of December, 1867, Mr. Scammon was again united in

marriage with Mrs. Maria Sheldon Wright, daughter of General William B. Sheldon, of Delaware county, New York, and a sister of Mrs. Mahlon D. Ogden. She survives him, and is still a resident of Chicago.

The later years of Mr. Scammon's life were spent in comparative retirement. The family home was a lovely cottage, "Fernwood Villa," occupying a shady lawn near Jackson Park, which was a heritage of Mrs. Scammon. Here was enjoyed an ideal life of affection and refined social intercourse. He had long

been in the front rank in the battle of life. He had shared in the feverish life of the great city, and mingled in its fierce competitions. In the evening of his life he looked calmly over the years of his earlier conflicts and later struggles, neither embittered by their controversies nor disheartened by their reverses. He enjoyed the reminiscences of the past, in which he had been so conspicuous a figure.

His life closed March 19, 1890, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

LEMUEL COVELL PAINE FREER.

L. C. P. Freer was born September 18, 1813, at North East, Dutchess county, New York. His father was a tanner, and young Freer worked at the business in his earlier days. He had the usual advantages of the common schools, which he improved and added to by a careful, persistent course of reading. He also taught school, with the usual experiences of country school teachers, and for a time was clerk in a small country store. At the age of twenty-two he married Esther Wickes Marble, who died after more than forty years of wedded life. In 1836 he came West and settled in Chicago. After a short experience in trading, followed by a failure, he moved out upon a farm near Bourbonnais Grove, where he built a house with his own hands. He underwent the customary experience of pioneers in the West, and after a time returned to Chicago and took up the study of the law in the office of Henry Brown. Almost at the outset of his professional career he began practice, taking justice cases, collections, etc., until he soon had all the business to which he could attend. He formed a partnership with Calvin De Wolf, afterward with the Honorable John M. Wilson, and later with George A. Ingalls.

He was admitted to the bar of Chicago, July 9th, 1840, and soon after was appointed master in chancery by Judge George Manierre, of the circuit court, which office he

held for a number of years. In the latter position it is said he often performed the work of two men, frequently working late in the night to keep up with the press of business. In those days stenographers were not known, and all testimony taken before the master had to be recorded and his reports written out in longhand, but his work was always satisfactory to courts and lawyers; and the great length of time he retained the position, and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his duties, indicate how ably he performed the requirements of the office.

Mr. Freer had for many years, aside from his duties as master, a large practice, mainly in real estate law and questions of land titles. On account of his extensive knowledge of early transactions in real estate and his wide experience, his opinion was generally regarded as conclusive without further question. He excelled in cross-examination of witnesses, but, his practices, being mostly in real estate matters, he did not become so prominent as a lawyer as he might if he had pursued other lines.

Aside from his law practice, Mr. Freer, after a few years, was very fortunate in business; his high character for probity and honorable dealing, his personal honesty and excellent judgment led him into the path of a successful career and won for him promi

nent recognition by the leading business men of the city.

All through the anti-slavery agitation, Mr. Freer was foremost in the counsels of the champions of human rights. He was well acquainted with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Salmon P. Chase, Frederick Douglas, Henry Bibb and many other eminent abolitionists, and his activity in the cause at one time led to a price being placed on his head by one of the southern States. It is said that he was instrumental in securing the escape of many slaves, and on one occasion chased a slave-catcher nearly across the State.

His name is found as a signer to the call for a public meeting to consider the war situation, which was held January 5, 1861, one of the largest public meetings ever held in Chicago, and he was among the first to add

his name to the muster roll of the famous regiment of Chicago Home Guards.

On the 11th of March, 1878, Mr. Freer married Miss Antoinette Whitlock, who survives him, having her home in Chicago.

In business life he was generous and helpful to those who were struggling for a start, and frequently made sacrifices in enabling men to retain their property, when an opposite course would have been more to his personal advantage. In private life he was kind, genial and companionable, given much to books, and always an entertaining conversationalist. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, the annual meetings of which body were held at his office.

Mr. Freer died at his home on Michigan avenue April 14, 1892, after an illness of several weeks.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

Charles C. P. Holden was born at Groton, New Hampshire, on August 9, 1827. His father's name was Phineas H., and his mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Betsey Parker. His genealogical record shows his earliest American ancestor to have been one Richard Holden, who, in 1634, with his brother Justinian, came from Ipswich, England, in the sailing vessel "Francis," settling in the locality which afterward became Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Holden's maternal grandfather was Lieutenant Levi Parker, a patriot who served in the army of the revolution, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and not returning to his fireside until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He chanced to be with Washington at the time of Arnold's treason and Andre's capture, and served as one of the guards at the execution of the gallant British officer who was punished as a spy, and whose conspicuous bravery Lieutenant Parker sincerely admired.

Mr. Holden's parents, with their family of

nine children, came west in 1836, reaching Chicago on June 30th. With hired ox-teams he at once set out for the prairie, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land, selecting as a location Skunk's Grove, on the "Sauk Trail," in the edge of Will county, thirty miles south of the future city. He was the first settler in that region, his nearest neighbor being two and a half miles distant, and his children being compelled to walk three miles across the trackless prairie to receive instruction in the rude log hut which served as a school-house.

Among such surroundings Charles rapidly developed great physical strength. When not more than ten years old he drove a breaking team of five yoke of oxen, his father holding the plow, and was able to do all that usually fell to the lot of farmers' boys in those early days. When he was fifteen, his father placed him in Sweet's grocery store, on North Water street near Wolcott (now North State) street, where for six months he worked hard for his board. At the end of that time,

however, his employer presented him with a pair of cassimere pantaloons, which the young clerk highly prized.

In the spring of 1847 his patriotic ardor, no less than his love of adventure, prompted him to enlist in Company F., of the Fifth regiment of Illinois volunteers, and after serving until the end of the Mexican war he was mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, on October 16, 1848. He immediately secured employment in the book store of A. H. & C. Burley, where he remained until March, 1850. On the nineteenth of that month he joined a party which set out from Old Fort Kearney, Missouri, for California. The route was overland, and the pilgrims took up their weary journey with two teams. They reached Hangtown on July 12th, and at once began mining on the Middle Fork of the American river. Young Holden spent two seasons on this stream, passing the second at Coloma Bar. In the fall of 1851 he began farming and stock-raising at Napa Valley, which pursuits he followed until December 1, 1853, when he turned his face eastward. He took passage on the steamship Winfield Scott, bound from San Francisco for Panama, but the vessel was wrecked in a fog on the reef of Anna Capa Island, at midnight, on December 2d. As soon as the grinding of the ship's bottom on the rocks aroused the three hundred or more passengers to a comprehension of their danger, they buckled on life preservers promptly given them by the officers, and anxiously awaited their supposed fate. They recalled the doom of the ill-fated "Independence," which had gone to the bottom a few months before with four hundred souls on board. The officers of the "Winfield Scott" did their duty nobly, the furnace fires were promptly extinguished and the first boat-loads of impatient, terror-stricken voyagers were landed on the shelving rocks, which, however, seemed a veritable haven of refuge. The passage to these rocks was perilous, but every one was safely transported. The stranded passengers and crew, however, underwent torments of hunger and

thirst upon a barren ledge until rescued, seven days after the wreck, by the steamship "California," which carried them to Panama. The "Scott" was abandoned to the pitiless buffeting of the elements and ultimately went to pieces. Neither cargo, express matter, except the money, mail nor baggage was rescued. The destitute passengers made the best of their way across the isthmus and were taken to New York by the Pacific Mail steamer "Illinois," landing on January 3, 1854. Mr. Holden returned to Chicago, reaching this city on March 18, 1854, precisely four years (lacking one day) from the date of his departure.

The next important event in his life was his entry into the service of the land department of the Illinois Central company, which occurred on February 20, 1855.

Seven months later—on September 17, 1855—he was married to Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, of New Lenox, Will county, Illinois. Mrs. Holden was the granddaughter of Abraham Holderman of Holderman's Grove, Illinois, where he had settled in 1830.

Mr. Holden has been a prominent figure in Illinois politics since 1858, when he went as a delegate from Chicago to Springfield to the Republican State convention. The train that carried the delegation was decorated with a banner bearing the legend, "For United States Senator, Abraham Lincoln." It was after the adjournment of this convention that the great commoner uttered those memorable words:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Mr. Holden was elected a member of the city council in April, 1861, he representing the old "fifth ward," and continued a member of the municipal legislature until December, 1872. During his protracted term of

service he had an eye single for the city's good. He worked as did few of his confreres, "public office" being, in his estimation, a "public trust." Measures of genuine improvement—not for his own ward, but looking to the benefit of all Chicago—found in him an ardent champion. The improvement of streets was one of his cherished hobbies, of which he never lost sight. In this connection due credit should be given to Mr. Holden's labors. The water supply received his thoughtful consideration, and it was largely through his efforts that the present system of abundant distribution throughout the city took its inception and received its impulsive force. While a member of the council he was constantly agitating this question. He was the advocate of pure water, and plenty of it for every man, woman and child within the corporate limits. Indeed had it not been for him and others like him, Chicago would have been, to-day, as poorly supplied with water as some of her sister western cities. It was through his persistent labor that the city authorized the building of the second tunnel under the lake, with its extension, besides the construction of the waterway ending at Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street.

As to Mr. Holden's influence in this regard, see proceedings of the common council for 1869 and 1870, pp. 87, 91, 111, and page 690, Proceedings 1868-9.

During the dark hours of the nation's history, Mr. Holden was conspicuously loyal. His vote, his voice and his efforts were always in support of the Union. His vote as a municipal legislator was always in behalf of aiding the National government with men and money. In 1862 he raised a company for the Eighty-eighth regiment of Illinois volunteers, his brother—Levi P.—being elected its captain. In 1864, when a draft was ordered in case the quota of troops allotted to Chicago was not furnished through voluntary enlistment, he determined that there should be no draft in his ward—the tenth. He organized a "Ward Draft Association" and was chosen its president. The

members worked with a will, and the sum of \$51,912 was raised wherewith to pay bounties to volunteers, thus warding off what Mr. Holden was inclined to regard as a threatened disgrace. Mr. Holden furnished three representatives for his family for the army—Harris Durkee, for his wife; Frederick A. Hausmann, for his sister-in-law; Rowen P. Reynolds and Alonzo C. Ide for himself.

His part in civic affairs has always been a prominent one. He was marshal of the city council on the occasion of the reception of the remains of President Lincoln on their way to their final resting place at Springfield, and chairman of the committee named to secure the attendance of General Grant at the great fair held at Dearborn Park, in July, 1865. It was he who introduced the resolutions which were adopted by the council relative to Lincoln's funeral.*

At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was president of the council, and rendered valuable service in bringing order out of chaos and securing succor for the destitute. A detailed account of his efficient work at that trying period may be found in Andreas' History of Chicago, vol. II, pp. 761-772.† At the next municipal election both the great political parties—Republican and Democratic—placed Mr. Holden in nomination for the mayoralty, each also nominating a full ticket for the other city offices. But there was an element in the community which was of opinion that political considerations ought not to be regarded at such a time, and in consequence a complete "citizens'" ticket, known as the "fire-proof" was nominated, containing the names of Joseph Medill for mayor and David A. Gage for treasurer. The "fire-proof" ticket was elected. A history of this administration, which presented some unfortunate features, may be found in Vol. I, Chapter XI.

In 1872 Mr. Holden was an elector on the Greeley ticket, but, with his associates, went

* See Council Proceedings for 1861, p. 8.

† See also Council Proceedings for 1871, pp. 346, 347.

down in the political cyclone which swept the country in November of that year.

Previous to this—in March, 1869—Governor Palmer had appointed him a West Chicago park commissioner, and reappointed him in 1871. He accepted the trust, and with his brother commissioners laid out the magnificent system of parks and boulevards which has so largely aided in building up the great “west side.” He resigned from the board in 1878.

In 1873, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who for a lifetime had been his counsellor, his help-meet, and the honored mistress of his happy home. She passed away on July 26, after a lingering illness and was laid to rest at Rosehill. It was a source of regret to both Mr. and Mrs. Holden that the latter’s youngest sister, Rowena (who had been a member of the family since 1858), was not at home during this protracted sickness, she being absent on an extended tour through Europe and the Orient. An adopted daughter—Sarah J.—remained to sustain and comfort him in his bereavement.

In February, 1873, Mr. Holden left the employ of the Illinois Central railway, after eighteen years’ consecutive service, during which period he had aided in selling more than 2,000,000 acres of the corporation’s lands. He then took a prominent part in the construction of the Chicago and Illinois River railroad, running from Joliet to Coal City, the charter and organization of which he virtually controlled; he disposed of his interest in this company, whose line ultimately became a part of the Chicago and Alton system.

In 1874 he was elected a county commis-

sioner, and on July 4, 1877, as president of the board, laid the corner stone of the county court house.

His investments in real estate proved fortunate, and he has erected several blocks, among them one at the corner of Monroe and Aberdeen streets and another at 298 to 302 West Madison street.

Mr. Holden’s adopted daughter (Sarah J.) was married on February 17, 1885, to Mr. George M. Sayre, and now resides at Elmira, New York. They have two children, Charles Holden and Gracie. Some three years later, on July 11, 1888, he was married for a second time, his bride being Miss Thelena N. McCoy, daughter of Henry M. and Mary (Lakin) McCoy, who was born at Port Perry, Canada.

Mr. Holden’s mother passed away September 23, 1869, and his father on February 23, 1872. They died on the farm they had located in 1836. His sister, Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Freer), died November 28, 1845, and his sister, Sarah Ann C., on February 13, 1847.

In his social relations he is a member of several well-known organizations, among them the Illinois State Association, of Veterans of the Mexican War, the Sons of the American Revolution, the California Pioneers’ Association of Chicago, the Old Settlers’ Society of Cook County and the German Old Settlers’ Association. By the latter organization he was presented with a gold medal in 1888. At the age of sixty-seven Mr. Holden still retains his mental and physical faculties unimpaired, hale and hearty in his declining years, one of the distinguished products of Chicago’s cosmopolitan influence.

CHARLES NEWTON HOLDEN.

Charles N. Holden was a native of the State of New York, born at the little village of Fort Covington, Franklin county, on the 13th of March, 1816. He was the oldest son of William C. Holden, a New Hamp-

shire farmer, who emigrated to northern New York and engaged in the lumber business for several years previous to the war of 1812. The war broke up his business, when he volunteered in the patriotic force, and,

marching sixty miles through the forest, was engaged in the battle of Plattsburg. At the close of his service he returned to his home, and, marrying Sarah Brayuord, settled down on a farm.

Charles was brought up on a farm, assisting in the hard work of clearing the forest and subduing to cultivation the intractable soil. He attended the common school, where he was an apt scholar, and with mingled work and study, among the rude yeomanry of that new region, learned self-reliance and the practical arts of an independent and industrious life. He engaged in teaching school, and then was employed for a time as clerk in a country store. By some impulse, as unaccountable, perhaps, as the instinct which prompts the birds of passage in their periodic flight, he sought to better his condition in the far off and indefinable "West."

With only forty dollars, the savings of his youthful toil, he turned his back, with a brave heart and resolute purpose, upon the home of his childhood, and after some months of tedious travel through river and lakes arrived in Chicago in July, 1837, with ten dollars of his little capital unexpended. Times were dull here, the panic of that year having prostrated budding speculations and infant industries, so that he was unable to find employment, and he pushed on to Will county, where an uncle had already taken up a farm. There he entered a land claim and spent the remainder of the season in improving it, and hired out as a laborer for farmers in the neighborhood.

Later in the fall he returned to Chicago, where he found employment as clerk in a retail store. The following spring he entered the employ of Major John H. Kinzie, who was manager of the Lake Michigan Lumber company, probably in the mixed capacity of clerk and laborer. At the end of a year he had saved three hundred dollars, with which, and a liberal credit, he opened a store on Lake street, after taking a partner, in a log building, which was known as the "little red store." The business which he thus began

in a small way was extended systematically, and within half a dozen years had assumed large proportions.

In 1848, in company with others, he erected one of the finest business blocks in the city, in which he continued merchandising until 1852, when he retired from the firm, purchasing from his partners their interest in the realty. This lot he held during his life, and left at his decease as a part of his estate. Purchased for a few thousand dollars, such has been the increase in real estate values that the property is now valued at not far from \$300,000. The following appreciative narrative of Mr. Holden's public career was published some time since in the Magazine of Western History.

"For some time after this his attention was given to real estate transactions; but in 1856 he united, with Thomas Church and others, in the organization of the Firemen's Insurance company. Of this corporation he became the secretary—a position which he held for ten years. He also served for twenty years as treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and received from this organization at different times some very flattering testimonials of their esteem and regard.

"Beginning with 1855, when he was elected a member of the board of aldermen—to become recognized at once as a valuable member of that body—much of his time was devoted to public affairs and the transaction of official business. In 1857 he was elected city treasurer, and also served as a member of the city board of education, in which capacity he labored with great zeal and earnestness to elevate the character of the schools and add to their usefulness. His services in behalf of the educational interests of the city were flatteringly recognized at a later date in the naming of one of the handsome school buildings in his honor. In recognition of this delicate compliment, Mr. Holden placed in the hands of the proper authorities a fund of one thousand dollars for the purchase of books for such indigent pupils of

the school as might be deemed worthy of such consideration.

"In 1867 the general assembly of Illinois created the office of commissioner of taxes of Chicago, and Mr. Holden was chosen to fill the position, which he held until 1874.

"In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the three trustees to take charge of the work of building the Northern Hospital for the Insane, to be located at Elgin. This splendid institution was completed in 1875, at a cost of half a million dollars; the manner in which the work was carried on reflecting credit upon those who shouldered the responsibility of guarding the public interests in connection therewith.

"Mr. Holden began taking a lively interest in politics about the time the Republican party was formed, was prominent in its counsels for many years, and remained devotedly attached to the organization as long as he lived. He was one of the ardent friends and admirers of Lincoln, a promoter of the movement to nominate him for the presidency in 1860, and a member of the committee of arrangement for the National Republican convention of that year. The famous wigwam in which that historic convention was held was designed by, and built under the directions of this committee.

"With Stephen A. Douglas and other eminent citizens of the city, Mr. Holden was associated in the establishment of the University of Chicago. He became a member of the first board of trustees of that institution, and was also a life member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Astronomical Society, connected with it.

"His interest in various benevolent and charitable enterprises was not less active than his interest in public affairs and educational matters. A devoted member of the Baptist church, he was particularly interested during the later years of his life in extending its influence and building up its educational institutions.

"Having prospered in a financial way and accumulated a handsome fortune, Mr. Holden

gave largely of his means to various church and benevolent enterprises—his largest gift, perhaps, of this character being a donation to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, which constituted an important part of the handsome endowment of that institution. What contributed even more than his generous aid to the upbuilding of this institution, was his earnest and intelligent labor in its behalf. In this, as in every work with which he became identified, his admirable executive ability enabled him to accomplish the best results attainable with the means at his command. Broadly liberal in his views, his charitable, benevolent and religious work was not limited to the demands which came to him from his own church, but to every commendable enterprise he gave a helping hand when it was in his power to do so."

Mr. Holden's life was cheered and his labor in behalf of education and charity aided by his wife, who was Miss Frances Woodbury, of whom a separate sketch is given in this work.

Mr. Holden was endowed with no uncommon talent. He aspired to no great things. He had industry, economy, a fair education, and good business ability. He was animated by a sincere and lofty purpose to make the most of his opportunities, and had consecrated himself in early life to the service of the Divine Master, to whom he felt accountability for the use he made of his powers and the gifts of fortune. He took his humble place among the toilers of the infant city, grew with its growth, and shared in its unwonted prosperity. While he labored to build up his own fortune, he toiled with no less assiduity to foster institutions of education and charity, which became fountains of living waters, to fructify and freshen the arid wastes of city life for all time to come.

Such men deserve to be held in remembrance for their good deeds and unselfish lives, and for the "good that lives after them." Mr. Holden's life closed in Chicago September 30, 1887.

MRS. FRANCES WOODBURY HOLDEN.

No history of Chicago, especially of its early years, is complete which fails to make account of its pioneer women. Leaving homes of comfort and refinement in the East, they braved the dangers and endured the privations of frontier life, animated by the devoted love of woman for the man of her heart, and full of enthusiasm for rearing in the new land of the West the institutions of religion, education and charity which should transform that *terra incognita* into a land of refinement, and cover the wild prairies with the bloom and beauty and fragrance of peaceful and happy homes. While our minds are thrilled by the stirring narratives of the enterprise and deeds of the pioneer in trade, in manufactures, in the professions and in politics, our hearts swell with emotion at the mention of the names and the abundant works of their companions in courage and in toil.

The roll of these noble women of the first decade embraces many notable names. We recall spontaneously such as Eliza Chappel (Mrs. Jeremiah Porter), Leonora Temple (Mrs. Thomas Hoyne), Maria E. Boyer (Mrs. L. P. Hilliard), Ann Thompson (Mrs. Philo Carpenter), Ann W. Germain (Mrs. Stiles Burton), while the names of many others of equal merit and devotion are embalmed in the grateful memory of their neighbors and of their posterity. They were not of that class of women of a later period who clamor for the suffrage, and for equal opportunity in business and the professions, however just may be the claims and aspirations of the latter. The pioneer women of Chicago came to found homes, and to rear children who should be fit to carry on the noble work which their fathers founded. They were domestic women, conscious of their feminine charms, not unmindful of the duties of hospitality, nor careless of the claims of social life. Yet with lofty aspirations and noble devotion they founded churches,

opened schools, organized charities, and brought the sweet and tender influence of their affections and sympathies to soften the lot of the unfortunate and lowly.

Among those pioneer women was Frances Woodbury, who became the wife of Charles N. Holden, whom she survives, after a life of fifty-eight years passed in Chicago. Though content to perform the humble duties of a housewife, and to train up her children with pious devotion, her life has been redolent with the perfume of good deeds, performed without ostentation. Her American ancestry is traceable to John Woodbury, who emigrated from Somersetshire, England, and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts in 1624. The branch of the family from which she springs removed before the revolutionary war to New Hampshire, where her progenitors became distinguished citizens.

Some incidents in the family history are romantic, as the following: In the early part of the struggle of the colonies for independence, John Woodbury and Levi Perkins were on board of a coasting vessel from one of the New Hampshire ports, when they were captured by a British cruiser and sent to London, where they were confined as prisoners of state in Newgate until peace was declared. This was before Howard, by his portrayal of the horrors of penal institutions, had let sunlight and fresh air into British prisons, and their lot was dismal and cheerless. On their liberation and return to their New Hampshire home, they were objects of patriotic reverence, and thrilled the hearts of listeners by their recital of the barbarities of English prisons. Their long companionship in hardship had made them comrades, and they married each the sister of the other.

Jesse Woodbury, the father of Mrs. Holden, was a son of this John Woodbury, while Nancy Perkins, her mother, was a daughter of the same Levi Perkins. She is granddaughter-

ter of both the revolutionary captives. The father of Honorable Levi Woodbury, a former justice of the supreme court of the United States, was brother to this John Woodbury of the revolution. Members of the family intermarried with such notable New Hampshire families as the Hancocks, the Goffs, and the Goves, and filled eminent positions in business and professional life.

After the war of 1812, which greatly blighted the prosperity of northern New England, Jesse Woodbury removed to New York and settled at Fort Covington, or the "French Mills," as it was then known, in Franklin county. There Frances Woodbury was born on the 12th of July, 1820. It was a rural settlement, remote from any large town, and in the most primitive social condition. Her father was a merchant and operated mills. The young girl passed her childhood in this wild region, with only the most meagre opportunity for education, but, endowed with vivacious spirits and an active mind, she made the most of her slender privileges, acquiring the rudiments of learning and imbibing a taste for a broader culture. In the same neighborhood a young farmer, who became, in later years and in a far remote region, her husband, and who was some four years her senior, was pursuing his toilsome and rather hopeless avocation. At times he had seen and stealthily admired the spirited maiden, perhaps as she came and went from the schoolhouse, or, perchance, with bare feet and flushed face, returning from the blackberry patch with full basket, and glances of mutual admiration had passed between them. But their paths were soon to become widely divergent, and the youthful fancy was quickly dispelled by the hard condition of their lives. Young Holden joined the column of emigrants to the far West, while Jesse Woodbury, with his family, set out for Texas, to care for the estate of a deceased brother. Having reached Chicago, in 1836, he decided to leave his family in the care of his grown-up sons, and prosecute the remainder of his tedious journey alone. He never

returned, having contracted a fatal disease among the malarial regions of the South. The Woodbury family left in Chicago consisted of the mother, two daughters and two sons. The latter made the best shift they could, with slender means but brave hearts, to care for the disconsolate family. One day, as the young Frances, then sixteen years old, was listlessly gazing at the passers along the street, she recognized the almost forgotten features of the young man whom she had known at her eastern home. The recognition was mutual, for each had treasured the memory of an acquaintance that had inspired more than a transient admiration. It was not long before intimacy ripened into love, and promises of marriage were exchanged. But young Holden was penniless, and Miss Woodbury was too sensible and prudent to entrust her future to one who had no home in which to shelter her. Four years passed, while the young man, inspired with the desire to place this fair rose from the granite hills of New Hampshire upon his bosom, toiled, with incessant application and fair success, to gain sufficient means to make her his wife.

The marriage took place in 1841. By this time Mr. Holden had become established in business as a merchant, and had a good prospect of success. He procured a humble home and the two set up housekeeping. Their residence was near the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where they remained for fifteen years. In the meantime children came to cheer and brighten the household, seven in all, who were nurtured and trained with pious care. Three of these died in infancy or early life. The others, now grown to maturity, are William H. Holden, a lawyer in Chicago, Jesse Milton Holden, an architect and a resident of Oakland, California; Charles Newton Holden, a Chicago banker, and Frances Louisa, wife of James H. Forsy, a merchant at Englewood.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Holden in early life had professed a Christian faith and connected themselves with Baptist churches. In Chicago they joined the First Baptist church

and remained in its fellowship until the quickened consciences of a majority of the members, revolting at the apathy of the church towards the "sum of all villainies," slavery, prompted them to join in organizing another church. "Forty of us," said Mrs. Holden, "on our knees joined in a covenant to found a free and untrammelled church." The Tabernacle Baptist church was the outcome, which prospered in material and spiritual interests until it was re-organized as the Second Baptist church.

While Mr. Holden was a church officer and attentive to all the duties of his position, Mrs. Holden taught in the Sunday school, attended all the social meetings, aided the mission and charitable work of the church, and in all respects was an active and efficient co-worker with her husband in all good works.

She was endowed with great spiritual energy, unceasing activity, and the faculty of stimulating the latent powers of others, yet she had a singularly self renunciatory spirit. She organized others into effective working bodies, while she herself declined positions of prominence, seldom allowing her name to appear in official connection with the work which she set on foot.

Among the more prominent objects of her care and devotion were the Chicago Orphan Asylum, Home of the Friendless and Washingtonian Home, besides an educational seminary for ministers, and the Western Baptist Home Missionary Society. The latter she insisted, with strong pertinacity, upon separating into two departments, one to care for the destitute regions of the East, and one to do a like work for the West, and was successful in bringing the Western branch to a point of thorough organization and practical efficiency.

During the war her labors were unceasing for the welfare of the soldiers and their families. She was at the head of the Baptist department of Christian and sanitary work. The needs of the freedmen especially appealed to her sympathetic heart.

Mrs. Holden, although deprived of liberal scholastic advantages in her youth, was an intellectual woman. She made the study of history an object of diligent pursuit, especially that which illustrated Biblical subjects. The dynasties of long departed nationalities, the ruins of Mesopotamia and the sacred places of the Holy Land were to her familiar subjects. Her reading only strengthened and confirmed her faith in evangelical religion and in the inspiration and verity of the Holy Scripture.

She was a not infrequent contributor to the papers of her denomination, as well as to the secular press of the city. She even ventured into verse, having composed on one occasion a poetical address to the firemen, which appeared in the journals of that time. She was fond of travel, visiting remote and unfrequented parts of the country, as the plains, the upper Mississippi and the region north of Lake Superior. Among her manuscript productions are voluminous notes of "Three months on the plains," and a "Visit to Minnesota," when that now popular State was almost a *terra incognita*. Among her rambles throughout the country she has twice visited the Pacific coast, and many times traveled through the South and over the country along the Atlantic coast. She has a country home at Charlevoix, Michigan, where she spends a portion of each summer. While her husband was an alderman of the city, she enjoyed an official excursion to the cities of the Dominion, where she met and made the acquaintance of many of the notables of that country.

Enough has been said to show that the life of Mrs. Holden has been an active and conspicuous one. She is a strong character, possibly eccentric in appearance, but possessed of uncommon spirit, energy and force. Her long life in Chicago, her abundant labors, her varied experiences and unwonted activity have scarcely abated the vivacity of her disposition or the energy of her character. At the age of seventy-four she is still alert, active and interested in passing events.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

This venerable man, now in his eightieth year, is one of the few survivors of the pioneers of Chicago. His residence here is cotemporaneous with the city government, now fifty seven years old. He has seen nearly the whole of the marvelous growth of Chicago, and has borne a conspicuous part in all her busy life.

He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Braintrim, Luzerne county, on the 18th of February, 1815. His parents were Giles M. De Wolf, a native of Pomfret, New London county, Connecticut, and Anna (Spaulding) DeWolf, whose birth place was Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont. Soon after his birth the family resided a few years at Cavendish, Vermont, but when he was five years old returned to Braintrim, and a few years afterwards his father purchased a farm in the wilderness of Bradford county, which the son, who was one of the oldest of thirteen children, helped to clear and cultivate. His parents were pious people, giving their children careful home training and inspiring them with an ambition to make the best use of their limited opportunities. He acquired the rudiments of learning in the common school, and studied mathematics and surveying with his father, who was a man of good education, while he obtained books and studied Latin under a private teacher. At nineteen years of age he taught school near his home, and the following year in Orwell.

In 1836 he went to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he entered the Grand River Institute, a manual labor school, where he remained a year.

In the fall of 1837 he came to Chicago, with but a few dollars in his pocket and poorly clad, and sought employment as a teacher, but without success. He then traveled afoot through the Fox River country, and obtained a school at Hadley, Will county, Illinois. The next spring he returned to Chicago,

where he engaged in teaching, but was obliged to take his pay in certificates, which were not readily convertible into cash. He next found employment as collector for the meat market of Funk and Doyle.

In the summer of 1839 he entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich, but his reading was interrupted by the necessity of earning a living, to meet which he again resorted to the school room.

In May, 1843, he submitted himself for examination as a candidate for the bar. The examiners were Hon. Richard M. Young, judge of the supreme court, assisted by J. Y. Scammon and Buckner S. Morris, who approved him and admitted him to practice.

During the next eleven years he practiced at the Chicago bar, with such success as his sturdy character, industry and good attainments merited. During this time—about 1846—he had so far established himself that he married, and made a home. The lady who became his wife was Miss Frances Kimball of Norwich, Connecticut, the daughter of an old and very respectable family.

In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace. This, the humblest judicial office known in the administration of the law, proved in his hands a very important and useful one. He continued to hold it continuously for twenty-five years, through six terms, four of which were by popular election and two by appointment.

During his terms of office the almost incredible statement is made that he heard and disposed of 90,000 cases, a number greater than is recorded of any judicial officer at that period in the State of Illinois. If true, it is a proof of uncommon industry and ability to despatch business quite in contrast with the dilatory proceedings of some of the higher courts of the present day. The members of the bar who practiced before him respected his ability and attributed to him candor and honesty.

During this time he was twice elected an alderman, serving in the city council from 1856 to 1858, and from 1866 to 1868. He was chairman of the committee for revising the municipal code, recommending the system which followed George Manierre's and which has prevailed up to the present time.

He also served for two terms as a member of the board of supervisors.

Mr. DeWolf is a Presbyterian, having membership in the Sixth Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He has always been greatly attached to his denomination, and is an active worker in all its religious and mission work.

His intellectual character is marked by strong qualities and positive convictions, which are tempered by kindly feeling and sympathy with the weak. In former years, before the war, when opposition to slavery caused a man to be proscribed in politics and persecuted by the church, he was an avowed abolitionist and co-operated in all anti-slavery efforts. He was secretary of the first anti-slavery society in Chicago, of which Rev. Flavel Bascom was president and George Manierre treasurer.

When the Western Citizen was established with Z. Eastman as editor and publisher, as an abolition organ, Mr. DeWolf was treasurer of the fund which was raised for its support.

His home was long reputed to be a station on the under-ground railroad, and his children remember when at night dusky faces would peer through the window panes, seeking aid and protection. He had the privilege of suffering for his convictions, as well as the honor of being singled out for punishment, having been indicted by the grand

jury of the United States district court in 1860 for the crime of "aiding a negro slave, Eliza, to escape from her master." With three others who were in the same condemnation, he was placed under \$2,500 bonds for his appearance. The case was continued until the autumn of 1861, when it was "*nolle prosequi*," a time having come when opposition to slavery was neither odious nor a cause of reproach.

After the expiration of his judicial term, Judge DeWolf resumed the practice of law, in partnership with his son, Wallace L. DeWolf. He was regarded as a safe counsellor, and the firm had a large clientage among the property holders and wealthy men of the vicinity.

In common with his fellow sufferers, Mr. DeWolf suffered serious losses by the great fire of 1871, but immediately made greater investments than before, and in the growth of the city and enhancement of values soon retrieved them.

With advancing age, though in good health, buoyant spirits and elastic step, he has gradually withdrawn from active work, and enjoys the leisure and dignity that are justly accorded to the aged.

He is fond of flowers and gardening, and finds delight in simple and healthful employments. He has a home at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, where he spends the winter months, returning to Chicago with the birds and blossoms.

He enjoys the respect of the community and the love of the friends who have known him best.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWolf have three children; Lucy Ellen, wife of Robert B. Bell; Frances, wife of Milo G. Kellog; and Wallace L. DeWolf; all residents of Chicago.

HUGH THOMPSON DICKEY.

The late Judge Hugh T. Dickey was born in the city of New York on May 30, 1811. After graduation at Columbia college, he

began the study of law in the office of James Lorrimer Graham, then one of the most eminent practitioners at the New York bar

Judge Dickey first visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later determined to make the young western city his home. For more than forty years—during her formative and maturing period—he was a leader at the bar and prominent in Christian, literary and financial institutions of the growing metropolis. For many years he occupied a seat upon the circuit court bench, and to the end of his life he cherished an abiding affection for the city of his adoption.

His first business connection in Chicago was with Edward G. Ryan, with whom he remained in partnership for two years. The first mention of his name in association with public affairs occurs in the records of the Illinois militia, in which he was appointed first lieutenant in 1840, his commission dating from December 18, 1841.

His literary taste, as well as his public spirit, led him as early as January, 1841, to meet with a number of gentlemen to form a library association. The first president of the organization was the late Walter L. Newberry, who bequeathed his valuable homestead, with the half of his immense estate, for the establishment and endowment of the Newberry Library. As Mr. Newberry was not a literary man, but engaged from boyhood in mercantile pursuits, it is not improbable that his impulse to endow a library arose from his association with Judge Dickey in this early library enterprise. Mr. Dickey succeeded as president of the association in 1842. It had a humble beginning, being supported at the start by voluntary contributions, chiefly of its own members. Its first collection of books scarcely exceeded one hundred volumes, but six years later it had upon its shelves nearly five thousand books.

Judge Dickey was also the first president of the Chicago club, which office he held for many years.

Upon the establishment of the Cook county court in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its judge. The court soon found its calendar crowded with business, and its presiding judge gained the plaudits of the

press and the respect and confidence of the bar. Said one of the journals of the day: "Judge Dickey has, during the session of the court, shown himself a good lawyer, a sound reasoner and a dignified, impartial judge." A little later another remarked: "He has made his court very popular, and the bar would not consent to dispense with it or him on any terms whatever." The following year we have this testimony from the press: "Judge Dickey grows in popularity every succeeding court he holds. His dignity and well balanced legal mind commend him to all who have anything to do with the court." One of his decisions, interpreting the fugitive slave law, was widely quoted because of the deep learning and the thorough grasp of the subject which it showed. Judge Skinner once remarked of him that he considered him to have had "the best legal mind in Illinois."

His popularity and conceded ability soon led to his promotion from the bench of the county court to that of the circuit court.

Although a Democrat in politics, he was chosen judge of the ninth circuit practically without partisan opposition, in September, 1848, and took his seat in December following. This office he filled with conspicuous ability until the expiration of the term in 1853.

Meanwhile, he participated in other enterprises not incompatible with the judicial office. He became one of the trustees of the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lake," upon its incorporation in 1849.

From 1850 to 1871 he was president of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke company. In 1857 he became a director of the Chicago Marine, and in 1863 of the Mutual Security Insurance companies. For several years also he was one of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company.

At the time of the great fire he occupied a house in "Terrace Row," between Van Buren and Congress streets, one of the finest blocks in the city, where resided such men as William Bross, Isaac Cook and J. Young

Scammon. It was swept away by the fire, the occupants having barely time to secure some of their most valuable furniture.

With the cessation of his political labors, and the approach of "three score years and

ten," Judge Dickey returned to his native city, New York, where he made his home on Fifth avenue in 1885. There he died on June 2, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-one.

DR. EDWIN JUDSON.

The period from 1832 to 1840, in Chicago, was prolific in pioneers. There were first pioneers in settlement, all of whom, save two or three sturdy veterans, have passed away. Next came pioneers in trade, then those who established professions. The minister and lawyer came first, and close behind them followed the doctor. It was only after the little village had grown to some maturity that practitioners in special lines came here to seek for patronage and a livelihood.

Dr. Judson was a pioneer in dentistry, having arrived in the infant city in the month of November, 1840, and, taking board and lodging at the Tremont House, began to practice his art in the parlor of that hotel. He was a native of Connecticut, born at East Hartford on the 22d of February, 1809. The Judson family was among the early families of New England, of sturdy Puritanic faith, and numbers among its descendants many eminent men. The branch to which Dr. Edwin Judson belonged had inhabited a homestead at East Hartford, that passed from father to son for two or three generations. At the beginning of the present century, its proprietor was Deacon John Judson, a substantial farmer of the town, and one of the pillars of the Congregational church. He married a Miss Alford, like himself of an old and respectable family, and among the children born to them was the subject of this sketch. His early life corresponded, in its outward relations, to that of well-born youth of that period. It was expected of the boys, as soon as they had reached maturity, that they should take part in the farm work, but not so as to neglect the

school and the church. The farmer, though his income might be small, and he and his boys the only laborers, was as high in social position as the highest. The minister, the lawyer and the doctor of the neighboring village did not disdain to meet him on equal terms, and he and his family were peers of the best. As he grew out of his boyhood Edwin was sent to a neighboring academy, where he acquired a good "English education."

It is quite difficult to account for the influence which prompts a young man to adopt one line of pursuits in preference to all others. No doubt reason and observation are exercised with much deliberation and anxiety in the choice of a calling, but there is a bias of natural adaptation of taste and predilection, which, perhaps unconsciously, leads one to his "heaven-ordained" lot.

Young Judson chose the calling (at that period it had scarcely risen to the dignity of a profession) of dentistry, and repairing to the neighboring city of New Haven, he entered the office of a leading practitioner and gave himself to a study of its principles and practice, until he was competent to receive the license that enabled him to enter into the profession on his own account.

Before settling down to business, Dr. Judson made a tour of observation in the West. It was about the year 1830, when the Western Reserve of Ohio was the promised land of Connecticut emigrants, but where cities were in embryo, and farms as yet a part of the primeval forest. Such lake ports as Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit were aspiring villages, while Chicago and Milwaukee were yet only military and trading posts. He did not find any place offering sufficient promise of pat-

ronage in dentistry to tempt him to settle in it, but he observed the signs of promise—

"The first low wash of waves,

Where yet shall roll a human sea,"—

and received such impressions of the as yet undeveloped resources of the West, as made him an attentive observer of its progress, and perhaps gave him a longing to make some part of the region his future home. Returning to the vicinity of his birth he began the practice of his profession and continued it with diligence and fair success.

He soon settled in life by founding a home. In 1832 he married Miss Julia L. Wheat of Glastenbury, Conn., and for the next eight years led a quiet and industrious life, perfecting himself in the technicalities of his art, and alert to test every new suggestion or discovery that might add to the perfection of its results. The period was without special incident. Meanwhile his eye had been open to the vision of the growing West. A period of unprecedented development in that section had been succeeded by a terrific financial disaster, and again the wheels of commerce began to revolve, and in some places, such as Chicago, a marvelous growth had set in. It seemed to be an opportune time for a young professional man to begin business in a new country. Dentistry had not yet fallen into the hands of specialists. The village doctor, with his turn-key, was the only recourse for those suffering the torture of toothache, while the nicer operations for preserving the teeth and replacing those lost or decayed, by ingenious artificial substitutes, were quite unknown in the region. Dr. Judson brought his little family, consisting of wife and daughter, now Mrs. Julia Isabella Tourtelotte, and, as had been said, in November, 1840, began operations in the parlor of the Tremont House. Soon his patronage was sufficient to justify opening a permanent office at No. 94 Lake street. He acquired a home in a little cottage at No. 111 State street, now in the heart of the retail district of the city. The lot still remains in the possession of the family. Dur-

ing the nineteen following years, Dr. Judson pursued his practice in Chicago with occasional excursions to the growing villages of the surrounding country, stopping a few weeks to attend to the business which awaited his treatment. His clientage in Chicago was not merely local, for the reputation that he had acquired for skill and dexterity brought patients from all the surrounding country to obtain the treatment that was not yet accessible near their country homes.

Dr. Judson was industrious and prudent, and, with a sagacity born of native shrewdness and wide observation, invested his earnings in property that, with modest improvements, brought an income, and shared in the wonderful enhancement of values that the marvelous growth of the city imparted to it. He was regarded as a master in his profession, and not content with the knowledge which his early study had given, he kept his eyes open to the progress of the art and adopted every improvement that the rapid progress of dentistry introduced. In the meantime, Mrs. Judson had died, and in 1848 he married Miss Mary M. Shattuck, of New York, who survives him.

In 1857, on account of health impaired by nearly twenty years of close application to a sedentary employment, and perhaps because of the longing for country life that his early farm life had inspired, he removed to the beautiful village of Geneva, where he purchased a country residence with ample grounds, and spent ten years in retirement and rural occupation. He then returned to Chicago, but not to resume the practice of dentistry. The improvement of his city property and the care of his private estate, which had grown to satisfactory proportions, engrossed his attention and allowed him to indulge a life of comparative leisure and dignity.

Dr. Judson connected himself with the Second Presbyterian church in 1843, and took an interest, born of pious nurture and a sympathetic nature, in all the religious and

charitable work of the church. Thus the years flowed by, full of stirring incident and pleasant experiences, until at the ripe age of eighty years, on the 3rd of March, 1889, the end came.

Dr. Judson had been, during half a century lacking one year, a resident of Chicago or of the immediate vicinity, and witnessed in his day a civic development that it is given to few men to share.

HENRY WISCHEMEYER.

There are some whose lives are shaped by circumstances and others who overcome circumstances and shape their own lives. To this latter class it may be safely said that Henry Wischemeyer belongs. Tens of thousands born, as he was, in obscure poverty, never emerged from it. From his parents, however, he inherited the best of legacies, health, industry and integrity. These, united to thrift, temperance and shrewd intelligence, were the equipment with which he won his way in life to his present success.

Henry Wischemeyer was born on November 15, 1823, in Furstenow, Hanover, Germany. His parents were so poor, at the time of their marriage, that his father had to borrow money with which to buy a cow, but the fact that he could borrow this money showed that he was trusted and respected. With this wonderful, boundless generosity of the poor toward the poor, this father had given his earnings to his own parents.

Henry was the eldest of four children. In the summer his father would leave the little family and go to Holland, where he could earn more than at home. During the absence of the head of the household the wife and mother cultivated the rented land, taking the baby in a wheel-barrow when she went out into the fields to work, while the other children followed as best they could.

Very early in life Henry learned to share with his parents the family cares, for he was a most dutiful and devoted son, as his father had been before him.

His education was very limited as he could only spare time from his work in the winter months to attend school. Frugal industry had its reward. The lessons of devotion to

work and family silently taught at home bore fruit. As the children grew up, each took his share in the tasks to be done. The father was thus enabled to buy one small piece of land, and then another and another. If he needed ready money he had a friend always willing to lend him what he wanted, a friend who trusted him so that he would not take his note, but said, "I will let you have what you need, at four per cent interest, and you may pay me when you can."

In 1840 the family began to agitate the question of emigrating to this country, a land then almost unknown in their part of the world. But Henry wisely pointed out to them the risk of such an undertaking.

They were doing very well where they were, they were better off than many of their neighbors, and, yet, prosperous as they were, they could take little ready money with them to go among a strange people, having strange ways and talking a strange tongue. After much discussion he persuaded his parents to let him come alone to this country to see what the prospects were. With aching heart they saw their eldest, not quite seventeen years old, set forth on his journey. He left home on the morning of October 9th, 1840, and his journey to the far, unknown country reads like a tale of adventure. After his departure, he walked in three days to Bremen. From there he went to Bremerhaven, where he embarked, October 27th, on the sailing-ship "Alexander" with Captain Warnecker, bound for New Orleans. Three days out they met a fierce storm, that tossed them about for eighteen days and left the ship in a rather dilapidated condition. The sailors and ship-carpenters, however, patched her

up and, aided by favoring trade-winds, they were soon sailing briskly toward the new country through sunny days and clear nights. On the 18th of December they had come within sight of the island of San Domingo, or Hayti, as we usually call it. That night was dark and squally. Early in the morning of the 19th the passengers heard a running about on the deck and then felt an unmistakable shock. The ship had run at full sail on a rock five feet below the surface of the water and about three hundred yards from the shore. The rigging was cut away, so that the masts broke of their own weight and relieved the vessel; and a rope was passed from the deck to the land. By this means the ship's human freight, to the number of two hundred souls, was safely conveyed to the shore—a not easy task, by any means, as the coast was rugged and the waves clamorous. Some huts and tents were built, and all that the castaways had to eat was the ship's victuals washed up on the shore as she went to pieces. By December 24, the captain had procured a small schooner to take them away. On Christmas day the little band trudged through forests and shallow streams, over hills and along sandy beaches, until they reached the small boat which took them outside the bay, where the schooner lay. In three days they reached the city of Cape Haitien, subsisting during the voyage on half a biscuit and a cup of water each day. Here Henry began his first independent effort at gaining his livelihood by working for a colored man at two dollars a month with board. Of the board he says he could have eaten his week's rations in three days.

A striking commentary on racial inferiority is the fact, that although this colored man owned a tract of land six miles square, only about one hundred acres of it were under cultivation. It is related that sixty years before this the colored people had risen and driven out or exterminated the European owners of the soil; since which time the land, once highly cultivated, had been allowed to run to waste through the indolence of the

colored race, who were contented to leave the little necessary work to the women and to live idle in rude huts with no floors, windows or furniture.

On the 25th of May, 1841, Henry set sail, together with about thirty of his shipmates, for New York, where, after sixteen days sail, he arrived with \$13.50 in his pocket. After paying half a dollar for a night's lodging he spent the rest for a ticket for Chicago. Some kind people lent him \$1.75 to get something to eat on his journey. Two weeks later, on June 25th, he arrived in Chicago, penniless.

These details are interesting in the light of subsequent success and prosperity. Mr. J. B. Bush, a very charitable man, took Henry in for the first night he spent in Chicago. The next morning he went into the country, where he worked for a farmer for one month and four days, receiving nine dollars, four of which he expended in the purchase of a pair of boots and the balance for other necessities. From August to February he was a laborer on the Illinois and Michigan canal, for which he was paid sixty dollars in "canal scrip," which scrip he sold a year later for eight dollars.

After working for a while on a farm for his board, he returned to Chicago in March, 1842, when his first friend Mr. Bush helped him to find employment in a lumber-yard at nine dollars a month, living included. At first Mr. Underwood, manager of the yards, objected to employing him, saying, "I don't want a boy, I want a man;" but he proved himself so valuable that the former never regretted the experiment. From the close of navigation until the following spring, he worked in the tannery of Knox & Beecher, at the "south branch" on Taylor street, which was at that time well out in the country. While thus employed he received six dollars a month and board, often working from five in the morning until ten in the evening.

Early in 1843 he returned to his former place in the lumber yard, and Mr. Under-

wood, who desired to hire him for the year, said he would pay him whatever his services were worth, and Henry went to work not knowing what his wages were to be. A few weeks later his parents, by his advice, came over from Germany, and at once needed his help. He was anxious to aid them, but had not the money; but on applying to Mr. Underwood, he advanced him \$125, which Henry understood was to be the amount of his wages for a whole year. This kind act brought tears to the young fellow's eyes, and was never forgotten. The following year, 1844, his wages were raised four dollars a month so that at the time he severed his connection with the lumber company he was receiving twenty-two dollars a month, which was nearly double the amount paid ordinary labor at that time. He next set himself to learn the cooperage trade, but when he wanted to open a shop, as he had given all his money to his parents, he had nothing with which to start in business, and was obliged to give up the plan. He then entered the employ of William B. Ogden, in his lumber yard, a small place on North Water street between Clark and La Salle, and from that time forward for thirty-two years he remained attached to the service of that great and enterprising man. At first Mr. Ogden gave him the care of his private grounds and the buying of supplies for his large and hospitable house, occupying the block bounded by Erie, Ontario, Rush and Cass streets; and later for twenty-two years, Henry served him as foreman in the Peshtigo lumber yards, doing good work for good wages, and laying up his savings year by year. During this time he bought and sold considerable property.

In 1880 he visited his old home in Germany, not as he had left it, a penniless boy, but as a capitalist, rich and prosperous, and yet of as unpretending manners as if he had not a stiver more than of old. While there he made a great gift to his native town, Furstenow, as we shall see later on.

On October 9, 1871, thirty-one years to

a day after he started in life by leaving home for America, the great fire came, and, as it seemed, swept all his hard earnings off the face of the earth. His loss was \$50,000. His wife shed a few natural tears at the sight, but he told her he would give her a new home within eight or ten days, and in fact within that time he had kept his promise, for they simply roofed over the old brick basement walls of their two lost wooden houses, fitted up the humble tenement as a boarding house for laborers, and began again to lay up money. In the spring of 1873 he built a nice home at No. 132 Pine street, and soon was keeping a different class of boarders, among them E. I. Tinkham, David Swing and other "burnt-outers" of that high class.

In 1890 he retired from business to enjoy the fruits of his labors, the rest that comes at the end of a day of toil, which had begun early in the dawn of his life.

On January 5, 1847, he married Maria Frink, an orphan, who had had to look out for herself from childhood. The wedding took place in St. Mary's church, corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, Bishop Quarter, the first bishop of Chicago, officiating. She has always been a devoted wife, and it is one of his causes for thankfulness that she is now able to enjoy rest and ease with him.

In 1850 his mother died of the cholera, and six years later his father followed her, dying of consumption. They rest side by side in St. Boniface cemetery. From his mother, Mr. Wischmeyer inherited the thoughtful charity that will keep his name long alive. She always taught her children that "the angels in heaven rejoice when you give to the poor." From his father he inherited his sturdy devotion to work, his temperance, and his frugality. Henry always says that there were only three places where he was thoroughly happy: at his home, his church and his work.

Among the charities to which Mr. and Mrs. Wischemeyer have given generously are the following: to the Catholic Orphan Asylum

he gave sixty acres of land for which he had paid \$16,000. The asylum turned his land into a cemetery and now derives from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year income from it. He gave \$7,000 outright to the Old People's Home; \$10,000 to St. Elizabeth's Hospital to endow two free beds; 25,000 marks to endow four beds in a hospital in Furstenow, his birth-place. These large benefactions are only a part of his charities, for he has always taken delight in helping the worthy poor to make

a start in the world. He is not one of those who cling to their possessions as long as they live; and so wait until they can no longer keep their money before letting it begin to help the world. He has given away between \$50,000 and \$60,000. But better than any giving is the example of such a life. Its grand, well-earned success, its unobtrusive generosity teach lessons more far-reaching than those that are delivered from the platform or the pulpit.

WILLIAM B. HERRICK, M. D.

Dr. William B. Herrick was born at Durham, Maine, on the 20th of September, 1813. He became a resident of Chicago in 1844, and for thirteen years was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and in the more important work of medical education, although his life was not cut off until eight years later. These years, though few, were long enough to place him in the lead among his professional brethren, and to manifest the beneficent influence which knowledge, guided by high motives, exerts upon the welfare of the community.

The early years of his life were hampered by the pressure of indigence, and hindered by the necessity of gaining, by his own labor, the means of acquiring a higher education than is the lot of the rural boy. Like many another aspiring youth, he resorted to teaching in the country schools, beginning at the age of sixteen. With intervals of attendance at the Durham academy while earning his expenses in the school-room, and by diligently applying himself to reading and study, he attained sufficient proficiency in letters to gain admittance to the medical lectures of Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges, at the latter of which institutions he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 16th of November, 1836. To be able to launch on the sea of professional life at the age of twenty-three, despite the disadvantage of self-support, shows remarkable diligence and proficiency.

Early the next year he settled at Louisville, Kentucky, where his knowledge soon attracted the attention of the authorities of the medical college, who employed him as demonstrator of anatomy in the institution. After two years residence in Louisville, he removed to Hillsborough, Illinois, where he remained for five years. While residing there, in 1840, he contracted marriage with Miss Martha J. Seward, daughter of John B. Seward, one of the pioneers of Illinois.

The skill of Dr. Herrick had attracted the attention of medical men outside of the limited field of his practice, and he was offered the chair of anatomy in Rush Medical college, which had only recently been organized. Accepting the flattering invitation, he took up his residence in Chicago in 1844, and began a connection with the young institution which continued in various capacities for ten years.

It was, however, interrupted by the war with Mexico. Dr. Herrick was selected and commissioned as surgeon of the First regiment of Illinois volunteers and departed with the command, to the then little known "land of Montezuma." He was present at the battle of Buena Vista, plying in the field hospital the arts of surgery to mitigate the savagery of war in that sanguinary contest. He was afterwards employed in the army hospital at Saltillo. The exposures of the moving camps from malarial coast to

high upland plains, together with unwearied care of the sick and wounded, so affected his own health that he was obliged to resign. Though his life was prolonged for yet many years, the seeds of disease were so firmly implanted that his life finally became a sacrifice to his unflinching devotion to duty. Returning to Chicago, Dr. Herrick entered upon a private practice of medicine and surgery, while still filling his chair in Rush Medical College. His active mind led him to connect himself with the medical press. He was on the editorial staff of the *Illinois and Indiana Medical and Surgical Journal*, which was published at Chicago and Indianapolis for several years. He held successively the professorships of anatomy, of general and descriptive anatomy, and of anatomy and physiology in Rush college. In 1850 he was appointed physician and surgeon of the splendidly equipped United States Marine Hospital at Lake View. He was one of the originators of the Chicago Medical Society as well as of the Illinois State Medical Society. In short, he was identified with every important movement which interested the medical faculty or concerned the public health.

The brief, but active and useful, professional career of Dr. Herrick in Chicago was cut short in 1857 by the development of the seeds of disease which his Mexican campaign had sown. He was forced to retire from practice and seek recovery in change of life and scene. He returned to his native State, and among the scenes and fresh air of its mountains found refreshment and relief, but no radical cure.

Dr. Herrick was too busy during the years of his professional practice to enter into politics; nevertheless, he was made, in 1848, no doubt against his will, an independent candidate for alderman of the eighth ward of Chicago, and, in spite of the strength of political organization, was triumphantly elected.

He was not unmindful of social relations, having been an honored member of the Masonic bodies. He was at one time Master of Oriental Lodge, a member of Apollo Commandery and Post Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

On the last day of the year 1865 his life yielded to the onslaught of disease. His death occurred at the home of his childhood, in Maine.

HENRY HOBART TAYLOR.

In the veins of the late Henry Hobart Taylor mingled the blood of several ancient New England progenitors. One, Asa Taylor, was a reputable citizen of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1790; another, John Otis, was an emigrant from Barnstable, England, and took the freeman's oath in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635-6. His paternal grandmother was Amy Otis, daughter of John Otis, whose lineal descent from the ancestor of 1635 is vouched for by an authentic genealogical record; while the descent of the other branches, with the carelessness so common with Americans, who rely so much more upon personal history than family pedigree, rests only upon tradition. His father was John

Otis Taylor, in early life a farmer in central New York, and who removed to Chicago with his family in 1845, and engaged in merchandising. His mother was Harriet Eames.

Henry Hobart Taylor was born at Oneida Creek, Oneida county, New York, in 1835, becoming a resident of Chicago at eleven years of age. Here he was a scholar in the common schools, and at an early age entered his father's store as a clerk, where he received a business education, while he was initiated into the mercantile life of this busy city. In 1854 the family removed to Freeport, Illinois, but the young man, then aged nineteen, struck out for himself, and began self-support, though at the start he had but a single dol-

lar in his pocket. Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he engaged with a druggist to learn pharmacy, spending two years in the effort, though when the art was mastered he made no further use of it. Returning to Freeport, he took an agency for C. Aultman, a manufacturer of threshing machines. Thus commenced a business which rapidly increased with the cultivation of the western prairies, and which led the agent into the establishment of the same kind of manufacturing, which has become one of the largest industries in the country. About 1864 Mr. Taylor became associated in the establishment of the business of Nicholas Shepherd & Company at Battle Creek, Michigan, and of the Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing company at Mansfield, Ohio. Both were stock companies, engaged in manufacturing threshing machines, and Mr. Taylor was a stockholder and director in both. He established an agency in Chicago for the distribution of the machines, of which he took personal charge. The business was extended throughout all the northwestern States, and even to the Pacific coast, and rapidly grew to large proportions, exacting the highest business qualities in its management and control. He was one of the original founders of the Elgin Watch company, which has become one of the leading industries of the West. As his means increased he joined in the establishment of the Commercial National Bank, of which he was for many years a director. Like all the enterprising citizens of Chicago, at an early period he invested in real estate, which, with the large financial results of the manufacturing business, ultimately brought him a great fortune.

Mr. Taylor married, in 1864, Miss Adelaide Chatfield, a native of Orriskany, New York,

by whom he had one son, Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, a well-known *litterateur* of Chicago. While Mr. Taylor had enjoyed no great scholastic advantages in early life, he had made very considerable acquisitions in literature and general knowledge by application in later life. He was a great reader of books, and readily assimilated their contents, so that he had acquired great precision in language, and was unusually fastidious in his choice of words. He was punctilious in his demeanor, reserved in habit, and dignified in his bearing. In contrast with the carelessness, not to say uncouthness, of much of the intercourse "on 'change," he reminded one, by the propriety of his speech and the courtliness of his manner, of the "gentleman of the old school."

Mr. Taylor was a pronounced Republican in politics, though taking little part in the partisan contests of the day. His social relations were confined to the Masonic fraternity, in which he had the rank of a Knight Templar. During the later years of his life he made several trips to Europe, where he mingled in and enjoyed good society.

The family residence was at No. 266 West Washington street. Mr. Taylor's death occurred in Chicago in 1875. He had only reached the age of forty years, when men are usually at the meridian of their powers. Why men gifted with such natural endowments, and possessing so many accomplishments fitting them for years of usefulness and honor, should be cut off in their early prime, is one of the inscrutable mysteries of life! It is certain that in the early death of Mr. Taylor Chicago lost a most worthy and estimable citizen, and one who had contributed not a little to her growth and commercial supremacy.

HENRY J. WILLING.

The wonderful success which attended the late dry goods house of Field, Leiter & Co. attests the sagacity, foresight and financial skill

of its members, whose watchful care and fidelity has built up and perpetuated their fortunes. The life of the merchant is less

conspicuous before the world than that of a member of a learned profession, or of one who mingles in public affairs, but is none the less one of arduous labor, thorough engrossment; and requiring a high order of organizing talent, watchfulness of the trend of affairs, and financial skill. The wrecks of trading barks which started on their voyage with favoring winds and brilliant prospects, scattered all along the reefs which border business waters, prove how uncertain and capricious is success in mercantile life. The failures far outnumber the successes. Sooner or later, to the great majority of men in trade come disaster and bankruptcy. The strictest fidelity, the utmost watchfulness, good judgment and experience are often unavailing to counteract the effects of contraction in monetary credits, the casualties of poor crops and unprofitable business, as well as a multitude of other influences which render trade unprofitable and goods unsalable. In no other calling in life is success so sure a gauge of uncommon power.

Mr. Willing is a merchant bred behind the counter, devoting the active years of his early life in all the routine of the store, and engaging in mature life as a partner in the conduct of the great business of the firms that have been already named.

He was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, July 10, 1836. His father, Samuel Willing, died when the lad was seven years old, leaving him to rest alone on the protection and sympathy of his mother, who was a lady fitted by lineage and training and personal character for such a responsibility. Her maiden name was Mary Jane Mayborne, and she came of a family that traced its ancestry to the self-denying and heroic Huguenots. Those who believe in the persistence of mental and moral qualities and in their transmission in the blood will note with interest the re-appearance of the sturdy faith and tenacity of purpose which characterized the victims of intolerance and persecution in France in the seventeenth century in this descendant in the nineteenth.

The family removed to Chicago in 1846, when Henry was ten years old. He soon found a humble place in a store conducted by Mr. U. P. Harris, where he made his advent into business life at the foot of the ladder, willing to work to learn the business thoroughly, and to await such promotion as his assiduity, intelligence and industry might earn for him. It required patience and firmness, for it was not far from seventeen years before he had passed the several subordinate grades of mercantile employment, and found himself in a responsible position in the house of Field, Leiter & Co. Meanwhile he had passed from the little store where his clerkship began to the dry goods house of Thomas B. Carter & Co., where he was employed eight years, and then to the establishment of Cooley, Farwell & Co, where he remained six years longer.

Soon after entering the store of Field, Leiter & Co., he was admitted as a junior partner, for which his experience, tact and skill proved of more value than any contribution he was able to make to the capital of the concern, though the savings of the years of clerkship, with a life of economy and prudent investment, were not inconsiderable. Thenceforward his business history is intimately blended with that of the great mercantile house—probably the largest on the continent, as it has certainly been one of the best conducted and most prosperous. When Mr. Leiter retired from the firm, Messrs. Field & Willing were the strong columns that supported the house, and while all the world recognizes the wonderful genius of Mr. Field in his line, it is no disparagement to him to say that to the sagacity, prudence and good judgment of Mr. Willing is due in no small degree the phenomenal success which the house attained.

Having become settled in business, Mr. Willing entered into another not less important alliance in contracting marriage and founding a home. The lady who engaged his affections was Frances, second daughter of the late Judge Mark Skinner. The mar-

riage was solemnized in 1870. Thirteen years passed by, during which Mr. Willing devoted such unremitting attention to his business, and the weight of its responsibilities bore so heavily upon him, that his health became impaired. Satisfied with the accumulation of years of industry, he sold his interest in the business in 1883 and retired. But he did not retire from the responsibilities of life. Often when a man comes to take thought for the things of his spiritual life his real life begins. Mr. Willing had imbibed the strong evangelical faith of his mother, and connected himself with the Second Presbyterian church, afterwards transferring his relation to the Fourth church, in the one or the other of which he has served as an elder for twenty-five years. He has been actively connected with the charities as well as with the educational work of that branch of the church, having been a director of the Presbyterian Hospital and a trustee of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, now known as the McCormick Seminary. In non-sectarian charities he has been vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Home for Incurables.

A man whose sympathies and religious faith incline him to participate in all movements which have for their purpose the binding together of mankind in true fraternity is naturally drawn into such as strike at abuses in public administration and seek to promote order and tranquility in civil relations. Impelled by such impulses, Mr. Willing identified himself with the work of the Citizens' League, which he has aided with both moral and financial support. Like all gentlemen of liberal views and broad sympathies, he has a membership in the principal social clubs of the city. Years of devotion to the

details of trade have had no dwarfing influence upon his spiritual nature, for besides his identification with religious and charitable interests he is a lover, if not a devotee of art, having served as a director of the Art Institute. In the years of retirement from business Mr. Willing has collected and developed the historic faculty. He is conversant with current historic studies, especially such as relate to the United States and Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, of the American Historical Association and of the Chicago branch of the American Archeological Society of America.

Mr. Willing is politically a Republican, but it was from no partisan consideration that he was chosen a member of the drainage board. The magnitude of the plan which the formation of the sanitary drainage district of Chicago contemplated, and the stupendous interests involved, both of cost and purpose, raised the selection of the nine trustees who are charged with the work, for the time at least, above the plane of ordinary politics.

The best men were desired, and although Mr. Willing was unwilling to undertake the responsibility, he yielded to the importunities of his friends and undertook the duty. As he grew familiar with the scope and plan of the stupendous enterprise he became much devoted to it. Indeed so great were his labors, and so exhausting their effect upon his already enfeebled system that, after two years, he was compelled to retire from the work.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Willing consists of two children, Evelyn Pierrepont and Mark Skinner Willing. The health of both parents has been so delicate for some years that they have been much of the time absent from their home and from the city, and have traveled extensively in Europe.

JARED BASSETT.

This venerable man, now in the eightieth year of his age, who with firm step and unclouded mind still walks the streets and at-

tends to his daily routine of affairs, has, during the forty-seven years of his residence in Chicago, witnessed almost its entire devel-

opment and borne a share in the startling course of its progress.

He is a native of East Montpelier, Vt., born January 26, 1814. His parents were Joel and Ruby-Metcalf-Bassett, and his grandfather, Jared Bassett, who emigrated from Connecticut and was one of the early settlers in Vermont. The American ancestor of the name settled as early as 1621. While the chain of connection has not been preserved, it is probable that the family is of French Huguenot origin. His mother was a devout member of the Society of Friends, wearing the garb and using the speech of the simple, devout sect, while the father, a farmer by occupation but a man of affairs, who held many offices of honor and trust in his community, shared in the faith and practice of his wife.

While the son did not adhere to the Quaker form of religious practice, he inherited the simplicity of manner, the strength of principle, and the quiet self-possession which characterize the disciples of George Fox. He passed the years of his minority at home, mingling labor upon the farm with attendance at the district school, and nurtured into a strong and self-controlled manhood amid the rural surroundings of his mountain-girded home. At the age of twenty-two years he decided to adopt the medical profession, and entered the office of Dr. James Spaulding, at Montpelier, to obtain the rudiments of the healing art. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vermont in 1836. Again in the medical department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and completed his course and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1839. Thus equipped, he settled at Plainfield, Washington county, Vermont, and afterwards removed to Northfield, and spent at these places seven years in the practice of his profession. He belonged to the regular school of medicine, and had the experience of most practitioners of his time in riding over the hills and ministering to the ills of a population widely scattered.

During the latter part of this period, on the 29th of May, 1844, he married Miss Harriet Sherman, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Sherman, of Barre, Vermont, who still survives, after having for nearly fifty years shared his joys and soothed his sorrows.

Rumors of the attractions of the newly settled West reached Dr. Bassett, and, allured by their attractions, he decided to leave his rural practice and seek a new home in the opening land of promise. Gathering his effects and leaving his little bills to be collected, accompanied by his wife, he undertook the formidable journey to the West. It was before the days of flying trains and Pullman coaches. A stage carried them to Lake Champlain, a steamboat brought them to Whitehall; thence to Rochester the journey was made in a canal boat, where a section of newly built railroad formed the route to Buffalo; and there embarking on Lake Erie, they arrived at Chicago on the 10th of September, 1846, after a toilsome journey of ten days.

The town which opened upon his view was a straggling settlement of a few thousand souls, centered upon the river, and scarcely emerging from the bogs and morasses which bordered the shore. Dr. Bassett found a temporary boarding place on West Washington street, and opened an office in the second story of a frame store on Lake street, near Fifth avenue, over a grocery store, where he displayed a modest sign indicating his profession. One year later, he bought a small house and lot on Clark street, near Monroe, then a pleasant neighborhood of frame cottages in the outskirts of the town, paying for the land about fifteen dollars a front foot. Here he resided a few years, till the town grew out around and beyond him, making the locality unpleasant for residence. He yielded to the inevitable, converted his home into business property, and moved to the west side, taking up his residence at the corner of West Adams and Morgan streets, where he purchased a small brick cottage—the first brick building erected west of the

river—with about an acre of ground. This lot he has occupied for a home for over forty years, the old cottage giving way, in time, to a more commodious dwelling, erected on its site in 1867, and in which he still resides.

Dr. Bassett practiced his profession in Chicago for about twelve years, when, through distaste from the contact with suffering, which is the inseparable lot of the physician, and content with the moderate accumulation which years of industry had brought him, he laid it aside, and thenceforth devoted himself to the care of his property, the improvement of his lands, and the quiet enjoyment of the life which the enterprise of a growing city has made to surge in restless waves about him.

Like most of the citizens of Chicago, Dr. Bassett suffered the destruction of all his buildings, except his home, in the great fire of 1871. Like them he set about their restoration with indomitable energy and with unfaltering confidence in the future of the city, but the enterprise cost him years of anxiety before the losses were retrieved.

Dr. Bassett has never sought distinction, nor accepted public employment. He has been content to live a quiet life, prudent in

expenditure, simple in habit, and yet not indifferent to the interests of the community, nor unconcerned in the welfare of its people. He is well informed on the current events of the day, and has opinions as firm and immovable as the rocks of his native mountains. Like all early settlers he delights in the reminiscences of the early days and in contemplating the wonderful growth of the city since his settlement.

In politics he has been a Republican, and in the days of agitation before the war held the firm anti-slavery opinions of his ancestors. He was one of the founders of the People's church, which, after the rejection of Dr. Thomas by his ecclesiastical associates for his liberal theological opinions, opened the doors of a new sanctuary for a broader and more liberal theology.

The passing years have dealt kindly with him; though he wears the silvery crown of age, his "eye is not yet dimmed, nor his natural force abated." A life of temperance and equanimity has left him vigorous in body and alert in mind. An only son, R. J. Bassett, Esq., a lawyer by profession, shares in the daily life and enjoys the companionship of the parents.

VOLUNTINE C. TURNER.

Mr. Turner is one of the fortunate men of Chicago. He was fortunate in having a good parentage, a fair endowment of intellect and feeling, a liberal education, in attaching himself to one of the learned professions, and, above all, fortunate in casting in his lot with the people of Chicago at a time when her enterprises were at the fullest tide of development, and under circumstances which enabled him to co-operate in her material growth, without that engrossment of time and faculty which hinders the fullest indulgence of the intellectual faculty, the refining and elevating influences of the aesthetic nature, and the kindly cultivation of the graces of social and private life. While he

has borne a fair share of the labors of professional and public life, accomplishing not less for the public welfare than for his own advantage, he has at the same time preserved his love of letters, his pursuit of manly and invigorating pastimes, and his indulgence in the amenities of a refined and gentle life.

Mr. Turner is a native of the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born February 25, 1823. His father was the late John B. Turner, so prominently identified with one of the great railroad systems of Illinois. While he was yet a lad his father was engaged in building the Delaware division of the New York and Erie railroad and the Genessee Valley canal, and from 1835 to

1840, that is from his twelfth to his seventeenth year, the young man spent much time in his father's office and became familiar with the details of public work, as well as with general business. He, however, had scholarly tastes and aspired to obtain a liberal education. To this end he was sent for preparation to Troy, New York, and afterwards to the then celebrated academy at Oxford, in the same State. He entered Williams college, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1846. Before this time his father had taken up his residence in Chicago, where the young graduate soon joined the family. Choosing the law for a profession he mastered its mysteries in about two years, and was admitted to the bar. He applied himself to the practice in Chicago for about twelve years; ten years of this time he was associated with Mr. H. A. Clarke, and for a short time with Mr. B. F. Ayer, while during the last two years he had no partner.

A few years after settling in Chicago Mr. Turner married, on the 20th of May, 1851, Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Col. Henry Smith, a former partner of William B. Ogden.

While Mr. Turner was a fairly successful lawyer, the profession had no fascination for him. His father was engaged in gigantic railroad operations, and his trained eye saw the need of additional facilities for accommodating the rapidly multiplying population on the north side of the city of Chicago, where he had his residence.

In February, 1859, he joined his father, John B. Turner, and Messrs. William B. Ogden, Charles V. Dyer and James H. Reed in procuring a charter for the North Chicago City Railway company. The construction and operation of the line fell largely into his hands. He was appointed secretary and treasurer of the company at the time of its organization, and continued to fill those offices until July, 1865, when he was elected vice-president, and two years later was promoted to the office of president of the corporation. He continued to manage the company's affairs, gradually extending its lines

and keeping pace with the extension of the city towards the north, and giving to the people a satisfactory service. The rapid growth of population, however, convinced Mr. Turner that the public convenience required more rapid transit than horse power could furnish, and from an investigation he concluded that the cable system would best furnish a solution of the rapid transit problem, and a few years later turned over the whole property to an eastern syndicate, of which Mr. Chas. T. Yerkes is president and manager, which has rapidly transformed the system into a cable road.

Mr. Turner retired from the management of the road when the property passed from the old stockholders and has not since been engaged in business. He turned over a well equipped system of street railway, which had become a valuable property, and with his share of the proceeds sought relaxation and entertainment in literary pursuits, in domestic and social enjoyments, and in occasional travel. He has realized the advantage which Lamartine so tersely expresses in the sentiment—"to study the centuries in history, mankind in travel, and God in nature is the great school."

Mrs. Turner died about seven years ago, and Mr. Turner was married a second time to Mrs. M. Evelina Green, widow of the late Moses C. Green, of Troy, New York.

His residence is on the Lake Shore Drive, and is a model of good taste and elegance, where he delights to receive his friends and dispense an elegant hospitality. He is a member of the Union club and is a respected and honored visitor there. From his early residence in Chicago both Mr. Turner and his first wife were regular attendants on St. James' Episcopal church. After the formation of the Central church he was an attendant upon the ministrations of Dr. Swing.

Mr. Turner has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, though he is in no sense a party politician. He was an ardent admirer of the late Gov. Tilden, of New York, and in the presidential canvas of 1876

was actively interested in promoting his interests and largely instrumental in bringing out the large vote which the Democrats of Chicago cast that year, and was greatly chagrined at the decision of the electoral commission which deprived the Democracy of the presidency.

The amusements which a man engages in are a gauge of his temper and character. Some tread the weary round of business with ceaseless devotion, never realizing that there lies about them in field and forest, in woodland stream, in shimmering lake, a store of wholesome and refreshing recreation, which would take from the round of care many of its burdens, and, while invigorating the physical powers, infuse into the spirit the sweet and elevating influences which come from contact with nature in her wild and rustic beauty.

Mr. Turner has never been insensible to these rural pleasures; he always loved to get away from the city's noise and competition, and with dog and gun run over the prairie stubbles, or watch for water fowl beside sedgy lakes. Sometimes, with rod and line he

delights to tempt the denizens of the stream from their hiding places or gently lift them from the shining waters of the lake. So pronounced has been his predilection for rural life and sport that many years ago he joined, with other prominent amateur sportsmen, in establishing a club, with ample grounds and elegant quarters on an island in Lake Erie, opposite Sandusky, where the associates are wont to spend some weeks in the spring and autumn of each year in sport, relaxation, and congenial intercourse and pursuits. Of this organization, which is called the "Peleo Club," Mr. Turner is president.

At the age of seventy, when most men, "with shrunken calf and slippered pantaloons" withdraw themselves from society, and nurse the infirmities which age usually brings, Mr. Turner, so equable has been his life, so free from carking care and consuming ambition, so infused with the sweet influence of a calm temper and the elevating power of a cultivated mind, enjoys the ease and dignity of life with the bounding pulse of mid-age.

CHARLES H. QUINLAN.

Charles Harvey Quinlan was born at Albany, New York, February 19, 1821. His father was John D. Quinlan, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Harvey. His education began in the schools in his native city, and was afterwards prosecuted at the Albany academy. About the year 1842 he received a proposal from his uncle, Dr. Charles W. Harvey, to pursue a course of medical study with him at Buffalo, New York. Dr. Harvey had practiced medicine in Albany for a short time, but was then enjoying a successful practice in dental surgery at Buffalo. Young Quinlan's predilections from boyhood had been toward the study of medicine. He accepted his uncle's invitation, and his subsequent career has shown that he was correct in the choice of a voca-

tion. He proceeded at once to Buffalo. After some three years of study and practical work, following the advice of Dr. Harvey, the nephew selected as the place for his future residence and field of labor and enterprise the then youthful city of Chicago, where he removed after his marriage to Miss Ruth Efner, of Buffalo, in September, 1846.

Dr. Quinlan's capital on reaching Chicago consisted chiefly of native mental power, a thorough training, unflinching energy and scrupulous integrity. He opened an office at 142 Lake street, and soon secured a patronage large for that period and rapidly increasing both in its extent and remunerative character.

One circumstance which brought Dr. Quinlan into special and enviable prom-

inence, not only among the ranks of his profession but also with the general public, was his connection with the introduction into the West of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic. This happened shortly after his arrival in Chicago. The formula and the method of its application was discovered in Boston in the fall of 1846, and full instructions for its manufacture and use were sent to Dr. Quinlan by his uncle and former preceptor, Dr. Harvey of Buffalo. It was then known as *letheon*, and this was the first city west of the Alleghanies where it was given a practical test. This test was given at a clinic at Rush Medical College. An amputation was to be performed by Dr. Brainerd, and Dr. Quinlan was requested by the faculty to administer the anæsthetic, which he did with most satisfactory results. The public was admitted, and the clinic was crowded. The astonishment of the onlookers was equaled only by their delight, the experiment proving pre-eminently successful. The city press fairly teemed with laudatory notices, Dr. Quinlan receiving no stinted measure of praise. Shortly thereafter chloroform was discovered, and the formula for its distillation was immediately procured by Dr. Quinlan, and he and Professor J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D. (almost at the same time yet independently of each other) were the first to distill this anæsthetic in Chicago.

In 1848 Dr. John D. Quinlan joined his brother, Charles H., in Chicago, and the association then formed under the name of C. H. and J. D. Quinlan continued until 1859, when the former withdrew, for reasons which are explained below.

Dr. Quinlan invested very considerably in real estate and has at times held the title to what are now some of the most valuable properties in Chicago. In 1852 he erected a residence at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, the site of the present Victoria Hotel. The building at numbers 81 and 83 Clark street was owned by the Quinlan brothers, who had their office there for many years. This building on Clark

street was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt in a more substantial manner and named the "Quinlan Block."

In the fall of 1846 Dr. Quinlan and wife united with the Second Presbyterian church, a society then recently formed with Rev. R. W. Patterson as pastor, and worshipping in a frame building on Randolph street. In this connection he remained for thirteen years, the last four of which he was an acting trustee and treasurer of the society. The society built what was known as the "spotted" stone church on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. The Presbyterian clergy of Chicago felt a strong desire to found a university where poor young men could be assisted in their education and whose control should be in thorough sympathy with the denomination. Dr. Quinlan's interest in the project was speedily secured, and he became one of its earnest, active promoters. It was about 1854 that Rev. J. J. Slocum, a Presbyterian minister, came to Chicago and said that he represented a friend of large wealth who was anxious to contribute a considerable sum toward the establishment of a university at or near Chicago. Other ministers, among them Drs. Patterson, Curtiss and Swazey, after careful investigation approved the present site of the institution. Then presented itself the problem of how to raise the funds needed, the gentleman who had appeared in the character of promoter declaring that the land must be bought before his friend would advance the money necessary to erect the buildings. Several capitalists became interested. Dr. Quinlan and three of his friends were the first to make a tentative subscription of \$1,000 each for stock in the putative company. Mr. Slocum was employed to raise the amount necessary to make the purchase. In less than a month the reverend gentleman had secured subscriptions aggregating \$40,000. This constituted the starting point (and in a sense the foundation) of the Lake Forest University.

Sufficient funds having been pledged, the

Lake Forest Association was organized, a constitution and by-laws adopted, a board of trustees elected, and twenty-one hundred acres of land bought and platted. A magnificent frontage along the lake was thus obtained. At this critical juncture the capitalist from the Ohio metropolis failed to come forward, and the stockholders, disappointed in not receiving promised aid, fell back upon their own resources, yet proved fully equal to the emergency. Mr. Slocum was paid and withdrew, and new measures were adopted. A hotel was built. About June 1, 1857, an auction sale was had; and within a comparatively short time the corporation found itself out of debt and carrying a surplus of nearly \$50,000 in its treasury. In this year, as will be remembered, occurred a financial crisis. The parties identified with the Lake Forest enterprise became despondent. But Dr. Quinlan, who had at that time just returned from an extended tour of Europe, realized at once the possibilities and the responsibilities of the projectors. He built a handsome home at Lake Forest, and with his family took up his residence there, this being the first dwelling house erected and occupied in that place. By taking this step, involving, as it did, a keen personal sacrifice, he attested his deep interest in laying the foundations of the university, and was largely instrumental in insuring the institution's success through his wide influence, unflagging energy and tireless effort. He had not long been a resident of the new village before men were employed in grading streets and making other needed improvements.

From this small beginning has developed one of Chicago's most attractive suburbs, and to Dr. Quinlan's efforts the city is, in no small degree, indebted for the founding at its gates of an institution of higher learning and the establishment and growth of a town where positive culture and possible ease render residence attractive. In 1865 Dr. Quinlan took the degree of M. D. from the Rush Medical College and practiced medicine

for sixteen years at Lake Forest. He proved fully adequate to the many calls upon him, his fellow townsmen recognizing his professional skill and appreciating his aptitude under emergencies.

It is remembered among the many friends of Dr. Quinlan, who became such during the period of his stay in Lake Forest, that his gentleness and kindness of manner and intelligent appreciation of the wants of those to whom he was called as a physician secured for him friendships, the closest and most enduring of all those which he has formed during his long and interesting career. The attachments arising from the relations thus formed are likely to last as long as the lives and memories of many of the early residents of that beautiful suburb.

His sound business judgment enabled him to invest his accumulations to advantage. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, in common with other real estate owners, but, with that unflinching courage which has always been one of his leading characteristics, he at once set about retrieving his losses, in which he proved to be eminently successful.

In 1875 he took up his residence in Evanston. In that suburb of refinement and education he has elected to end a long life, characterized by reverence, success and honor, the latter having been accorded him in a higher degree than has fallen to the majority of Chicago's early citizens. He built the Avenue House and still owns it. He placed the management of the enterprise in the hands of his sons, Edward and George, the "Quinlan Brothers." Dr. Quinlan occupies a charming residence in Evanston, surrounded by his family of four sons and three daughters, where he finds that life's shadows have long since passed the meridian marked by the sun-dial. With undiminished mental faculties he enjoys a serene old age, interested in his library and the current events of the day. Of unaffected manner, his temperament is quickly sympathetic, and,

while deservedly honored by the profession, he is warmly beloved by a wide circle of personal friends.

In early life he cast his political fortunes

with the Whigs, but since the formation of the Republican party he has remained faithful to its tenets, though not an unreasoning partisan.

CRYUS HALL MCCORMICK.

C. H. McCormick was born February 15, 1809, and died May 13, 1884. His residence in Chicago dated from 1847. Of the seventy-five years of his life, one-half was passed among the shifting and rapidly developing scenes of the metropolis of the West, in whose enterprises and life he formed a most conspicuous figure.

As a business man, in scope of comprehension, in breadth of action and energy of administration, he ranks with the foremost of his time; in fertility and usefulness of invention, he is classed with Arkwright, Fulton, Morse and Whitney, while in the philanthropic use of the means which his genius and enterprise gained, he stands with Hammond, Newberry, Crerar, Armour and Rockefeller, whose monuments stand in Chicago as living fountains of religion, of knowledge and of art.

The McCormick works in Chicago, covering twenty-four acres of ground, employing two thousand men, and sending out annually more than one hundred thousand machines, constitute a tangible evidence of his business enterprise and ability.

The mowing and reaping machines which bear his name attest the originality and practical utility of his inventive genius; while the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, whose professorships were endowed by him, express the scope and direction of his philanthropy.

Mr. McCormick was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Robert McCormick, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and his mother, Mary Ann Hall, of the adjoining county of Augusta. The father was a well-to-do man, of considerable intelligence and enterprise, owning farms, mills

and shops, in which a variety of repairing and manufacturing of tools and implements for the surrounding agricultural country was carried on. He was possessed of considerable ingenuity, and made some crude attempt at contriving a machine for cutting grain.

Cyrus was the oldest of eight children. The home of his infancy and childhood was Rockbridge county. He was limited to the rudiments of a common school education, supplemented by much reading and private study. His best school was that of practical experience in which the rich agricultural region of the valley of Virginia, with the broad lands of his father, and the work-shops, furnished abundant stimulus to his eager mind. Its most valuable lessons were those of self-reliance, industry, and mechanical ingenuity. While confined at home by a fever in his boyhood, he learned the principles of land surveying, and showed much aptitude for mathematics.

From his fifteenth to his twenty-first year, Cyrus had produced some implements and even made inventions which showed the bent of his mind, if they did not add much of permanent value to the implements of the farm. His first production was a grain-cradle for his own use, put together by himself in the work-shop, with which he followed the reapers in the field. A little later he invented a hill-side plough, which he patented, and followed it with a self-sharpening plough, both of which came into general use and were types of implements even now staple in agriculture.

Mr. McCormick was twenty-two years old when he produced the first successful reaping machine and put it to a practical test in a field of oats not far from his

father's homestead, in the harvest of 1831. It was a rude machine, constructed by his own hands, with imperfect tools, in a country smith's shop, but it was a success. The trial was witnessed by the neighboring farmers, who had heard of and who ridiculed the idea, by his own father who had discouraged his efforts as a waste of time, and by his mother, whose loving and sympathetic interest had induced her to mount her favorite saddle-horse and ride to the field. The inventor was sufficiently confident of success, for he had carefully weighed and solved every problem of the task which he had set out to perform, and had anticipated and surmounted every practical obstacle; nevertheless, it was a moment of anxiety and keen solicitude. The problem of cutting grain by machinery was solved, and the young inventor heard the plaudits of the spectators, and felt the thrill which success brings to a mind long brooding over a difficult and uncertain problem.

This first reaper contained the essential features of the modern machine. They consisted of the revolving reel, the platform and the sickle bar, all arranged on a side cut machine. By a slight reciprocating motion, imparted by a crank at the extremity of the bar, cutting edges were brought into angular contact with projecting fingers and cut a swathe as wide as the bar and as unerringly and neatly as a tailor's shears slash a roll of cloth. The detail of the original machine was modified and improved from time to time by the inventor.

The substitution of machinery in the most toilsome and fatiguing work of the harvest was a boon to the hard-worked farmer, but that was the least of its advantages. It made the cultivation of the vast prairies on a gigantic scale possible. It opened for the growth of the cereals a vast region extending from the Ohio to the Athabasca, and stretching across the continent. In 1859, the commissioner of patents, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, said: "The McCormick Reaper has already contributed an annual income to the whole country of over \$55,000,000,

which must increase through all time." The Hon. William H. Seward said: "Owing to Mr. McCormick's invention, the line of civilization moves westward thirty miles each year." About the time the invention was made, a committee of English agriculturists visited America, charged with inquiring into the future competition which they might expect. After visiting the eastern farms and following the course of the great lakes to Chicago, they formally reported to their constituency that the limit of American competition had been reached; that lands suitable for wheat, lying within hauling distance of navigation, had already been appropriated and brought under cultivation. They failed to estimate two unknown factors—the railroad and the reaper.

It is probable that Mr. McCormick did not himself appreciate the importance of his invention in the beginning, for instead of devoting his energies to the manufacture of machines, he engaged in an iron smelting operation with other partners, which, overtaken by the panic of 1837, came to grief and left a load of indebtedness to meet, which cost the sacrifice of a farm which his father had given him, with much other property, and what was worse, wasted the precious years which might have been devoted to the introduction of the reaper. He met the emergency in a characteristic spirit of determination to discharge all his pecuniary obligations, and did not turn to other pursuits until the last debt had been paid.

After a few years, with the assistance of his father and two brothers, the inventor began in a small way to manufacture reapers.

The name first given to the machine was the "Virginia Reaper." The work was done at the homestead, at Walnut Grove, by hand. The sickles, manufactured forty miles away, were brought on horse-back. Yet they were able to put out several machines each year. In 1844, thirteen years after the first reaper was made, the first consignment for the western prairies was sent away. It was taken to Richmond, one hundred and twenty miles, by

wagon, thence shipped to New Orleans, and by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati.

Two years later Mr. McCormick made arrangements with the owner of a machine shop in Cincinnati to manufacture his reapers, while he traveled the western country on horseback, taking orders from farmers. In the meantime his mind was busy in devising improvements, which as they were perfected were patented. Such a demand sprang up in western New York that arrangements were made with a firm in Brockport, New York, to manufacture reapers on a royalty.

With characteristic sagacity, Mr. McCormick foresaw that Chicago was destined to become the principal distributing point for the wheat growing section of the West, and acting upon his conviction, he located here in the year 1847, and in partnership with Chas. M. Gray, as McCormick & Gray, established his first works, which have grown, with the increasing demand for the reapers, into a gigantic establishment. The year following, seven hundred reapers were made; the next year, fifteen hundred. At the present time, the output exceeds one hundred thousand machines per year.

Soon after the establishment of the works in Chicago, Mr. W. B. Ogden, and afterwards Mr. O. M. Dorman, became partners in the business. In 1860, William S. and Leander J. joined their brother, Cyrus H. McCormick, and became associated with him in his rapidly increasing business. The utility of the reaper having been fully established, Mr. McCormick took it to England and exhibited it at the World's Fair held in London in 1851. Though at first sneered at as a "Yankee invention," its demonstration in the field before a jury of award compelled the reluctant approval of Great Britain, and the "Times," treating it at first in an unfriendly spirit, at last candidly acknowledged that "the McCormick reaper was worth the entire cost of the exhibition."

In 1855 the reaper obtained the Grand

Prize of the Universal Exposition at Paris. At the great World's Fair of 1862 in London, it received the highest award. Twelve years later it was again awarded the "grand prize" of the Paris Exposition, and its inventor was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The improved reaper, with a self-binding attachment, was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878, receiving again a "grand prize," and its inventor being made an officer of the Legion of Honor, in recognition "of his having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man."

The fire of 1871 swept away the entire reaper plant and inflicted heavy pecuniary loss upon the firm, but the business had become too important, and its owners too energetic, to allow it to lie long dormant. Hardly had the flames subsided when preparations for rebuilding were made. The works as they now stand, have the largest output of harvesting machines in the world. In 1860, he bought of James W. Sheehan the "Chicago Times," and uniting it with the "Herald," which he already owned, published the "Times and Herald," with increasing popularity and influence, until it was sold to Wilbur F. Storey.

Although intensely practical, overwhelmed with the innumerable details of a vast business, Mr. McCormick was a religious man. He was connected with the Presbyterian church, having been an original member of the North Presbyterian church (old school), organized in 1848, and transferring his relation to the South Presbyterian church (old school) upon its organization in 1859. Discussions arising among the membership, growing out of antagonisms on the slavery question, caused him to reunite with the North church. However great the pressure of material interests, he was ever mindful of the higher obligations. He was liberal with his means and his time in the promotion of the interests of the church and of religious education. It was at his instigation that the general assembly located the Presby-

terian Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, in 1859, and it was to him that its chief endowment was due. Throughout its entire career he lent it a helping hand, and more than once rescued it from financial embarrassments.

Mr. McCormick purchased the "Interior" in 1872, and under his direction, and sustained by him financially, it became a strong, able and influential religious newspaper of the Presbyterian church.

Two of the colleges of his native State, for which he ever retained a loyal and reverent regard, received liberal contributions from him. Mr. McCormick was, in political sympathy, attached to the Democratic party. He served in 1872-1874 as chairman of its State central committee, though too busy to accept any official position. He, however, was a candidate for Congress, in 1864, and was only defeated through the great popularity of John Wentworth.

He was married, in 1858, to Miss Nettie Fowler, daughter of Melzer Fowler, Esq., of Jefferson county, New York. Four sons and three daughters were born, of whom a son and daughter died in infancy. The survivors are Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., Mary V. McCormick, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Harold and Stanley.

The family long resided on Rush street, where the simple duties of a Christian household were discharged, and a quiet hospitality extended to all who had just claims upon it. They also had a pleasant summer home, "Clayton Lodge," at Richfield Springs, New York.

Toward the close of his three score and ten years, he was a sufferer from rheumatism, though preserving the clearness and vigor of his mind.

From the facts herein recorded, a judgment can be formed of a character and life unique in its time.

REV. LUTHER STONE.

The unreflecting attribute to Chicago an intense materialism—a high development of that phase of life which the cultured English mind superciliously terms "Philistinism." There is much in the outer life of the city that favors such an estimate. Her unexampled growth, her accumulated wealth, her immense warehouses and sky-piercing edifices, the rush and bustle of her streets, her crowded wharves and congested depots, her packing houses and manufactories, all present to the eye the results of an eager and absorbing devotion to business. Nevertheless it is the testimony of one of her native born sons, a poet of no ordinary gifts and a professor of *belles lettres* in one of the great Eastern colleges, and a close observer of her inner life, that her people surpass in æsthetic taste and spiritual development those of many older and more pretentious cities, as far as they lead them in material possessions. When one looks at her magnificent libraries, the

abundance and perfection of her public and private schools, her seminaries of theology, law and medicine, her art institutions, her numerous churches with their gifted clergy, and above all, when he considers the provision which she made in the Columbian Exposition for the display of the art and industry of the world, in the "white city" whose architectural piles and artistic landscape were unrivaled in the history of the world, he is forced to concede that the spiritual has received no less careful thought than the material in the development of her wonderful life.

Such thoughts come to the mind when one sets himself to review the life of one who has been foremost in laying the foundation of spiritual life in institutions of education, religion and literature, which have grown to a fruitful maturity.

Such a man was the late Rev. Luther Stone, whose life in Chicago, commencing in

1847, and ending in 1890, extended over forty-three years of the formative period of her history, during which he stamped the impress of his Christian zeal and lofty character on her institutions and life.

Mr. Stone was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 26, 1815. He was a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of Gregory Stone, a pilgrim emigrant from Somersetshire, England, to Boston, in 1634. His parents were Luther and Abigail (Bemis) Stone, who were pious people leading a humble agricultural life among the hills of Massachusetts. His mother died while he was an infant, leaving him with his twin brother, the youngest of six children, to the care of his grandmother, to whom they were devotedly attached. In his boyhood he had access to the neighborhood common school, and assisted his father in the work of the farm. He aspired to a higher calling than that of a mere agriculturist, and at eighteen years of age entered Leicester Academy to prepare himself for college, and in 1835 he matriculated at Brown University, where he passed through the full collegiate course of four years. During his senior year his previous thoughtful and exemplary life began to be actuated by yet more decided convictions of religious duty, and he was baptized and entered into covenant with the Baptist church. From this time his plan of life became settled in a determination to enter the ministry. Entering the Theological Institute at Newton, Massachusetts, he devoted three years to studies in divinity, and in 1842 he was graduated from the institution. The following year he was ordained at Oxford to the Gospel ministry.

His views of personal duty were unambitious. He did not contemplate becoming a settled pastor, but rather the devotion of his life to mission work, in the line of planting the institutions of the Gospel in new and destitute regions. He had an apostolic zeal to spread Christian agencies throughout the land.

With this aim he declined an offer to engage in educational work in the South, and in 1844, leaving Boston, he proceeded to St. Louis, from whence he went up the Mississippi river, visiting Rock Island and Davenport, in both of which towns he held evangelistic services. Refusing a call to become pastor of the First Baptist church of Davenport, he returned to Rock Island, which he made his headquarters until the next year. He preached in numerous towns in the vicinity, and aided in the organization of the Rock Island Baptist Association, of which he became a member. He also preached at Burlington, building up one of the largest congregations that had, up to that time, been gathered in the town. Thinking it desirable to organize an institution in the interest of Christian education, he went to Sharon, Henry county, Illinois, and purchasing a considerable tract of land, put up a building to be used as an academy. The enterprise seeming to be premature, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Rockford, Illinois.

In 1847, Mr. Stone came to Chicago with a view to the establishment of a publication which should represent the Baptist church, and aid in establishing its faith and polity throughout the West. Previous attempts of the kind had been failures. Without experience as editor or publisher, he boldly entered the field, and on the 10th of August, 1847, issued the first number of the "Watchman of the Prairies." The paper found its way to most families of the denomination in the West, and was favorably received. It was edited with such ability, and its business management was so prudent, that its success was soon assured. Mr. Stone continued the publication for about six years, when feeling that the paper was permanently established, he sold the property and retired.

The paper thus founded, after having assumed the title of *Christian Times*, survives to-day as the *Standard*, and has become the leading organ of the Baptist denomination in the West.

It remains for the recording angel to

gather up the fruits of this wellspring of life, which has sent its streams of pure literature and Christian doctrine into the remotest hamlets and isolated homes of the prairies for forty-six years, purifying their tastes, and invigorating their languishing spiritual life. While editing the paper *Mr. Stone*, in the absence of a regular pastor, filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Chicago for more than a year.

At this period of his life *Mr. Stone* married. The lady of his choice was *Mrs. Anna M. Jacobus*. The marriage took place in 1853.

With all his spiritual gifts, *Mr. Stone* was a sagacious business man. He carefully observed the trend of events, and early discerned that a wonderful development awaited the city of his home and the entire western country. From time to time he made such investments of the means which came to his hands, that they, under the stimulus of the magic growth of city and country, brought him the means to assist liberally in the promotion of the benevolent enterprises in which he was interested, to enlarge the scope of his usefulness by foreign travel, and to provide for those dependent upon him a generous patrimony.

After gaining release from editorial labor, he devoted himself to evangelistic work in Chicago. Not alone in the ordinary work of the church did he engage, but also in ministering to the spiritual needs of the poor, and in the reformation of the criminal classes. He visited the jails and alms-houses, and sought to fulfil the apostolical office of preaching the gospel to the poor. He had always been an earnest opponent of slavery, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the oppressed race. During the war he devoted himself to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers at Camp Douglas, and of the Confederate prisoners detailed there. He conducted religious services at that post, the Soldiers' Rest, and at the Marine Hospital, as often as opportunity offered.

When the Baptist union was formed in

Chicago in 1863 and the Theological Seminary was founded under its auspices, he was chosen a member of its board of trustees, and filled the office of secretary, contributing in this important position largely to its establishment and prosperity. He became interested in the university at Des Moines, Iowa, and at a critical period contributed, at a considerable sacrifice of his property in Chicago, a large sum to rescue it from financial embarrassment. He became well known throughout the West as a man of broad culture and remarkable executive ability, so that his counsel was widely sought in the establishment and conduct of institutions of learning, and charity. The presidency of one of these, the Central University at Pella, Iowa, was tendered to him, but was declined.

After twenty years spent in the arduous work of the church and of humanity, *Mr. Stone* took a long vacation with his wife and adopted daughter. He embarked for a European tour, and spent two years in travel throughout the British Islands, the Continent and the Orient. He returned to Chicago in 1868. His private interests had grown to such magnitude as to require much of his time, so that he never again engaged in regular ministerial work, but he lost no opportunity to enlarge the sphere and promote the interests of the branch of the Christian church to which he had devoted the energies of his life. He had been greatly instrumental in promoting the prosperity of the First Baptist church of Chicago, and with equal devotion he labored for the establishment and usefulness of the Immanuel Baptist church, to which he was attached during the later years of his life.

His labors closed in July, 1890, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. During the later years of his life he was untroubled by care, and spent much time in intellectual pursuits, maturing in spiritual experience as he approached the end. His kindly nature and cordial manners made him greatly loved in the home circle; and his sympathy with others, manifesting itself in unobtrusive

labors for their happiness, gave him a strong hold on the affections of the society in which he moved.

In his public capacity he was alike distinguished as a preacher, a writer, and a practical man of affairs, however rare the combination in actual life. He was orthodox in his theological views, and in his capacity as a minister of the Gospel he was logical in his presentation of the truth, impressive in his manner, and endowed with no little power of pulpit eloquence.

As a writer he was clear, concise and forcible. He had positive convictions of truth and duty, and while charitable and tolerant—he never hesitated to denounce what he regarded as erroneous in doctrine or degrading in life, however it might be entrenched in popular favor or protected by powerful influence. He was responsive to all the move-

ments for reform, in which his age has been prolific, and engaged with the zeal of an ancient crusader in the battle for purity of life, and uprightness of conduct. He had a vigorous intellectual power, fervent piety, and uncommon tact and sagacity in affairs.

In reviewing the life of this earnest and consecrated man, and weighing the influence which he has exerted on the moral and religious life of the city, the reader will perceive how influential it has been in developing the spiritual forces of the community to the degree that the surging tide of worldliness has neither extinguished nor smothered them in its onward rush and sweep. To him and such as he, consecrating lives to the spiritual and moral needs of the community, is it due that morality is yet dominant in the city so strongly influenced by the devotees of Mammon.

ALBRO E. BISHOP.

Albro E. Bishop was born June 15, 1814, in a small village near Burlington, Vermont, and died in Chicago, November 15, 1880. He was one of a family of eight children, five brothers and three sisters, who came from good New England stock.

Their limited means placed them in a position in which the children were obliged to contribute to the support of the family as soon as they were able. The mother's death, when the children were still quite young, made them very closely dependent upon each other; but, in course of time, the father married a most excellent woman, to whose wise counsel and careful training Mr. Bishop ascribed his correct habits and his desire to make the best possible use of his chance in life.

With only a limited education, obtained in the common district school, he commenced, when quite young, to learn the trade of wagon making; which in the old time required about four years. By the time this was accomplished, his health was in such a condition that he could not endure hard

work, and he was obliged to find lighter employment. He consequently took a place in a store as clerk. This occupation was varied for a short time with that of teaching; but, his health continuing to fail, he was induced to try a new climate and removed to Crete, Illinois, about the year 1844, where he spent two or three years on a farm. His health having improved, he came to Chicago in 1847 and became bookkeeper for Asahel Pierce, one of Chicago's first wagon manufacturers. Later he entered the employ of Henry Witbeck in the same business.

In May, 1853, he married Mrs. Caroline Cornell, widow of Dr. Sidney S. Cornell, a physician of prominence in the early years of Chicago.

The ability and efficiency of Mr. Bishop led to a partnership with Mr. Witbeck, which proved very successful. In 1862 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bishop carried on the business on the same premises, No. 16 South Jefferson street, until his death.

Continued success placed him among the

substantial business men of that time, and enabled him to gratify his natural bent toward benevolence.

Throughout all his life he was devoted to books and supplemented his meagre early education with a wealth of facts stored up from wide and varied reading. History, biography, general science and literature, all received his careful study; and though he made no pretense to scholarship, he was most thoroughly appreciated by scholars.

Mr. Bishop was never prominent in the political affairs of the city, although many times solicited to run for office.

For a number of years he was a member of the board of education and always took a deep and helpful interest in the schools and other public institutions of the city. He was, perhaps, as widely known and respected in religious and benevolent circles, especially of the Methodist church, as any Chicago layman.

He became identified with the Clark Street M. E. church soon after his arrival here, leaving it to become a member of the Jefferson Street church in 1853. He was one of the principal organizers of the Centenary M. E. church in 1866, and, as chairman of the building committee, gave his careful attention to the perfecting of the plans of the building and to every detail in its erection. When this beautiful and commodious structure was completed it was considered the most perfect in all respects of any church in the connection, and the success of the enterprise

was largely attributed to the wisdom and zeal of Mr. Bishop.

His recognized ability caused his services to be often sought in directing the business pertaining to ecclesiastical and benevolent affairs. He was one of the organizers of "the Old Ladies' Home," afterward "the Old People's Home." He was at one time its president, and, with Mrs. Bishop, always took great interest in its affairs.

He was also one of the organizers of the Central Free Dispensary, and as treasurer of the Methodist relief fund after the great fire of 1871, was intrusted with a large amount of money, which he distributed with a wise and impartial hand.

For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the First M. E. church; and was president of the Centenary M. E. church from its organization till his death. He was also at that time one of the trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute, of the Northwestern University, and of the Rush Medical College.

Mr. Bishop was widely known throughout the city, especially on the west side, where his hospitable house was always open to any gathering held in the interests of benevolence or philanthropy. His heart ever beat warm and true toward his fellow man. Genial, kind, even-tempered, he was a friend highly prized by all who knew him, and his life was one of beneficence to the church, of inspiration and help to the community, and of consideration and charity for the poor.

WILLIAM BROSS.

The life of this distinguished editor and eminent publicist began in Sussex county, New Jersey, November 4th, 1813. He was the oldest son of Deacon Moses Bross, who resided a few miles from the village of Port Jervis, where he occupied a primitive log house. The family removed to Pennsylvania when the son was nine years old. During the years of his minority he was much of the

time in the Delaware woods, assisting his father in his occupation of lumbering. He passed through the studies required by one seeking a liberal education, and entering Williams College, Massachusetts, he went through the prescribed course of studies, and graduated with the honors of the institution in 1838.

Burdened with a debt incurred in obtain-

ing his education, he sought employment as a teacher, and became principal of the Ridgeway Academy for five years, and taught at Chester, Orange county, New York, for another five years. He had the reputation of an able instructor, a thorough classical scholar and an earnest student of natural history. Having visited several western cities in 1846, his attention was arrested by the position and advantages possessed by Chicago, and he determined to make it his future home. This determination was carried out in the spring of 1848, and he soon entered upon a career which, for more than forty years, in connection with the newspaper press and politics, made him one of the best known and most influential men of the period in the West. His first business connection was as a member of the book-selling firm of Griggs, Bross & Co., which continued for only a little more than a year, as the demand for books in that new town was not sufficient to make the business remunerative.

In 1849, in connection with Rev. J. A. Wight, he purchased an interest and became joint proprietor in the *Prairie Herald*, a religious weekly which became a representative of the Presbyterian church and was remarkable for the boldness of its advocacy of anti-slavery views. After his retirement the paper passed into the control of the Congregationalists, and survives to-day in a lineal descendant, the *Advance*.

In association with John L. Scripps, now one of the veterans of the press, he purchased, in 1852, the *Democratic Argus*, which was re-named the *Democratic Press*. The paper was radical in political views. It was especially distinguished for its thorough statistical and financial articles, but aggressive and forceful. About 1858 it was consolidated with the *Tribune* and issued for a time as the *Press and Tribune*, but soon the first part of the name was dropped and it became simply the *Tribune*. For the remaining thirty-two years of Mr. Bross' life, during which he had a large share in the manage-

ment and was one of the editors, the *Tribune* was the leading organ of the Republican party in the west, and its views of public policy became those which were adopted by the American people and were reflected in the administration of public affairs, national and State. It was a sturdy supporter of Lincoln and Grant, and of the war and reconstruction policies of the Republican party, and a no less positive opponent of that other distinguished citizen of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas, whose public policies it cordially detested. Mr. Bross was no less aggressive and influential as a public speaker than as an editor. He stumped the State of Illinois in the Fremont campaign of 1856, and made the only speech that was delivered at Cairo in behalf of the new party. He took a prominent part in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864, speaking from the same platforms with Lincoln, Lovejoy, Trumbull, Logan, Oglesby, Yates, Colfax, Washburne and all the great Republican leaders. It was he who, through the columns of the *Tribune*, brought Abraham Lincoln to the notice of the country as a Republican candidate for the presidency and secured his nomination. His political services were recognized by the Republican party in his nomination and election as lieutenant-governor in 1864. It was the second term of the distinguished war governor, Oglesby. It is a remarkable proof of the fairness and impartiality of his rulings as president of the senate, during a period of heated political animosity, that no appeal was ever taken from his decisions.

After his retirement from official life he devoted himself largely to literary work, and prepared many valuable papers upon a great variety of subjects, some of which were read before the Historical society. He published a very full history of Chicago, a history of Camp Douglas, and a volume under the quaint title of "*Tom Quick*." One of his early literary efforts in Chicago was the delivery in 1850 of a course of lectures on geology before the Mechanics' Institute, in which institution he always took a deep interest.

More than once he was called on to address the Board of Trade on important statistical and economic subjects. One of his published essays had for its subject Conditional Immortality. He was a deep thinker, bold in expression, powerful in argument and persuasive in appeal. He was of medium height, had a sturdy frame, square features, a ruddy complexion, a high forehead, luxuriant hair and whiskers and an eye that flashed the impression of keenness and penetration, with an easy, graceful carriage. Up to the last years of his protracted life his appearance betokened a veteran of the busy past.

His intellectual qualities were of the highest order. They embraced a wide range, but were essentially practical and genuinely philanthropic. He was actively interested in the interests of religion, being a devout Christian and a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian church. His theological views were broad and tolerant, his belief being that the essence of religion is in doing good. In 1868 he was president of the International Union of Illinois, the purpose of which was to erect in London, England, a church, which should be open to the preaching of ministers of the American churches. He sympathized with and aided Professor Swing in the establishment of the Central church, being one of those who signed a guarantee to pay the eminent preacher a liberal salary. In memory of his early Christian life he presented a bell and clock to the church at Milford, Pennsylvania, which he joined when a boy.

He took a deep interest in education. One of his first public acts in Illinois was to attend a State educational convention at Springfield, at which he officiated as secretary. He was interested in the establishment of the university at Lake Forest, having endowed one of its professorships and erected for the incumbent a residence. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Academy of Sciences, having been its vice-president from 1876 to 1881 and its president in 1882.

As regards other civil and business re-

lations, he was a member of the Chicago city council in 1855; a director in the Manufacturer's National bank, organized in 1864, until its destruction by the great fire; and one of the first directors in the State Insurance company, organized in 1863.

His active identification with patriotic measures in the war time was but a natural outgrowth of his advocacy of the political revolution which brought on the civil war, and of his philanthropic feelings. He assisted in raising the twenty-ninth regiment of colored volunteers, which was commanded by his brother, John A. Bross, who subsequently lost his life at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia.

Mr. Bross relieved the strain of his editorial and political labors by frequent and extensive travel. Visiting England after the war, he informed Mr. Gladstone that America would require a settlement for the Alabama's depredations or would have war, a declaration which the Premier at first derided but afterwards remembered and heeded. In 1868 he visited the Rocky Mountain region in company with vice-president Colfax, explored its then unknown recesses, and described to a listening country its majestic scenery. Two of its towering mountains, standing side by side and separated only by a deep wild gorge, were named respectively, Mount Lincoln and Mount Bross.

Probably the most prominent characteristic of his life was a deep, abiding enthusiasm for Chicago. Her interests, hopes and destiny were a never failing subject of his thoughts and expression. His early prophecies were derided, but in the light of events seemed only the vision of a seer. He advocated all measures which were calculated to promote her growth and glory.

Mr. Bross married, while still a resident of New York, the only daughter of Dr. John T. Jansen, of Goshen, New York.

Of eight children, but one survived him, the accomplished wife of Mr. Henry D. Lloyd.

Governor Bross' death occurred on the

27th of January, 1890. A life of intense activity and of great influence upon the men and opinions of his generations, lengthened

to seventy-seven years, fittingly closed among the scenes and surroundings of his life's work.

LEANDER J. MCCORMICK.

Leander J. McCormick was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Virginia, on February 8, 1819. He was the sixth child in a family of eight—five sons and three daughters. He comes of sturdy, patriotic stock. His great-grandparents—Thomas and Elizabeth (Carruth) McCormick—came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1735. His grandparents—Robert and Martha (Sanderson) McCormick—were born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Leander's father (also named Robert) was born in the Virginia homestead.

Mr. Robert McCormick, the father of Leander, married, on February 11, 1808, Mary Ann, a daughter of Patrick and Susan (McChesney) Hall.

Leander's grandfather (McCormick) was a volunteer in the army of the revolution. An interesting episode in the life of the elder Robert was his escape from capture at the battle of Guilford Court House by leaping a high fence, under fire of the British regulars. Patrick Hall was a quartermaster during the war of 1812, and his son William (Leander's uncle) died from yellow fever, contracted while in the service at Norfolk, Virginia. Unfortunately he was removed to his home, where he imparted the contagion to his parents, both of whom died.

Robert McCormick, the father of Leander, early developed an inventive and mechanical genius. It is not too much to say that he was the parent and founder of the agricultural implement industry, in which, to-day, millions of capital are invested and tens of thousands of workmen are employed.

It was in 1809, ten years before Leander was born, that his father conceived the idea of a grain-cutting machine. His first device was rude, and is said by one who saw it

to have been a "frightful looking machine." Nevertheless it embodied the underlying principles of the modern reaper. It was he who conceived the idea of vertical reels to sweep the standing grain first to the cutters and thence deliver it, when cut, on the platform. One of the devices used on this first machine was a system of rotary cutters, some eight or ten inches in diameter, which revolved past the edge of a stationary knife. These cutters were operated by bands from the main wheel axle. Unquestionably this was the first combination of these devices.

Another cutting device, which he employed as early as 1816, consisted of sickles, against which the grain was forced by reels and delivered, when cut, on the platform, as in his former machine of 1809. Later he used an endless apron, which carried the grain across the platform, delivering it to one side, *thus making it a self side-delivering machine.*

As will be seen from the foregoing descriptions in the principles of its mechanism, Robert McCormick's first reaper embodied the leading features of the reapers of the present day.

The vertical reel gave way to the horizontal in 1829-31, when was also employed a vibrating sickle, as appears from the statements of William S. and Robert McCormick, Colonel Thomas Paxton and Zachariah McChesney, prominent citizens of Virginia. To use the language of his son, Cyrus H. McCormick, "it cut well."

In justice to Robert McCormick's efforts to achieve success in the constructing and perfecting of the wheat-reaping machine, it must be said that up to the day of his death, July 4, 1846, he followed the enterprise vigorously.

The inventive genius of Robert McCormick, however, did not cease its exercise with the discovery of the fundamental idea of the modern reaper. He invented a machine for breaking and cleaning hemp, and a threshing machine, both operated by horse-power, and also an improved blacksmith's bellows of tub-form, of which he built and sold many. The hemp-breaker was used with much success in Kentucky and Virginia, but after a time hemp ceased to be cultivated by farmers, and on his hemp-breaker he realized comparatively a poor reward for the genius and the time devoted to its construction. It should be remarked, however, that competent judges have declared that no better practical machine for that purpose has ever been devised. He also built and sold a large number of hill-side plows.

Leander J. McCormick, although seventy-five years of age, still cherishes his father's memory with a devotion akin to reverence, and he has reason for his devotion. Robert McCormick stood out pre-eminent among the men of his time. Not only was he an inventor; he was fond of the sciences, particularly astronomy, a man of dignified bearing, of unassuming manners, of refined tastes, wholly free from ostentation, yet strong in self-respect. As an illustration of his uprightness of character, it is told of him that once, when hard pressed financially (through the rascality of a partner), he was legally advised to save money by putting certain property out of his hands, which, he was told, he might do with perfect propriety, he replied that he preferred loss of his property to dishonor.

In perfecting his agricultural inventions, he received most valuable assistance from Leander, who inherited his father's genius, and, while yet a boy of fifteen, began to assist him in improving the reaper. As Leander grew older he engaged with his father in the manufacture of the various machines which the latter had invented. In the summer of 1845, Leander invented and constructed a seat or stand on the reaper, on which a man rode and raked the grain from

the platform to the ground, which work, up to that date, had been performed by a man walking alongside of the machine. This stand was so arranged that the raker faced backward, while he was securely held in his place, and in this way could throw his rake back and forth under the continuously revolving reel, and clear the platform of the constantly accumulating grain. This was a great step forward in the more successful working of the reaper, and it is no exaggeration to say that, without it, the machine had no future. Even the United States Commissioner of Patents termed it "the crowning glory of the machine."

To him also is due a great improvement on the divider side of the machine, by which a long arm, supported on high cross-braces from the rear corner of the platform, made a clear open space for leaning grain to pass readily over the divider and on to the platform. From about the year 1840 to the present time this improvement has been used in all reapers having a support at the grain end of the reel, and is indispensable to their successful working.

During the year 1846 Robert McCormick and Leander built seventy-five machines, the son owning a one-third interest in the profits of the venture. In that year the father died at his home, Walnut Grove, Virginia; his wife, Mary, followed him in 1853; and both are buried at Old Providence cemetery. In 1847 Leander built one hundred machines at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the joint account of himself and his brother, Cyrus, and the following year the brothers formed a partnership for the manufacture of agricultural machinery at Chicago.

It was not without regret that Mr. and Mrs. Leander J. McCormick started, with their only child—Robert Hall—from their Virginia home, for what was then "the far West." Their personal property they sold, and after a brief farewell visit to Walnut Grove, took up their journey, the first part of which was made on horseback. From Steele's tavern they proceeded to Winchester

by stage coach, and thence by disconnected railroads and steamer to Chicago. They reached this city on the evening of Monday, November 20, 1848, the trip having occupied ten days.

Other improvements in the reaper continued to suggest themselves to Leander's mind. In 1850 he located a seat on the machine for the driver, who had prior to that time ridden on one of the horses. This was so arranged that it could be moved forward, backward or cross-wise, as might be necessary to balance the machine.

While Robert McCormick was the original inventor of the machine which bears the family name, the world is largely indebted to Leander for the perfection of the same to the point of excellence which it had attained in 1879.

The McCormick Works were destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The loss was great, involving not only the plant but also the patterns and much valuable machinery. Apparently the business had received a paralytic shock, and Cyrus H. McCormick was inclined to dispose of his interest therein and abandon the enterprise. But Leander was more hopeful, and was anxious to rebuild on a larger scale. He even endeavored to find a purchaser who would step into the shoes of his brother Cyrus; but, failing in this, insisted upon his brother's continuing in the business. No sooner had the resolve been formed than Leander set to work, with characteristic energy, to carry it into effect; and the great plant of the McCormick Harvesting company is largely due to his persistent, well directed effort. He personally superintended the erection of the new works, and the selection and installment of the machinery, built upon the most improved plan. In 1874 his son, R. Hall McCormick, was admitted into the firm as a partner.

In 1879, the partnership was merged into

a corporation under the title of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, and thereupon Leander J. McCormick retired from active connection with the management of the business, although he still retained his interest as stockholder and became vice-president of the company. The greater and more active part of his life had been spent in the manufacture of grain and grass-cutting machinery.

Previous to this date, however, he had accumulated a handsome fortune, a portion of which he had invested in Chicago realty. Some of the stately buildings which he has erected are among the best known of the city's ornate structures.

A graceful tribute was paid by him to the memory of his father by his presentation to the University of Virginia, shortly after the close of the civil war, of a telescope which at that time contained the largest refracting lens in the world, the diameter being twenty-six inches. Not only did he furnish the lens and its mountings, but he also built a substantial and costly observatory for its housing and use. This princely gift, made at such a time, attracted favorable comments from the press in the North and South alike.

In 1845 Mr. McCormick married Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., a prominent citizen of Rockbridge county, Virginia. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Robert Hall, who is the patentee of a valuable improvement in connection with the McCormick reaper, married Sarah Lord Day, daughter of the late Henry Day, Esq., of New York City; Elizabeth Maria, born May 2, 1850, who died March 31, 1853; Henrietta L., who married Frederick E. Goodhart, Esq., son of Charles E. Goodhart, Esq., of Langley Park, Kent, England; Leander Hamilton, who married Constance Plummer, daughter of the late Edward Plummer, Esq., of Canterbury, England.

LUTHER HAVEN.

It was the judgment of his co-laborers in the work of public education in Chicago, expressed in formal resolution at the time of his death, that "the name of Luther Haven will be handed down to posterity as one of the fathers and founders of our liberal system of education." He had come to the city in 1849, having then attained mature manhood, with ripe experience both as a teacher and in business, and for seventeen years took a conspicuous part in fostering the common school system of the city, and in the administration of an important Federal office. While he was actively engaged in carrying on private business, he early gained, and increased with growing acquaintance, the respect of the community and the regard and esteem of all who had relations with him. It can be said of him in the retrospect of his career in Chicago, that he impressed himself upon the life and institutions of the community in a manner alike creditable to himself and productive of lasting benefit to the city.

Like so many of the founders and builders of civilization in the West, he sprang from the soil of New England, and carved his way to prominence and usefulness by unaided industry and a noble aspiration to rise above the humble surroundings of his early agricultural life. He was born near Framingham, Massachusetts, August 6, 1806. He was the son of Luther and Experience (Parker) Haven, and a descendant of Richard Haven, who, twenty-four years after the intrepid band of Puritans had disembarked on Plymouth Rock, landed at Lynn, Massachusetts. By the time he had reached the age of seventeen years, he had pursued the studies taught in the common school with such diligence that he was thought competent to become a teacher. Six or seven years employed in teaching and other labor had supplied the means to pursue a more liberal course of study, and intensified his desire to qualify

himself for the higher walks of the profession. He entered a private academy at Ellington, Connecticut, and spent three years in study. With this added qualification, he became a teacher in the English and mathematical department of Leicester Academy. He was soon entrusted with the principalship of the distinguished school, and conducted its instruction for eleven years. He then engaged in various mercantile pursuits in New England for about four years, which brought him to the year 1849, when he determined to transfer his field of labor to the West. He was then forty-two years old, with a liberal education, the experience of years in a school-room through all grades, from the rural school to the academy, supplemented by contact with the affairs of practical life as they are met in business pursuits. He gave his first attention in his new home to business, forming a connection with Dr. F. Scammon. The firm engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. At a little later period he joined with Mr. B. F. Adams in the real estate business, which at that period was assuming large proportions and yielded unwonted profits. In this line he continued for several years, and the firm ranked among the prominent real estate dealers of the city; but business had little attraction for him beyond the necessity of earning in honest industry a comfortable subsistence. His taste and yearning were for a literary life, and he found an early opportunity to indulge his scholastic predilection. From 1854 to 1858 he was one of the proprietors of the *Prairie Farmer*, a publication that exerted no little influence in the palmy days of its prosperity. But, above the engagements of business and the engrossment of literature, his soul burned within him for the promotion of popular education, which is, next to religion, the most potent and salutary interest of the republic. He became a member of the board of education, with which he was offi-

cially connected for ten years following 1853, being for four years its president. We can readily imagine the weight of responsibility and the engrossing attention to detail which the management of the public schools of a great and growing city entail upon one who has a conscientious desire to make them practically efficient for the proper training of the youth in knowledge and morality. The long experience which Mr. Haven had gained as a teacher qualified him for the work, while his philanthropic zeal urged him to the best exertion of his powers. How well he performed his part is shown by the testimony of the board, which has been already quoted. One of the school-houses of the city that was located on Wabash avenue south of Fourteenth street was named for him.

Mr. Haven was not indifferent to public affairs. The comptrollership of the city was offered to him in 1860, but he declined it. When secession raised its hydra head in the South, his soul was fired with zeal for the Union. He was one of those who joined in the call for the famous war meeting which was held in Chicago, June 15, 1860. In October, 1861, at the beginning of the administration of President Lincoln, he was selected by that discriminating chief magistrate for the important position of collector of the port of Chicago, and sub-treasurer of the U. S. for the department of the North West. The office was accepted, and its duties discharged with fidelity and ability during the life of the president, and his commission was renewed by President Johnson, his re-nomination being unanimously confirmed. But he had not long

to serve the government, for in the spring of 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, and after an illness of five weeks his life succumbed to the attack on the 9th of March. His loss was greatly deplored. The board of education, the Board of Trade, and the Federal officers of the custom house, took official notice of his decease, applauding his character, worth and public service; they mourned his death as of one of the useful citizens of Chicago. Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, in an address before the Chicago Historical Society, in November, 1868, thus incidentally characterized him: "Luther Haven, the honest man, the faithful friend, the upright public officer, and model American citizen, as true and devoted to his country as ever was the noblest citizen of Rome."

Mr. Haven was married November 22, 1853, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Wheaton, daughter of Hon. John R. Wheaton, of Warren, Rhode Island, by whom he had six children, only two of whom survive; Catharine Wheaton, wife of Joseph H. Ainley, of Southport, England, and Alice, wife of Charles Howard ReQua, of Chicago. Mr. Haven, in the course of his life in Chicago, had been connected with other of her public institutions. He was an early, if not original, member of the Historical Society, and in 1858 was vice-president of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was also president of the Young Men's Association of Chicago. In all relations that he sustained—in domestic life, in citizenship, in business and in public functions, he was able, conscientious, incorruptible and patriotic. Such lives are a benediction and a blessing to a community where their lot may be cast.

HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON, M.D., LL.D.

During the period intervening between 1850 and 1891, forty-one years, the late Dr. H. A. Johnson occupied a conspicuous place among the *savants* and public spirited citizens of Chicago; and in medical circles was one of

the most learned, skillful and authoritative men who ever taught or practiced the healing art in her midst. In reviewing his life's work, it is scarcely possible to comprehend how so much diversified labor and so weighty

responsibilities could be borne by one man, in his span of life. That this professional and scientific work should have been so thorough as to attract the observation of the learned world, and bring the highest honors from widely separated sources, is still more a matter of wonder and surprise. To mental endowments of the highest order, heightened and broadened by liberal culture, he must have added such persistence of application and well ordered method of procedure as to make the most of the time which the pressure of ordinary professional practice spared to him.

Dr. Johnson's ancestry was of the best New England stock. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Johnson, was a native of Worcester, Mass.; while his maternal grandfather, Capt. Parmelee Allen, of the Green Mountain State, was a cousin of the famous Col. Ethan Allen. Both grandfathers served through the seven years of the revolutionary war. His parents were Samuel and Sally (Allen) Johnson. Of this family Hosmer was the first child, born in a rural neighborhood not far from Buffalo, in Erie county, New York, October 6, 1822. After one or two removals the family came to Michigan, and settled on a farm in the town of Almont, Lapeer county, when the son was twelve years old. In the wilderness, where the family lived, there were no schools. The rudiments of learning had been taught the lad, while he had access to the common schools of New York. Now he continued his studies under the guidance of his mother, who was a woman of uncommon intellectual power and of high moral character; while he shared in all the labor of subduing the forest and cultivating the farm. By the thoroughness of his preparation one may be sure that he availed himself of all the resources of books and reading which were accessible, for at an early age he developed an uncommon love of science, together with a rare appreciation of art as exemplified in painting and sculpture.

At the age of eighteen his attainments were sufficient to enable him to obtain a teacher's certificate, and he engaged for a few seasons in teaching country schools.

At the period of his emancipation from parental control he set about obtaining a liberal education, which, owing to the limited means of his parents, could only be secured by his own unaided exertions. The obvious resource for obtaining the necessary means was the teacher's vocation, which he pursued during the winter months while he attended the academy at its summer sessions. In this way he not only prepared to enter college, but actually went through the studies of the first year of the college curriculum, accomplishing all in three years.

In 1846 he entered the sophomore class of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In his senior year symptoms of pulmonary disease became so developed that he was obliged to leave the university and travel in the South. During this interval he taught school at Vandalia, and gave lectures on geology and kindred sciences. So great was his industry and so quick his intellectual perception that he was enabled to keep up with the class in the regular studies, and took his degree of A. B. in due course in 1849. He had already directed his attention to medical studies, with a view of entering that profession, and in 1850 came to Chicago, where he taught school for a livelihood, and continued professional study at Rush Medical College. While yet pursuing his studies he was appointed resident physician at Mercy Hospital.

In February, 1852, he graduated, the acknowledged leader of his class, from the medical college, and the following summer received his Master's degree from the university. Dr. Johnson at once entered upon practice, which, indeed, he had pursued with intermittent constancy since the beginning of his medical studies. But he did not limit his thought to the field of private practice. From the outset he seemed inspired with an irresistible impetus to become

a teacher and leader in medical science. The very year of graduation he was secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and the year following he was associated with Dr. W. B. Herrick in the editorial conduct of the Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Johnson had scarcely settled himself in practice when he was called by the authorities of the Rush Medical College to assume the chair of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in that institution. This was in the year 1855. The following year his professorship was changed, if not promoted to that of physiology and pathology. In 1858 he resigned his connection with Rush, and in the following year, in connection with Drs. N. S. Davis, R. N. Isham and David Rutter, founded the Medical Department of Lind University, which subsequently became the Chicago Medical College, and is now the medical school of the North Western University. In this institution he long filled the chair of diseases of the circulatory and respiratory organs.

In the early part of the war of the rebellion, when every resource of the nation was pressed into patriotic service, Gov. Richard Yates selected Dr. Johnson as a member of the board of medical examiners for the State of Illinois. At the first meeting of the board, he was chosen by his associates chairman of the board, and served as such during the continuance of the war. In the course of his labors in this capacity he repeatedly visited the seat of war, and saw and set in order the medical and surgical regime of the hospitals and camps, as well as inspired courage and enthusiasm among the Illinois soldiers at the front.

At a later period he was appointed a member of the board of health of Chicago, and served for six years in supervising the sanitary measures necessary for promoting the health of the community. He was at the same time a member of the National board of health. Dr. Johnson has held the position of attending physician of the Cook County

hospital, and that of consulting physician of the charitable Eye and Ear infirmary.

The great fire of 1871 summoned this active and indefatigable doctor to a most important and critical humanitarian service. It was as a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which was charged with the distribution of the bounty which poured in a golden stream from all parts of the country and the world, and had supervision of the hundreds of thousands of homeless and impoverished citizens whom the fire had turned into the streets and fields. The experience of years in hospitals and on the battle field had given him a training which was invaluable in organizing sanitary relief for the sufferers.

Dr. Johnson's connection with medical societies, and the honors conferred upon him in recognition of his gifts and ability, would constitute a long list. Mention can only be made of the local State and National medical societies, the American Laryngological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and the United States Sanitary Commission.

In studies cognate to the medical profession he was no less prominent than in those of a strictly professional character. As a microscopist he had especial distinction, having held membership in the American Microscopical Society, and being a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of which he was the first secretary, and he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He interested himself in the work of the Chicago Historical Society, having been one of those who, in 1862, obtained a new charter for the purpose of enabling the society to receive the collection made by Dr. Kennecult throughout the Arctic regions.

In 1865 Dr. Johnson visited England as a delegate of the American Medical Association, and took the opportunity, which was repeated on subsequent occasions, to visit the leading cities of Europe, and especially to study their sanitary condition and attain-

ments in surgery and medicine. He had also visited nearly every part of his native country, and tested by observation all her various climates.

These distinguished attainments and high employments won for Dr. Johnson in 1883, from the North Western University, her highest honorary degree, that of LL.D.

Dr. Johnson, in the later years of his life, was professionally engaged in consultations. His specialty was diseases of the throat and lungs, in which department he was regarded as the best authority in the northwest.

Space is lacking to enumerate the various social relations which Dr. Johnson sustained. The story of his rapid progress and exalted positions in Masonry, from the entered apprentice of 1853 to the supreme council of the 33d degree for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, of 1861, would of itself form a long chapter. Other social organizations in which he had membership, were the Twentieth Century Club, the Loyal Legion, and the Chicago Club.

Dr. Johnson was a member of the Episcopal communion, but was, with broad minded toleration, a supporter and admirer, and sometimes an attendant upon the preaching of Dr. David Swing.

His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

Though reserved for mention at the close

of this hurried and imperfect sketch of a wonderfully busy and versatile life, an important event occurred at the beginning of his professional career, in assuming the family relation. In May, 1855, Dr. Johnson led to the altar Miss Margaret Ann Seward. She was a daughter of John B. Seward, and related to the family of the distinguished William H. Seward. Of the two children born to the family Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, A. M., M. D., a distinguished medical practitioner of Chicago, is the only survivor. A daughter died in 1888. His family was a source of great comfort and enjoyment to Dr. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was an accomplished lady and a charming hostess. To her gentle but stimulating influence her husband was wont to attribute in great part his success.

Dr. Johnson's earthly career closed Feb. 26, 1891. His characteristics may be readily inferred from his wonderful accomplishments. They have been tersely summarized by another writer who attributes to him the domestic qualities of sociability, companionship and hospitality. He was a keen student, a trenchant lecturer, a distinguished humanitarian, an accomplished physician, a staunch friend, and a magnanimous opponent. He was an honor to his profession, and an honored and influential member of society.

HENRY GILES MILLER.

The lawyers of the first two decades of the life of Chicago have passed away. Of those who came to the bar in the early years of the "fifties," most have long since laid down their briefs. Some survive in retirement, enjoying the ease and dignity which lives of intellectual activity have earned, while fewer still continue to participate in the struggles which the competition of younger and more vigorous men makes more severe and exacting.

Judge Henry G. Miller is probably the

senior in point of length of practice at the Chicago bar if not in years. Since June 7, 1851, now more than forty-two years, he has been in active practice, and still keeps an open office, gives consultations, writes opinions, and sometimes tries a case or argues a cause with unabated vigor of mind, and with the authority which long experience and solid learning and matured judgment brings.

He was born at Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, on the 22d of February, 1824. His father was Abner Miller, a respect-

able and intelligent farmer, and his mother, Sarah (Lyman) Miller, was the daughter of Colonel David Lyman, and cousin of Lyman Beecher. Both parents belonged to old families, in Connecticut, that had come down through colonial times from early emigrants from England. They were of the Pilgrim stock, possessing strong characters, leading laborious lives, and cultivating the graces of quiet and contented minds, grounded in virtue and patriotism. The settlers in central New York at the beginning of the century were chiefly of this old Connecticut stock, and were a yeomanry of intelligence, sobriety and dignity. It was by the sons and daughters of this first generation of New England emigrants that Chicago was largely peopled at the beginning of its settlement.

In a family of seven children, Henry was the fourth born and the only son. His early years were not spent in drudgery, neither were they dissipated in ease and luxury. Living in the country, obtaining a livelihood by agriculture, the boy was brought up to moderate and healthful labor, while his education was not neglected. When he had mastered the rudiments of learning taught at the common school, he was sent to a preparatory school at the near-by village of Clinton, and in due time he matriculated at Hamilton College, also located at Clinton, where he graduated with the class of 1848. His law studies were pursued in the office of Hon. Ward Hunt, a distinguished lawyer of his time at Utica, in the same country. After a course of study and office practice of three years he was admitted to the bar in January, 1851. He was then twenty-seven years old, with a good constitution, a body vigorous from an early life of temperance and labor, a liberal education and an excellent professional training. Utica at that period was the home of some of the most brilliant and learned lawyers of the time. Besides his preceptor, who became a justice of the supreme court of the United States, the Utica bar numbered among its accomplished members Horatio Seymour, gover-

nor and candidate for the presidency; Joshua A. Spencer, a celebrated advocate; Roscoe Conkling, afterwards a distinguished senator of the United States; Francis Kernan, who also became a United States senator; Samuel Beardsley, Henry A. Foster, Thomas Flaudreau and others of scarcely less ability. A young man just coming to the bar might well be excused if he shrank from coming into competition with practitioners of such character and prestige. Outside of the chief cities of New York the bar was not well supplied with able lawyers, nor was the law business of the agricultural counties either large or profitable.

Mr. Miller, with no little enterprise, but, as the event proved, with good judgement, decided to locate in Chicago, where he arrived and put out his modest sign as attorney-at-law, June 9, 1851. Chicago at that time was not the commanding metropolis that it soon became, under the stimulus which the extending railroad systems and the rapidly settling country beyond it gave to its business. It had a population of about 30,000, only a little more than Utica contained, but it had the "promise and potency" of great things.

Not long afterwards he formed a partnership with the late Thomas Hoyne, who had been in Chicago since 1837, but had been at the bar only about two years, and for a considerable part of that time had been acting as clerk of the courts. The firm had the elements of strength and popularity in no small degree. Mr. Hoyne was a Catholic, while Mr. Miller, both by birth and profession, was a Presbyterian. Both were Democrats. Hoyne possessed brilliancy and shining, as well as solid, qualities. He was eloquent and impulsive, though somewhat eccentric. Mr. Miller was thoroughly grounded in elementary knowledge, was industrious, patient in research and of sound and stable judgment. With less brilliancy than his partner he was nevertheless powerful in forensic contests, both before juries and in the more formal argument before the court.

With such qualifications, at a bar number-

ing practitioners of the first class in ability and experience, retainers were abundant and the firm was soon in the enjoyment of a profitable business, and took rank among the leaders of the bar. The partnership continued until 1864. Afterwards Mr. Miller was associated at different times with Hiram L. Lewis, with John Van Arman, with Thomas G. Frost, and perhaps with some others. Since 1880 he has had no partner, but has continued in practice, having, with accumulated experience and reputation, a large clientage and profitable employment as a counsellor.

His practice has been of a general character, though the investigation of land titles and commercial law have been leading subjects of his professional work. His reputation has been that of a thoroughly learned and sound lawyer, a logical and convincing reasoner and a persuasive and successful advocate. In the early days he was connected with many important litigations, which settled important questions but which have long since passed from public notice.

In recent years he has not often been seen in the courts, the burden of *nisi prius* work having fallen into the hands of younger and more active men, but his opinion is sought in the determination of important interests, as counsellor and legal adviser. On the verge of his three score and ten, his mind is as vigorous and his discrimination as keen as in his early days at the bar.

Mr. Miller has never been a politician in the sense of seeking official positions. He has pronounced opinions upon political

theories and administration, having always ranged himself in the ranks of Jeffersonian democracy. Once, indeed, in 1861, when party lines were disrupted by the excitements incident to civil war, he was nominated for the office of judge of the superior court, but was not elected. The only permanent effect of the candidacy was to fix upon him the title by which he is commonly known,—“Judge” Miller.

In addition to the legal subjects which have chiefly engrossed his thoughts, he has been a diligent student of public questions, particularly in the line of finance and economics. No public man of the time has a better knowledge or more pronounced opinions upon the subject of money and coinage which just now engrosses so large a share of the public thought, than he. He is a bi-metallist and favors the free and unlimited coinage of both the precious metals.

Judge Miller is a Presbyterian, having his connection with the Fourth Presbyterian church. A few years after settling in Chicago, when his success as a lawyer had been assured, he contracted marriage with Miss Sarah C. Mason, daughter of Hon. R. B. Mason, afterwards mayor of Chicago. Eight children have been the fruit of the marriage, five of whom are now living. Two of the three daughters are married, one being the wife of Mr. Edwin White Moore, of Wichita, Kansas, and the other of Russell Whitman, a prosperous lawyer in Chicago. The two sons are now in Yale College, Henry G., a member of the junior class and William S. of the sophomore.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, LL.D.*

Among those who are justly entitled to be enrolled among the makers of the great commonwealth of Illinois and of the city of Chicago is Judge Elliott Anthony, whose more than forty years residence among us

has left its impress upon the State and nation. Although born in central New York and surrounded by all the attractions which that charming and picturesque region affords, he early saw the great possibilities which the West afforded, and as a consequence left his home and native State within one month after

*For this sketch the publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to the courtesy of Messrs. Goodspeed Brothers.

he had been admitted to the bar, at Oswego, New York, on the 7th day of May, 1851, and took up his abode, first at Sterling, the county seat of Whiteside county, where an elder brother, who had preceded him, was at that time living, and the next autumn took up his residence in Chicago, where he has remained ever since. He possessed no rich inheritance or influential friends to aid and assist him in establishing himself in business, but he was filled with high hopes and a laudable ambition to succeed, and a volition which shrank from no obstacles or difficulties that presented themselves to bar his progress. He came at that fortunate period when everything was in the formative state, when the city contained not more than thirty or forty thousand inhabitants, and when there were not more than fifty lawyers all told, who were struggling up from the ranks to the higher positions which force, fitness and ability enable their possessors to ever reach or fill. If his ambition was great, his rise was rapid, and in less than three years he was known as among the most promising young lawyers at the bar. He became imbued at a very early period with the idea that Chicago was destined to be a great city, and there is scarcely any great public enterprise which has been projected but what he has in some way been identified with. Although not among the earliest settlers, yet he was a typical pioneer, and his career forms a part of the history of Chicago; for he has seen it grow from a bustling frontier town to a metropolis. Judge Anthony's forefathers were Quakers who, early in the 17th century, made their appearance in the land to which Roger Williams was exiled, and from that day to this the family history has been illustrated by some of the brightest examples in all the walks of life in the annals of this country. The father of Elliott Anthony was Isaac Anthony, who was born on the island of Rhode Island, eight miles from Newport. His grandmother on his father's side was a Chase, and was connected with the well known Chase family, of which the

late Chief Justice Chase was so distinguished a member. The mother of Elliott was a Phelps, and belongs to the Phelps family of Vermont, who at an early period occupied portions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and who are now scattered widely over various portions of the United States. The grandfather of Elliott and his family were residents of Rhode Island when the Hessians held it during the Revolutionary war, and when all felt the exactions of British tyranny. At this time the whole State was placed under martial law, and for some infraction of the regulations which had been adopted by the Hessian and British forces, which at that time constituted the army of occupation, the grandfather of Elliott and a younger brother were taken prisoners and held for some time at headquarters, and compelled to perform various menial duties which greatly embittered them against the British nation, and which has lasted through all succeeding generations. All of the inhabitants of that day were filled with high and lofty patriotic feelings, and there was scarcely one of the Anthony family who was not in one capacity or another connected with the Revolutionary war, some as officers and some as privates and some as sailors on our men-of-war. The consequence of this was that at the close of the Revolutionary war the number of veterans was quite large, and the traditions of that great struggle, told around the fireside, became as familiar as household words. Elliott's father was an able historian, thoroughly familiar with the facts concerning all the Indian wars and the uprising of the colonies against the mother country, having obtained them from his own father and grandfather, and the incidents connected with these wars and over the struggle for independence became the common topic among the friends and neighbors, and in the family circle; and the young and rising generation soon acquired a good knowledge of those stirring events in our history which has had a most lasting effect on all of the descendants of the family. Their sympathies

have always and everywhere been on the side of the oppressed and down-trodden as far as can be traced either in the male or female line. Those who believe in the doctrine of heredity have here a most striking example of the old adage that "blood will tell." Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war word reached the inhabitants of the New England States of the boundless resources of the West, and of the great opportunities which were afforded to the enterprising young men and women who should take up their abode in the regions lying beyond the Green mountains in Eastern and Western New York, and in the country which had begun to be developed near Troy and Albany and along the Valley of the Mohawk as far west as what is now known as central New York. Elliott's grandfather, on his father's side, and his grandfather on his mother's side, almost simultaneously joined that great westward moving throng and set out for the west, and after weeks of toil and hardship found themselves in Washington county, and purchased lands in the town of Cambridge, some twenty miles from Albany, where they commenced to fell the forests and prepare the soil for crops, and where many of their descendants can be found to this day. Here in this agricultural community the father of Judge Anthony first met Parmelia Phelps and was married to her—her father having moved hither from Vermont with all their household goods, only a few years before. One daughter and three sons were the fruit of this union, when the father, having heard the most glowing accounts of the region of country lying west of Syracuse, resolved to push on to that country. Following up the beaten paths of the Mohawk valley he finally penetrated the wilderness by way of Cherry valley, to the south-western town in Onondaga county, called Spafford, and commenced felling the forest—a typical pioneer of those times. There, on the 10th day of June, 1827, the subject of this sketch was born. This country was in the very center of the Iroquois Confederation, and Indians abounded on

every hand. The country round and about was then an almost unbroken wilderness, there being but few settlers between Utica and Buffalo. His early years were spent in cutting down and clearing the forests and assisting in every way in work on the farm. Three sisters were born while the family resided in this locality, so that there were in all four brothers and four sisters who grew to man and womanhood. At this time books were few and hard to be obtained, but everything that came within their reach was read with avidity. The energy and determination of the father was such as to soon place him in the foremost rank among his friends and neighbors, and he became the leading and most progressive farmer in all that region. The children attended the country schools, and attained a considerable proficiency in the common branches; but that was not satisfactory. The leading academy and preparatory school in that vicinity at that time was Cortlandt Academy, located at Homer, and one after the other the sons and daughters were sent there to complete their education. At the age of eighteen Elliott, who was the fourth son, left the farm to pursue a classical course preparatory to his entrance upon a collegiate career. Cortlandt Academy was at that time under the charge of Samuel B. Woolworth, a great educator, who subsequently became one of the regents of the State University at Albany, and for many years its secretary. Here he remained for two years studying Greek and Latin and some of the higher branches of mathematics, and in the fall of 1847 entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton college, of Clinton, New York, and graduated with high honors in 1850. Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, afterwards so distinguished, was at that time professor of law and political economy, and commenced giving private lessons to a few students who chose to avail themselves of his services. A class having been formed for the year 1850-51, Elliott returned to Clinton and pursued his studies most diligently, and was admitted to the bar at Oswego, May 7th, 1851.

It was during this period that he and a class-mate by the name of Joseph D. Hubbard had charge of the academy located in the village of Clinton, and he had for one of his pupils Grover Cleveland, afterwards president of the United States. Soon after his admission to the bar he came West and stopped for a short time at Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of law and where he tried his first case in a court of record. He returned East in the following year and was, on the 14th of July, 1852, married to Mary Dwight, the sister of his law preceptor, who was a granddaughter of President Dwight, so well known in connection with Yale College. In the fall of that year he came to Chicago, and from that time until elected to the bench in 1880 he has pursued his profession with a zeal and success rarely equaled. He had no adventitious aids when he set out on his legal career, but relying alone upon his individual resources, he gradually, by the exertion of his superior talents and tireless energy, rose to a position which has brought to him a competency and the honor of a name respected by all. During his first year's residence in Chicago, he compiled, with the aid of his devoted wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was soon after published and received with great favor by the profession throughout the State. In 1858 he was elected city attorney for Chicago, and distinguished his administration of that responsible office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the city. He became an expert upon all subjects of municipal corporation law, and was for several years specially retained by the city authorities to conduct many important cases in the local courts, in the Supreme Court of the State and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. While acting for the city he established several new and interesting law points, among which was that the collection of special assessments could not be enjoined by a court of chancery; next, that the city of Chicago could not be garnished

to collect the salary or wages of any of its officers or employes; and lastly, that no execution could issue against the city to collect a judgment; and at a later period, that the city could not tie up its legislative powers by making contracts with the gas companies for the supply of gas so as to interfere with its legislative prerogatives. These positions were at the time so novel that they were for a time gravely doubted by the most eminent members of the legal profession, and many of the newspapers subjected him to the severest ridicule, but he was upheld by the highest tribunal in the State on every point, and they are now fixed and settled as the law of the State. About this time another question arose which attracted a great deal of attention, and that was the liability of a property-holder, who, in making improvements upon his premises, leaves open an excavation in the street where he is about to lay a sidewalk and use the space underneath for coal vaults and other purposes—and a person falls into the same in the night time, and is injured, and brings suit against the city—and the property holder is notified of the pendency of the suit and asked to defend, and he refuses to do so and a recovery is had against the city—whether said property-holder is liable and whether the city can on payment of the judgment and costs recover the entire amount. This question came up in the United States Court in the well known case of Robbins against the city, and was argued twice in the United States Supreme Court by Judge Anthony and the liability of the property owner fully established. The brief which Judge Anthony made in that case was a very exhaustive one, and the case is to-day the leading authority in this country. The case was originally tried before the late Thomas Drummond, who decided adversely to Judge Anthony—but he took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and it was there reversed, and the next trial took place before the late Judge David Davis. In 1863 he was appointed the general attorney and solicitor of the Galena Union railroad

company and all its branches, then the leading railroad corporation in the Northwest, and for many years held that position, until, in fact, the consolidation of that company with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company was effected. A contest arose over this consolidation and he was shortly after retained by a number of bondholders and non-consenting stockholders to test the validity of the consolidation, and in connection with that case prepared and printed a most remarkable argument upon the law of the case, which grew into a treatise which he entitled "The Law Pertaining to the consolidation of Railroads," which is unquestionably the most complete and exhaustive treatise upon that subject ever made. It is a marvel of legal research and of acute reasoning and is a most learned and clear statement of the rights and duties of directors of corporations and the rights of minority stockholders, which called forth the admiration of corporation lawyers throughout the country. The late Samuel J. Tilden was directly interested in the questions involved as well as many of the leading capitalists and railway magnates in New York, and the array of legal talent was formidable, the late Judge Beckwith leading on behalf of the consolidationists, and Judge Anthony leading on behalf of the minority bondholders and minority stockholders. The case was a chancery case and was tried before Judge David Davis of the United States Supreme Court, then on the circuit, who associated with him the late Samuel H. Treat, United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois, and the positions assumed by Mr. Anthony were upheld and affirmed in almost every particular. Soon after this the parties interested in the litigation met and settled up their differences to the satisfaction of all, as the consolidationists found that it would be disastrous to them if they continued the same. At this time Mr. Anthony received numerous letters from some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges in this country, complimenting him upon his masterly

exposition of the law. Among them were the late Josiah Quincy and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, Mr. Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, the late Thomas A. Ewing, of Ohio, and many others. His brief, which was in the shape of a bound volume of several hundred pages, was in great demand in this country and in Europe, and was most kindly reviewed by several of the leading legal periodicals and journals in great Britain. The State of Illinois has, since its organization as a State and admission to the Union, held four constitutional conventions; the first in 1818, to frame a constitution, the others, to revise and amend the same, and it has fallen to the lot of Judge Anthony to be a member of two of them—the first one in 1862, and the last in 1870, which framed the present constitution. The convention of 1862 was presided over by the late William A. Hacker; and Hon. William Springer, now and for many years a distinguished member of Congress, was the secretary. Many of the delegates were men of distinction and had been connected with public affairs almost from the time the State had been admitted into the Union. The colleagues of Judge Anthony in that convention were Henry Muhleke, and Melville W. Fuller, the present chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. John Wentworth. The convention of 1870 was in many respects the most remarkable assemblage of public men ever brought together in the State, and they promulgated a constitution which was well adapted to the exigencies of the times and which attracted great attention throughout the country. In both of these conventions Judge Anthony took a leading part, and was regarded in many respects as the greatest expert upon constitutional questions and methods of procedure that there was in the convention. He was made chairman of the executive committee and reported the article as it now appears in the constitution relating to the executive department. He served also upon the judiciary committee, and the committee upon railroads, and many of the

provisions in the judiciary article, and most of those in regard to railroads, are the work of his hands. He was instrumental in providing for the organization of appellate courts and for additional judges to be added to the circuit and superior courts of Cook county as the population should increase and the public business required it. His speeches in the convention were always thoroughly prepared and he never spoke without commanding the attention of the entire body. He took part in the formation of the Republican party in this State and was a delegate to the first Republican convention ever held in Cook county, and was for years most active in everything relating to the welfare and success of that party. In 1880 when the third term question came up he took a most conspicuous part in that movement, was elected chairman of the Cook county convention, at which a portion of the delegates withdrew, was elected a delegate to the State convention, and was then selected as a contesting delegate to the national convention at Chicago; was, after one of the stormiest debates on record, and after addressing the convention in opposition to General Green B. Raum, General Logan and the late Emory Storrs, admitted as a delegate and participated in all of the proceedings which resulted in the nomination of General Garfield for president. In the fall of that year he was nominated and elected to the office of judge of the superior court of the city of Chicago, and was re-elected to the same position six years after. Among the most marked traits in Judge Anthony's character are his indomitable industry, and his devotion to business which, coupled with great executive ability, enable him to try and dispose of cases with great promptness and celerity. Judge Anthony possesses a most retentive memory and his knowledge of cases and points of practice is unsurpassed. As an investigator he has no superior and there is scarcely a department of the law but what he has at some time or other explored and is more or less familiar with. He is a most accomplished

and finished writer, and his contributions to the various legal magazines and periodicals would, if collected, fill volumes. He has written several books of a historical character which are of a very high order, among which are his recent works on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State," and one of local interest upon "Sanitation and Navigation," which has special reference to the disposition of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the construction of a ship canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi river. While acting as corporation counsel of the city of Chicago in 1876 he wrote a most interesting work upon taxation and the rules which had been established regarding the levy and collection of the same, in which he collected all of the cases which had at that time been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois bearing upon that subject, and set forth at length the points involved. This work was one which involved great labor and research, and was a most useful and timely contribution to the general subject, and is very frequently referred to. In 1887, while holding the criminal court of Cook county, which includes the city of Chicago, he wrote a most interesting work on the "Law of Self-Defense, Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases and New Trials in Criminal Cases," which attracted a great deal of attention in this country, and is the first bold stand ever taken by any jurist of distinction against the wanton abuses which have arisen by invoking the doctrines of self-defense. In this work he reviewed all of the Illinois cases bearing upon this subject, and showed how great had been the departure in many of them from the original inception of the law of self-defense, when it was declared to be a law of necessity and only to be invoked to ward off a felony or great bodily injury. In discussing this question he, among other things, said that it was getting so that a quarrel need only be engaged in, and the motion of the hand or the glance of an eye were all that were required

to justify a party in drawing his pistol and shooting down his foe. "Indeed, so lax has the rule in regard to self-defense become, that every threat, act, fear or apprehension which can be invented or conjured up is allowed to pass as a justification for the taking of human life, even when the deceased meant nothing by what is termed threat or overt act." This work served to arrest, for a time at least, the many loose utterances which were being put forth in our courts relating to this matter. Soon after this Judge Anthony wrote for the *Legal Advisor*, at that time published by the late Elijah M. Haines, a sketch of all of the courts of England—and also a distinct treatise upon the "Law of Arrest in Civil Cases," which is probably the most complete and exhaustive treatise ever written. He wrote a most interesting series of articles upon "Old Virginia" in the *Western Magazine of History*, now known as the *National Historical Magazine*, in which he showed the connection of Illinois to that ancient commonwealth, Illinois being at one time a part of Virginia and the frontier county of that State. By special invitation of the State Bar Association he delivered a most memorable address before that association at their annual meeting in January, 1891, upon "The Constitutional History of Illinois," and another in the following year, entitled, "Remember the Pioneers," which is replete with the most interesting reminiscences. Judge Anthony was the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, having drawn its charter and at his own expense visited Springfield twice in one winter while the legislature was in session, to urge upon the members of that body its passage, and has for several terms been its president. He was one of its incorporators, and the bar of the city of Chicago owe him a debt of grat-

itude for his great services which they cannot easily repay. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Public Library, and was one of its first board of directors and was connected with it for a number of years. Judge Anthony has from his youth been a most omnivorous reader, and had at the time of the great Chicago fire one of the largest private libraries in the city, and has at the present time one of the largest probably in the State. He has cultivated his mind not only by reading but extensive travel in foreign lands, having made several trips to Europe, during the last of which he visited most of the countries on the continent, including Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, and all the regions along the Mediterranean and southern France. Many of his letters relating to these countries were published and were read with great interest. Those from Russia described at length the organization of the government, the Greek church, the condition of the serfs, the organization of the courts and the administration of the law in that country, and were especially interesting. In 1889 Judge Anthony was honored by the degree of Doctor of Laws by his *alma mater*, which was not only well deserved, but was greatly appreciated. From all that has been stated herein it will be readily seen that Judge Anthony has led a busy life, and his capacity for work has rarely been equaled by any public man in this country. His attainments are of a very high order, and there is scarcely a subject which lies outside the range of his study and observation.

It is to such men as Judge Anthony that the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois owe their rapid advancement and most enlightened development.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M. D.

The entire professional life of Dr. Ludlam has been passed in Chicago, where for more than forty years he has ministered to the

sick, given instruction to young men in preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, conducted journals of a professional

character, written and published text-books, enjoyed great popularity as a practitioner and specialist, and been loaded with the highest honors of a professional career. Educated in the regular school, he deliberately adopted the homœopathic system, from observation of its effect among the sick and conviction of its superiority as a scientific method of therapeutics. Bringing to its practice thorough scholastic training, innate soundness and accuracy of judgment, and a cheerful disposition, he has long maintained a leading place among the progressive disciples of Hahnemann in the city of his adoption.

Dr. Ludlam is the son of an eminent physician, the late Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, and was born at Camden, New Jersey, October 9th, 1831. He was of a studious disposition, passing through an academic course of instruction at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and graduating with the highest honor in the sixteenth year of his age.

While a lad he had been the companion of his father in his rounds among his patients, and gained familiarity with the healing art from his earlier years. After leaving school he commenced the systematic study of medicine under the direction of his father, and after five years of preparation, taking lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, he graduated therefrom in 1852, at about the time he reached his majority.

Having now complete his preparation for professional life the question of location, one of the most perplexing that presents itself to the young practitioner, was to be determined between town and country; to remain at the East or to follow the "Star of Empire" into the far West, were alternatives. The happy solution fixed upon Chicago as the place.

To minds of the ordinary mould there would have been no hesitation as to what school of medical practice to adopt. To paternal example were added all the bias which education in its schools and literature could give in favor of the old school and regular practice. In opposition to that was a new

school of medicine, proceeding upon new theories, of foreign origin, and having at that time but few and feeble advocates on this side of the ocean. His habit of investigation led Dr. Ludlam to study the publications which the apostle of homœopathy had put out, and above all to observe the effect of the treatment as it was applied to the varied cases of vital derangement which came under his notice. The decision was in favor of the new methods and with firmness the investigator threw aside the trammels of dogma and adopted the homœopathic practice. Whether or not the choice was a wise one, while such conflicting opinions prevail among those whose studies have best qualified them to judge, it does not become a biographer to determine.

In this case at least it was wise so far as his own interest and fame are concerned. Having chosen his field and decided upon his line of practice, Dr. Ludlam opened an office and entered upon the course which almost always attends candidates for professional patronage.

His thorough preparation, winning personal qualities, careful attention and evident skill soon brought an increasing business, and widening appreciation. At the end of seven years his eminent abilities had won such recognition among his professional brethren that in 1859 he was appointed to fill the chair of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Hahnemann medical College and Hospital, then newly established in Chicago. Four years later he was transferred to the professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the same institution, and a few years more brought to him the chair of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and the appointment of Dean of the Faculty, which office he held for twenty-five years and until he became president of the institution. His official duties, no less than his natural adaptation, brought him to make special studies in the department of Gynecology, and he went abroad to perfect his knowledge in this abstruse branch of medical and surgical practice in the best hospitals of Europe. He became so expert in Uterine Surgery that

this specialty soon absorbed his whole attention, bringing him difficult and obscure cases from the entire Northwest, and his advice is sought in consultation by the profession far and near.

The reputation of Dr. Ludlam became national, so that in 1869 he was called to preside over the American Institute of Homœopathy at its twenty-second annual session in Boston, which he opened with an address on the "Relation of Women to Homœopathy." Other professional honors fell thick upon him. He has also been president of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Western Institute of Homœopathy.

The exigencies which the great fire of 1871 produced, appealing to the philanthropy of citizens, and enlisting their best professional skill, placed Dr. Ludlam in the medical department of the Relief and Aid society. No distinctions of school, nor professional rivalries were heeded. Whoever could minister to the sick and succor the distressed was welcomed to the ranks of heroic workers. Regulars and homœopaths vied with each other in the work of medical relief. So eminent were the services of Dr. Ludlam that he was selected in 1877 by Governor Cullom as the representative of his school of medicine upon the State Board of Health, a position to which he was twice re-appointed and which he held for fifteen consecutive years.

Great as was Dr. Ludlam's practice and impressive as were his teachings in the college and hospital, probably his most influential labors were those in which he employed the pen. As an editor of technical journals and an author of medical books, he was both prolific and profound. For this most rare accomplishment he had unusual qualifications. He had been a thorough student and a close observer. His mind had been stored with the gleanings of wide and varied literature. He was conversant with the language and literature of the chief modern tongues. His literary style was clear and graceful, and the dry and technical details of science, under his

magical touch, were lighted up by a vein of pleasant humor and illustrated by copious anecdote.

Commencing in 1860 he was for six years editorially connected with the North American Journal of Homœopathy published in New York city, and for nine years with the United States Medical and Surgical Journal published in this city. For fifteen years he also directed a monthly bulletin of the clinical society of the Hahnemann school and hospital under the title of the *Clinique*. One of the important papers of this publication emanating from his pen was "Clinical observations based on 500 abdominal sections."

In 1871 Dr. Ludlam published an octavo work of 1,000 pages, entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," which has passed through seven editions, is a text book in all the homœopathic schools, and is an authority on the subject treated among the progressive homœopathists of this country and also of Europe.

In 1880 Dr. Ludlam translated from the French a volume of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" by the distinguished French teacher, Dr. Jousset, of Paris, which was published by S. C. Griggs & Co.

In 1863 appeared from his industrious pen a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" which was the first strictly medical work that had emanated from the press in Chicago, and which added to the already world-wide fame of the author.

To condense the work of an active life of more than forty years, embracing the widely varying functions of practitioner, professor, editor and author, to say nothing of the personal and social relations which occupy so much of the time of one's life, into the few pages of a sketch, is to exhibit in its simple and rugged outlines the skeleton of a subject without the soft integument and smooth covering that give it the form and color and beauty of comely life. These more evanescent, but yet charming details must be left

to the imagination of the reader, only premising that the devoted philanthropic spirit, the genuine social qualities, and the high literary flavor of Dr. Ludlam's spirit, has rendered his life, in its more private relations, a benediction to the circle of friends among whom its influence has been felt.

Dr. Ludlam's first marriage, to Miss Anna M. Porter, of Greenwich, N. J., produced but a brief happiness, as the wife died from phthisis after three years. His second mar-

riage was with Miss Harriet G. Parvin. The only son of this marriage is Dr. Reuben Ludlam, Jr., who having reached maturity, with a finished classical and professional education and brilliant qualities, has already relieved his father from a burden of professional care, and promises to transmit the inheritance of medical and surgical skill, in which he is of the third generation, not only unimpaired but augmented, to his posterity.

CHARLES GILMAN SMITH, M. D.

During forty years Dr. C. G. Smith has pursued the practice of medicine in Chicago, where he has been known not only for his skill and assiduity as a physician, but also for the urbanity of his manners, his literary taste and talent, and as a brilliant member of her social circles. He has gained professional eminence by none of the arts of the charlatan, neither has he sought it in special lines of practice. He has been content to follow the beaten track in which physicians educated in the highest science of the regular school, and loyal to its ethical code, seek rather to merit recognition by their knowledge and skill, than to gain notoriety by the more questionable methods by which less meritorious practitioners find a short cut to fame and fortune.

Few, engrossed in the absorbing occupations of life, appreciate the patience, the self-denying application, the weight of care and anxiety that attend the life of the meritorious physician. At first he undergoes the long and tedious waiting for calls, conscious of his ability to serve the sick and suffering, yet lacking patronage by reason of his youth and the distrust of a stranger on the part of those who have not learned to appreciate his merit, until the barriers of isolation and distrust have been broken. He enters into the inner confidence of the heart, he becomes the confidant of the family, he learns what might blast the reputation or

tarnish the fair name of his patient if lipped in a moment of mistaken confidence or hinted through thoughtlessness or carelessness. Again, he ministers to minds unhinged or weakened by physical ills, and is called upon to support the drooping courage and inspire failing faith. He attends the entrance into life of new-born souls, amid anguish and suffering, and catches the last breath of expiring life. At such periods the immediate subjects of his care are unconscious, and have no opportunity to bear testimony to his patience, sympathy and skill. If he survives these unparalleled trials and preserves a bouyant temper and serene bearing, if he pursues from year to year his round of duty, gaining with enlarged practice increased experience, and inspiring confidence in the community, if his circle enlarges from a practitioner to a consultor, if he is called upon to preside over institutions established for sanitary purposes, and to become a teacher in medical schools, then his reputation has reached its zenith and he has attained the highest success that waits upon the medical profession. In all these respects Dr. Smith has attained the highest success, and stands to-day, after sixty-five years of life, and forty years of continuous practice in Chicago, at the head of his profession, one of the best known and most widely appreciated of her many excellent physicians.

Dr. Smith is a native of Exeter, New

Hampshire, born January 4, 1828. The family to which he belongs traces its descent from Theophilus Smith, who emigrated from England and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1643. This ancestor was a teacher, and four of his descendants, graduates of Harvard, followed the same profession; they were addicted to letters, and were refined and exemplary men. His maternal grandfather, Francis Eastham, had a peculiar history. He was seized in the streets of London, England, by a "press gang," and taken on board a man of war, whence, after a service of several years, he escaped by swimming from the ship when she lay in the harbor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He settled near by, and when the revolutionary war broke out, joined the colonial army and fought against his and his adopted country's oppressors.

Dr. Smith's parents were Josiah Gilman and Frances Ann (Eastham) Smith. Their hereditary tastes and financial means induced them to give their son a liberal education, and he was an apt and precocious scholar. After a preparation at Phillip's Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, he entered the sophomore class of Harvard University when sixteen years old, and passing through the classical course, graduated in 1847.

Soon after graduation he entered the office of Dr. William Perry at his native place, and in the winter of the year following he took a first course of lectures at the medical school of Harvard. Continuing his reading in the meantime, he took a final course at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1851, with the degree of M. D. For the following two years he was employed as attending physician in the Alm's House Hospital in Boston, a position offering excellent practice, but doing little toward his establishment in independent practice.

In February, 1853, when twenty-five years old, Dr. Smith came to Chicago, and opened an office at No. 122 Lake street. He did not seek the partnership of an old doctor,

nor rely upon the introduction of acquaintance or friends, but put out his sign, and quietly, but courageously, awaited such appreciation as his native talent, excellent education and professional skill were sure to bring. He sought a general family practice which he has steadily pursued through all the following years, with such success as has already been told.

He was not long in obtaining professional recognition. During the war he was one of six physicians placed in charge of the large number of prisoners at Camp Douglass, a position which added much to his professional reputation.

In 1868, after fifteen years of close attention to business, Dr. Smith took a vacation abroad, but made it a means of adding to his professional attainments, by study in the hospitals of England, Germany and France. Upon his return he was invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago. He was appointed consulting physician at the Woman's and Children's Hospital, as well as at the Presbyterian Hospital, positions which he has continued to hold to the present time. He is also a trustee of the Peck Home for Incurables, a charity in which he has taken an active interest ever since its organization.

He has been employed by a number of the life insurance companies as examining surgeon, an employment in which he has had a larger experience than any other medical man of Chicago. His private practice is very extensive and among the best families of the city, and is, as may be supposed, quite remunerative. Not only is he popular as a practitioner, but he has the respect and confidence of the faculty throughout the city, and in fact throughout the whole Northwest.

Dr. Smith, though a thorough doctor, is much more than a professional drudge. His thorough education, his wide acquaintance with literature and his social qualities have made him a favorite in society. He is an entertaining speaker, with a rich flow of humor, which makes him much sought for on

occasions of public hospitality. He has been a diligent collector of books. His library in 1871 contained fifteen hundred volumes, many of them rare and valuable, which shared the fate of so much of the rare and beautiful in the great fire of that year. Undaunted by the irreparable loss, he has continued his collections, and now has a large and well-selected library.

The trend of his taste will appear from the fact that his library contains seventy volumes of epitaphs,—an oddity which may be pardoned to a doctor without provoking an obvious joke. While Dr. Smith has a wide familiarity with general literature, he enjoys the acquaintance and friendship of many of the most distinguished authors of the country, not alone in professional lines, but in general literature as well.

The æsthetic qualities which Dr. Smith

possesses have made him sought after in social organizations, especially the clubs, of several of the most prominent of which he is a member, and he has been president of the Harvard and Chicago literary clubs.

Dr. Smith married late in life. The lady who tempted him from his isolation and gained his mature affections was Harriet, youngest daughter of Erastus F. Gaylord, one of the earliest residents of Cleveland, Ohio. His marriage occurred October 16, 1873. Their home is one of the most charming and hospitable in the city.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared Dr. Smith has passed from life. His death occurred at his home January 10, 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. He finally succumbed to repeated attacks of *la grippe*, which ultimately resulted in paralysis of the spinal cord.

JAMES MONROE WALKER.

James M. Walker was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, February 14, 1820, and was one of thirteen children. His father was Solomon Walker and his mother's maiden name was Charity Stevens. When James was about fifteen years old his parents removed to Michigan, taking up their residence on a farm at Farmington, about twenty miles from Detroit.

Before he had completed his preparation for college his father was overtaken by financial disaster, and at nineteen years of age James was compelled to leave school and devote himself to the settlement of these business affairs. In this he displayed that sagacity and energy which characterized him in after years. He proved a devoted son, disentangling the difficulties in which his father's estate was involved, caring for the farm and doing all that was possible to brighten his parents' declining years.

Thus it happened that he had reached the age of twenty-two before he again resumed his studies, going to Oberlin to prepare himself

for admission to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Being unwilling, under existing circumstances, to accept aid from his father, he himself earned the money to meet the expenses of his tuition and support, by teaching school and working in other ways, and in the course of two years was matriculated as a sophomore at his Alma Mater, graduating in the class of 1849, the second to leave that institution. During his senior year, he began the study of the law in addition to the regular college curriculum, and after graduation entered the office of Judge Robert S. Wilson (afterward of Chicago) as clerk and student. One year later he was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a professional partnership with Mr. George Sedgwick, under the name of Sedgwick & Walker. Two years after his admission to practice he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, which office he filled until, with his partner, he removed to Chicago in 1853. Ann Arbor was the county-seat, and, while serving the county as law officer, he gathered a large

private clientage, besides becoming local attorney for the Michigan Central railway.

That corporation appreciated his worth so highly that it induced him to take charge of its legal business in Chicago, and soon after his coming to this city appointed him its general solicitor. Two years later Sedgwick and Walker became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, and from that date until his death Mr. Walker continued to be associated with this company, either as general solicitor, general counsel or president, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned, preferring to resume his duties as the corporation's legal adviser.

Early in the sixties Mr. Sedgwick retired, and Mr. Walker formed a partnership with the late Wirt Dexter, the firm name being Walker and Dexter, and before the close of the war Mr. John VanArnam, of Michigan, was admitted to membership, the style of the partnership changing to Walker, VanArnam & Dexter, and finally to Walker, Dexter & Smith.

Mr. Walker was a lawyer of rare attainments, and his mind was stored with every description of legal knowledge. His success was with the courts, neither his acquirements nor his tastes fitting him to achieve distinction as what is known as a jury lawyer. In 1868 he abandoned general practice, and thenceforward confined himself to the business of the several corporations with which he was connected. He organized both the Chicago and Kansas City Stock Yards and was president of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal company, down to the time of his death.

Of fine taste and great erudition, his reading covered a wide range, both in the line of his profession and in the broader field of polite literature. He loved books, and was a discriminating critic, as well as a lover of the higher forms of art, with which his home was richly adorned.

In 1855 Mr. Walker married Miss Elia A. Marsh, daughter of John P. Marsh and

Fanny Ransom, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Of this marriage were born three children: Mary Louise, afterward the wife of John Welborn Root, the distinguished Chicago architect; and Wirt Dexter and James Ransom Walker.

Too close attention to professional and other work ultimately impaired a constitution which had never been robust, and during the latter years of his life Mr. Walker was in feeble health. His death, which was caused by heart disease, occurred rather suddenly on Saturday, January 22, 1881, after a short illness. Funeral services were held at the family residence on the following Monday, conducted by Revs. Professor David Swing and William Alvin Bartlett, formerly pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, the latter delivering a brief address. On the Sunday following Professor Swing preached, at Central church, a sermon commendatory of his virtues and pointing out the lessons to be learned from his life.

Tributes to his memory were adopted by the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, the officers and heads of departments of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company, the Commercial Club, by the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Bar. The meeting of the latter body was large and representative, being attended by nearly all (if not all) the leading lawyers of the city. E. C. Larned presided, and addresses were delivered by Judge C. B. Lawrence and by Messrs. Leonard Swett and Melville W. Fuller. Perhaps this sketch can be most fittingly closed by the following extract from the resolutions adopted on that occasion by his professional brethren, who knew him best:

"His modest deportment, his kindness of heart and true benevolence marked him as a gentleman, while his pure life and living faith proved him to be a disciple and follower of the Master in whom he trusted for support in the trials of life. Whatever work he undertook he did well; every duty cast upon him he discharged; no one who re-

posed confidence in him was disappointed; to the client he was a wise counselor and to the judge a valuable assistant. His career presents an example worthy of imitation by

all of us who survive, and encourages the young lawyer to practice the manly virtues which were the ornaments of our deceased brother."

JOHN G. SHORTALL.

It is seldom that one meets, in a community as full of men restless to reach still higher successes, whether in business, or political or professional life, as Chicago undoubtedly is, one who is content with the rewards which early years have brought in respect to fortune, and is willing to devote himself, while yet his powers are undiminished, to the cultivation of art and literature for the perfection of his own life, and to works of humanity and beneficence for the welfare of the community. Yet rare as is the combination, one finds it realized in the career of Mr. John G. Shortall, which it is designed, briefly and all too inadequately, to sketch.

His life began in Dublin, Ireland, where he was born to respectable Protestant parents, September 20, 1838. His life in Chicago dates from 1854, when, a lad of sixteen years, without means, and with no acquaintance, he sought employment and maintenance by his own exertions. His parents brought him to America when he was six years old, settling in New York, where some years afterward they died, leaving a family to meet, with good character and education, but without protectors or adequate means, the buffetings of fortune. Fortunately the lad fell into the service of Mr. Horace Greeley, who was a friend of the family, and by whom he was employed as long as he remained in New York, in and about the establishment of the New York Tribune. In the society of the eccentric, but kindly and humane, proprietor of the Tribune and that of his celebrated co-adjutors of kindred spirit, a young man, if disposed to be faithful and industrious, could not fail to form habits of sobriety, and to imbibe, if not by positive precept, at least from their unconscious influence, incite-

ments to the cultivation and development of his best powers of mind and heart. The length of this employment, which continued until he came west, shows that he was compliant to the mild regime of his employers, and made good use of the opportunities which his position offered him. It is not always that the best education is obtained in the schools. There are many instances, of which that of young Shortall seems to be one, where, amid constant labor, a diligent scholar not only obtains a foundation in knowledge of practical things, but a ground work in literature as well. The illustrious example of Benjamin Franklin, the printer boy, serves as a shining example of the superior education obtained in the printing office.

At an age when most boys are only entering upon the serious work of the school, young Shortall took the advice of his employer "go west, young man," and came to Chicago. His first employment was upon the survey of the Illinois Central railroad near Galena. This, however, was not to his taste, and he soon abandoned it for more congenial work in the office of the Chicago Tribune.

It is interesting to note the circumstances, seemingly accidental, which shape our course in life, and prove stepping stones to fortune. It was such a one that placed Mr. Shortall in the office of Mr. J. Mason Parker, as an assistant in the compilation of an abstract of the land title records of Chicago. Upon their completion in 1856, he leased the abstract books and commenced the business, then quite new, of furnishing abstracts of title. After the expiration of his lease he continued with the firm of Greenebaum and Guthmann, his successors in the same business, until

1861, when he purchased the abstract books. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Mr. L. D. Hoard, and under the style of Shortall and Hoard carried on the abstract business, until the great fire of 1871, in its ruthless march, destroyed every public record of titles in the county registry.

Before the fire, Mr. Shortall had achieved such success as to feel able to retire on his modest fortune. The destruction of the public records would have been an irreparable calamity had it not been for the preservation of some of the existing abstract books, among others those of Shortall & Hoard (saved by Mr. Shortall's own heroic efforts during the long dark hours of that awful night) whereby the chains of title could be re-established. The exigency of the time recalled him to active work in his old line; work which he and his associates performed so well, and with such moderation in the fees demanded, as to earn for him and them the admiration and gratitude of the community.

After the fire the several abstract firms consolidated their business, and in 1873 Mr. Shortall again retired from its active pursuit. In 1887 the immense accumulation of books of real estate titles became the property of the Title Guarantee and Trust company, which Mr. Shortall helped to organize, and of which he has always been a director.

During the third of a century of Mr. Shortall's interest in the abstract business, it has yielded him a fortune which satisfies his moderate desires and enables him to devote his life to the public and philanthropic duties which are his delight.

About the time he purchased the abstract books and engaged in business on his own account, Mr. Shortall led to the altar Miss Mary Dunham Staples, eldest daughter of John N. Staples, Esq., of Chicago. Their marriage was solemnized September 5, 1861, and the union remained unbroken for nearly twenty years, bringing unalloyed happiness and a mutual participation in a wide field of social and charitable work, in which both engaged with unusual interest

and ardor. The mind released from engrossment with the daily cares of business seeks employment in other lines of activity, if it would not fall into ennui or become a prey to idle and hurtful dissipation. Most men under such circumstances turn to the management of financial institutions, or become interested in manufacturing or other profit-making enterprises. It is a mark of nobility of character, and a proof of high aims and generous nature, when one so situated turns away from the avenues of mere gain and devotes himself to the cultivation of letters and art for the perfection of his powers. Much more when he shows an altruistic spirit and places himself in the lead of those who devote themselves to the service of mankind.

An examination of the charities and educational and benevolent institutions that Mr. Shortall has fostered, and many of which he has directed, will show to the appreciative reader the employment of his hands and thoughts, and the prompting of his heart. He was chosen, and continued to be for three successive terms, the president of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library. His services in this position have been signalized by the obtaining of Dearborn Park, a piece of ground in the heart of the city, that for more than fifty years remained useless and unappropriated, through complications of title, as a site for the new city library building which, now in the course of erection, will remain as a monument to the taste and devotion of those who have been its designers, long after ordinary memorials will have crumbled and decayed.

In music Mr. Shortall has served as a director of the early Chicago Philharmonic Society, and for many years as president of the Beethoven society. He is one of the very few who have been distinguished by appointment to honorary membership in the Amateur Musical Club, a society now (1894) second to none among those devoted to æsthetic pursuits in Chicago.

In the line of philanthropy, he is president of the Illinois Humane Society, which he as-

sisted in founding in 1869, while he has directed its important work for many years. The society which, at its origin, was confined to the protection of dumb animals, had, at his suggestion, its scope widened to include children, and has been so systematized and infused with activity and energy as to become a potent force in the interest of practical philanthropy. He is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has also been, and is, at this writing, president of the American Humane Association, which was organized in pursuance of his suggestion in 1877.

Mr. Shortall is by no means merely a sentimental philanthropist. He is a practical man of affairs as well, though the tendencies of his sympathies are in the direction of the purification of public morals, and the uplifting of men to a higher and nobler plane of living. He has mingled much with the world and observed the various phases of society during extensive travel throughout the country and in Europe. He is a lover and promoter of art, and is familiar with the higher range of literature, being himself an acceptable writer for the periodical press. He has pronounced political opinions, though not a partisan. As regards his devotion to the elevation of civil life, he has been an active promoter of the Municipal Reform Club and of the Citizens' Association, organizations devoted to political, though not to partisan, reform. He is a firm supporter of the church, being both by birth and profession an Episcopalian, though the breadth of his charity and his love for true liberty led him to become a supporter of Dr. David Swing in opening the church at Central Music Hall. In all that relates to the public good, to the promotion of education, religion, literature and art, to the practice of charity, to the spiritual needs of mankind, without bigotry or cant, Mr. Shortall has shown himself devoted to the highest interests of his city. While others have striven to make her foremost in material interests, he has labored

with no less zeal and fidelity to exalt her in ideal excellence.

While this can be said, as showing the bent of a generous nature, he has not lacked such practical qualities as have gained recognition among the administrators of the city's business affairs. He has been recognized as an expert in estimating values, and has been called upon to aid the authorities in the valuation of public property. It was during his service, in 1879-80, as one of the appraisers of public school lands of the city, to which position he was appointed by the board of education, that the income or rental of improved property was, as a principle, made the chief basis for the estimation of the value of the land. He afterward acted for the city, at the request of Mayor Harrison, in the adjustment of these values, and the school leases were made upon that basis. The result was an increase of nearly \$200,000 in the schools' annual income.

The "World's Columbian Exposition Auxiliary" in 1893 achieved a series of congresses that truly carried out the programme laid down by their promoters; which was to do for the moral and intellectual world what the Fair itself did for the material world. Under the direction of the Department of Moral and Social Reform (of which Mr. Shortall was chairman of the men's committee), were congresses of "charities, correction and philanthropy," and the humane congress (of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) in which Mr. Shortall was particularly interested, and none was more thorough in its organization, or more gratifying in its results, than that devoted to the humane society work, over which Mr. Shortall personally presided. As the "Auxiliary" was a new departure, without example to imitate or precedents to follow, its aims had to be fixed and all its methods to be devised *de novo*. What division to make in subjects, what meetings to hold, whom to invite as writers and speakers, and how to induce them to attend (always at their own expense, there being absolutely no money at

command for any purpose)—these were puzzling questions, requiring much thought in new directions, involving possibilities of failure which would be not only mortifying to the promoters, but disappointing to the public.

The results of all these, as the world now believes, have wonderfully justified the judgment and enterprise of the president of the

auxiliary, Mr. Bonney, to whom its success is largely due, and reflect the highest credit on all who accepted the burden of the great work, and carried it forward to the end.

Mr. Shortall, after nearly twenty years of family life, was bereaved of his life's partner, in August, 1880. He has one son, John Louis Shortall, who was born in 1865.

TARLINGTON WALKER HARVEY.

The high rewards that are attainable in fortune, character and influence through a life of industry and probity, guided and regulated by a sense of Christian obligation, are illustrated in the career of T. W. Harvey. With no extraordinary endowment of faculty, unaided by inheritance or friendly support, he was content to enter into the life which a rising community offered in a humble station, and to follow up the opportunities that opened before him with steadiness and industry, gaining, step by step, the rare fruits of well directed enterprise, until he finds himself, while yet his powers are only ripened and matured, the possessor of an enviable fortune, the director of a vast and complicated industry, a trusted repository of important interests, a patron of ennobling influences, and the head of a family circle which yields the richest fruits of satisfaction of which our human lot is capable, while it reflects credit upon the wise and guiding hand that has trained its harmonious members to lives of usefulness and honor.

The world is wont to measure success in life by wealth acquired, or social prominence or political position. These are but gauges of qualities which have enabled their possessor to overcome obstacles and push aside hindrances. The true tests of human greatness are the building up of character into symmetrical manhood, and the faculty of contributing to the well being of the community in some of the many lines which affect the welfare and perfection of society. When success in acquiring fortune and power is employed to

better the condition of mankind, to establish and promote religion, education and the useful arts of living, the best ends of life are attained, and the surest guarantee of an honorable reputation secured.

While it is given to no one in this mortal state to attain perfection, it will be seen, as the career of Mr. Harvey is sketched, how nearly he has succeeded in attaining a truly successful life.

His parents were Johnson and Paulina (Walker) Harvey, residents of the town of Siloam, Madison county, New York. The father was a native of New York, and the mother of Massachusetts. They were industrious and religious people, in the common walks of laborious life. The father cultivated a farm, and worked at times as a carpenter, and at a later period built a planing mill, and manufactured, in a small way, sashes, doors and window blinds. Some years after their son had established himself in Chicago, the family removed to Sandwich, Illinois, where they passed the closing years of their lives.

Their son, Turlington W., was born March 10, 1835. At eleven years of age he entered the service of a grocer in Durhamville, New York, with whom he remained three years, working in the store, with the privilege of attending school during the winter months. His opportunities to obtain an education were fragmentary. The common school in childhood and a few terms at the academy were all that the early pressure of labor allowed him. From the store he entered his father's

carpenter shop, and spent two years at the bench. At this period of his life his father built the planing mill, and the son worked in it until it burned down after only two years, operation. The mill with its sash, door and blind attachment, was rebuilt at Oneida, New York, and was operated by father and son for a year, when the young man, then nineteen years old, cut adrift and sought an independent and self-supporting life in the West.

We know not what motives actuated him. In the sequel the hand of Providence was manifestly in it. Perhaps, like the patriarch, "he went forth, not knowing whither he went." He "brought up" in Chicago. It was the beginning of the year 1854—a period of unusual growth and prosperity in the embryo western city. During the five years, 1850 to 1855, it had doubled its population from a little less than 30,000 to a little over 60,000 inhabitants. He took the first employment that offered in his line of work as a hand in a shop. Only a few weeks passed when his qualifications, becoming known, brought him an offer of foremanship in a sash and door factory, which position he held for five years.

In 1859 he formed a partnership with Mr. P. B. Lamb, and under the style of Lamb and Harvey embarked in the planing-mill business at 329 South Canal street. The same year he entered into a more enduring partnership with Miss Maria L. Hardman, with whom he contracted matrimony. She was a daughter of Jacob W. Hardman, of Louisville, Kentucky. After eleven years of congenial married life, Mrs. Harvey died, leaving four children as the fruit of the union, one other having died. The survivors were Charles A., John R., George L. and Robert H. Harvey.

The trade of Lamb and Harvey had so prospered that two years after they commenced business they built a new mill, at the corner of Polk and Beach streets. The business embraced planing and dealing, in a small way, in pine lumber. In 1865 Mr.

Harvey bought out the interest of his partner, and thenceforth conducted the business alone for eighteen years, until its incorporation as the T. W. Harvey Lumber company in 1883. In 1869 Mr. Harvey removed to the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets, where, on the new canal of the South Branch Canal company, he built a new, fire-proof planing-mill and factory, and opened an extensive lumber yard. The facilities provided were most complete for handling a large business, which became not only the most extensive concern in Chicago, but the largest and most complete in the whole country. It occupied a dock frontage of 2,400 feet, sufficient for the simultaneous discharge of ten cargoes. The yards had a storage capacity of 35,000,000 feet of lumber. The planing mill was furnished with ten planers and other machinery, driven by a 250 horse-power engine. There were ten dry kilns, each with a capacity of 50,000 feet. Five hundred men were employed in the mill and yards. The energetic proprietor of this magnificent establishment had purchased thousands of acres of pine timbered lands in the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin. He had erected saw mills at Marinette, Wisconsin, with a capacity of sawing 45,000,000 feet of lumber in a season. The cutting and rafting the logs, and the operation of the mills, employed a small army of men summer and winter. The production of the saw mills, however, did not supply the city yards, which handled, in prosperous years, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber. The deficiency was purchased at different lake markets, and shipped to Chicago in a fleet of vessels belonging to the business. Mr. Harvey did not lag behind competitors in availing himself of the newest inventions and the most perfected machinery. Among other expedients adopted was the construction of a logging railway, the first to invade the pine forests for the transportation of logs from the stump to the mill or water way.

In the building up of a great city, and

even more in the development of agriculture over the vast prairie region of the Northwest, what vast consumption of lumber! The profits, at only a moderate percentage, on so immense a production and sale were very large, and showed themselves in the rapidly accumulating resources of the energetic proprietor.

In 1883, as has been stated, the business was incorporated, Mr. Harvey becoming president of the company and retaining the chief directorship of the business, while many and important details were entrusted to others.

Mr. Harvey has been interested in other enterprises connected with the lumber business. He was president of the National Lumber company, and of the White Pine Lumber company, both extensive concerns, and the Marinette Saw Mill company.

As his resources have increased he has branched out into other and still more extensive lines of business activity. His latest enterprise is the laying out of the town of Harvey and the erection of an immense manufacturing plant, the Steel Car Manufacturing company, of which he is president. Here, on what three years ago was an unturned prairie, have sprung up, as if by the waving of an enchanter's wand, a population of 6,000 people and many important manufacturing establishments. The enchanter in this case is capital, guided and employed by a comprehensive and organizing master mind.

To those whose youth was passed on the country farm there is an almost irrepressible impulse to return to rural life, when the means for indulgence of the taste become abundant. Mr. Harvey has yielded to this impulse, and on a scale commensurate with his other enterprises. Some ten years ago he purchased a large tract of land in eastern Nebraska, where he has opened up the "Turlington Stock Farm." Here he has gathered herds of the choicest blooded cattle, which, with their soft eyes and sleek coats, excite the admiration of all who see them and extort from impartial judges the highest prizes of the agricultural fairs.

It is but natural that one who has displayed marked qualities for business management should be sought as a guardian of large financial interests. So Mr. Harvey has been made a director of the Metropolitan National Bank as well as of the American Trust and Savings Bank. He was also selected as a director of the successful International Exposition held in Chicago, which perhaps was the incentive, as it was the precursor, of the Columbian Exposition.

Turning from the business career of Mr. Harvey, the most striking features of his life have been his personal piety and devotion to the interests of religion and morality. In him, at least, diligence in business has not destroyed fervency of spirit. In the early years of his residence in Chicago he connected himself with the Wabash Avenue M. E. church. He has been superintendent of its Mission Sunday school since 1862. As president of the board of trustees of the church he has guided its finances; while, as president of the Chicago Bible Society, of the Chicago Evangelistic Committee, and of the Young Men's Christian Association during six terms, he has fostered the spiritual interests of the community.

In practical philanthropy (aside from private charities, which it is not the province of the biographer to mention) the most beneficial labor of this life has been in connection with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He has been one of its directors since 1866, and was its president during 1884-5, and 1893. During the distressing period that followed the great Chicago fire, this society was a chief channel for conducting the stream of contributions that flowed to the distressed people from every part of the world. Mr. Harvey had charge of the operation of the shelter committee, and for months he utterly neglected his own business to devote his time and energies to the urgent needs of the homeless and unprotected victims of the fire. Availing himself of the depressed condition of the lumber market, he purchased for the Chicago Relief and Aid

Society large stocks of lumber at a low price, and used it in the construction of tenements for the families who had been turned into the streets and fields. When the cold winter was aggravated by a fuel famine, he sent teams by the hundreds into the remotest nooks of the burnt district, distributing coal to the chilled inhabitants. Other citizens of Chicago, and their number was not few, devoted themselves to this and like humanitarian work, but none equalled Mr. Harvey in zeal and unwearied devotion.

A few years after his domestic affliction, Mr. Harvey married the present mistress of his household. She was Miss Belle S. Badger, a daughter of A. C. Badger, of Louisville, Kentucky. The marriage was solemnized in 1873. It has added six children to his family. Mrs. Harvey is a lady of much refinement, liberal culture and social accomplishments. She is devoted to the nurture of her charming

family, and sympathizes with her husband in all his manifold Christian and charitable ministrations. They have a luxurious home, as is fitting to those who have been so blessed with worldly wealth, while it is a center whence radiates a wholesome social influence.

Mr. Harvey, with ample means at his command for self-indulgence, maintains the simplicity of habit made necessary by the straightened circumstances of his early life. His tastes are domestic, and, the cares of business laid aside, his highest delight is to share and enjoy domestic pleasures. Though passed the climacteric of life, his vigor of body and grasp of mind are in no way abated, and he has promise of yet many years of usefulness and satisfaction. When "life's fitful fever" shall be over, it will be proper for the memorialist fittingly to portray a character which can only be partially traced by the contemporaneous biographer.

LEONARD W. VOLK.

This distinguished artist, whose genius and skill in transferring the outward form and expression of the inward spirit of illustrious men to imperishable marble and bronze have been an important factor in imprinting upon the material energy characteristic of Chicago a high æsthetic quality, has been a resident of the city for about thirty-nine years. Here his life as an artist has been passed, and here the monuments of his genius constitute enduring and conspicuous features of her sculptured glories.

He is descended from the earliest settlers of the State of New York, where, at the town of Wellstown, Hamilton county, among the southern Adirondack mountains, then an almost unexplored wilderness, he was born on the 7th of November, 1828. During his infancy and boyhood his parents made several removals, living for longer or shorter periods at Rochester and Avon, New York, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts. His first memories were of the latter place.

Until he was twenty years old he passed most of his time among the marble quarries and works, in western Massachusetts, and learned the handicraft of marble cutting, carving and lettering. Through the practice of this trade he earned his livelihood, until his genius as a modeler was recognized, and through the appreciative aid of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a first cousin of his wife, he was enabled to improve himself for higher employment in plastic art by study in Rome, Italy, for five years, at different times.

At about the time of his majority, in 1848, he took up his residence in St. Louis, where, with brief settlements at Galena and Rock Island afterwards, he continued to live for about seven years, engaged in the marble business. During these years he attempted modeling, his first commission being for two alto-reliefs for Archbishop Kenrick. Father Mathew, the celebrated apostle of temperance, sat to him for a portrait bust

in 1850, and he copied in marble a bust of Henry Clay, the first work of the kind that had ever been executed west of the Mississippi river.

In 1852 Mr. Volk married at Dubuque, Iowa, Miss Emily C. Barlow, a native of Bethany, New York. Mrs. Volk was a cousin of Senator Douglas, who took a friendly interest in the family, just after their marriage, while living at Galena, and strongly urged them to remove to Chicago. This advice was not heeded at the time, but a few years later the distinguished cousin made them another visit at Rock Island, and before leaving said to Mr. Volk, "I wish to renew an offer which I requested your brother to make for me a year since. If you desire to go to Italy and study the art of sculpture, I shall be happy to furnish you with the requisite means. I don't ask you to take it as a gift, but as a loan, to be repaid when you are able, but never give yourself any concern about it."

The magnanimous offer was gladly accepted by the aspiring artist, who in the autumn of 1855 was installed in Rome, where, and at Florence, he passed two years in study and practice under competent advisers, like Thomas Crawford and others, and in the inspiring presence of the masterpieces of the world, in sculpture, as well as in its companion art.

On his return from Italy, Mr. Volk took up his abode in Chicago, and exchanged the workshop of the marble cutter for the studio of an artist. The first work which engaged his thought was the modeling of a bust of his patron, the first ever modeled in this city, in which the inspiration of art was intensified by sentiments of friendship and gratitude. During the memorable canvass between Douglass and Lincoln in 1858, he made a full length statue of the former in statuary marble. Two years later he modeled a bust of Lincoln, from life, which he afterwards chiseled in marble, also a life cast of his face and hands. Both these distinguished chiefs of opposing forces gave to the

artist many sittings, enabling him to produce and perpetuate in two monumental *chefs d'œuvres*, the accurate lineaments of their form and features.

The chair in which they sat constitutes the choicest ornament of the studio. After his election to the presidency Mr. Lincoln, in introducing the artist to a circle of friends, made a characteristically humorous remark that "in two or three days after Mr. Volk commenced my bust there was the animal himself!"

During his artistic career Mr. Volk has made repeated visits and considerable sojourns at the world's great centres of art. At one of these in 1868-9 he executed in statuary marble an ideal statue of Faith, and busts of the late Dr. Daniel Brainard, Charles Walker and others. Again, during a visit to Rome in the years 1869, 1871 and 1872, he produced a statue of Ione, and later portrait busts of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Judge David Davis, Leonard Swett, J. Young Scammon, Thomas B. Bryan and many others, as well as a statue in bronze of heroic size of the late Judge Knickerbocker.

To Mr. Volk was fittingly intrusted the design and execution of the colossal monument to the memory of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago. The design was accepted in 1866, but the work lingered and was only completed in 1881. Its granite shaft towers 100 feet, inclusive of mausoleum and bronze statue surmounting, which presents in majestic form the life-like features of the distinguished senator. At the angles of the base are four bronze figures emblematic of Illinois, History, Justice and Eloquence. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful monumental tombs in the country, and has brought the artist who designed and executed it great fame.

A memorable public work executed by Mr. Volk is the soldiers' and sailors' monument at the city of Rochester, New York. He had responded to an invitation from the committee charged with the selection of a design, all of whom were strangers to him, and submitted

one with little expectation that it would be accepted. In this he was agreeably disappointed, for after examination and comparison with the designs offered by other artists, his was unanimously accepted, and a contract made for its erection, which was the work of nearly two and a half years of assiduous labor. The monument consists of a massive pedestal of Barre, Vermont, granite thirty-one feet high, twenty-two feet at base, all solid from bottom foundation to top, and no vertical points above the platform base. A statue of Abraham Lincoln in standard bronze metal surmounts the top about ten feet high, supported by a single circular stone weighing thirty-two tons, and its bases weigh about ten and eighteen tons each. The four pedestals projecting from the corners at the base are made in a single stone each, and support statues in standard bronze representing the four arms of the service—artillery, infantry, cavalry, and marine—heroic size, over seven feet high. On each side of the base under the circular stone are four tablet reliefs in bronze representing the bombardment of Sumter, the encounter between the Monitor and Merrimac, a scene in the last day of the battle of Gettysburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. On the base, containing a quotation from President Lincoln's oration of Gettysburg bronze seals of the United States and of the State of New York. Mr. Volk also exhibited portrait statues in Manufacturers' building—busts in bronze of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, J. H. McVicker and others; also works in Horticultural, Agricultural and Illinois buildings.

These historic statues of the two great statesmen of Illinois, with both of whom the artist enjoyed a personal friendship, will remain, from generation to generation, monuments alike of the distinguished men whom

they commemorate, and of the artist friend who wrought into their expression the strong features and ideal character of their originals. The latest public work that has proceeded from the distinguished artist's hand is a heroic statue in bronze of the late General Shields, "Warrior, Jurist and Statesmen," that has been erected by the State of Illinois in the national capital "Statuary Hall."

Mr. Volk occupies for his professional work an unpretentious room in the McVicker theatre building, on Madison street, and resides on Thirty-fifth street, in the old Douglas cottage, near the monument. Here as may be supposed, in the family circle centre those affections of the heart, and those joys of fellowship with kindred souls, which nurture and mature the inspirations of art. Mr Volk exhibited three marble busts in the Art Palace, at the World's Fair, but not in competition; one of the late Col. Hascall, U. S. A., now placed in the library at West Point—presented by his widow.

Mr Volk has recently executed busts in marble and bronze of the late Myra Bradwell, and at present is taking sittings from Judge James B. Bradwell, for a bust to be cast in bronze.

Douglas Volk is a young artist already distinguished, whose canvasses have been hung upon the walls of the Art building of the World's Columbian Exposition, and awarded both medal and diploma. He is a pupil of Gerome, having studied five years under this great master in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. On his return home he became a professor in the Cooper Union, New York. Several years, later he went to Minneapolis and organized the flourishing art school in that city, spending several years there. Recently he accepted a call to take a position as one of the professors in the Art League School, New York.

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON.

Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices of the Common Pleas," and "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," has given

to the world a series of sketches of eminent judges, which is the admiration of lawyers, and an epitome of political history. While

he gives some discriminating analyses of the character of each one of his subjects with many interesting anecdotes of their lives, it is their connection with the government and their share in promoting the ambition of ministers and the schemes that have made the success or failure of administrations, that lends to his fascinating narratives their chief piquancy. The English judge, before he has risen to the high position, has been first a successful politician. He has occupied a seat, and usually as attorney general, and has been a leader in parliament, and when he assumes the ermine, or is seated upon the woolsack, he is raised to the peerage, and occupies a conspicuous position in the House of Lords.

The American judge, through the different constitution of our political institutions, is not necessarily a politician, and usually the less he has been one the better is thought to be his qualification for judicial office.

This distinction, so important in tracing the career of an eminent jurist, deprives the American biographer of much of the material which lends to the sketches of Lord Campbell so much dramatic interest. The glamour of politics, and the high qualities of statesmanship are wanting. The struggles of the youth to qualify himself for the bar, the controversies in which the lawyer mingles before he is raised to the judiciary, become unimportant or seem trivial in comparison with the learning, the steadfastness and the dignity of the judge. There is a certain sameness in the careers of American judges. With some exceptions the common type brings to mind an ambitious and gifted youth, born, if not in penury, in humble circumstances, struggling with ceaseless labor and self-denial to obtain subsistence, while giving his thoughts to the acquisition of an academic and usually a collegiate education. An interval of labor, not seldom in the school-room, to pay accumulated bills, opens an entrance into professional schools. A calling to the bar follows; then comes a settlement in some growing community, often in the West. The

gaining of a foothold in practice by slow and painful steps ensues; and with moderate success the founding of a home and family life results. After a few years of more marked prosperity, a selection by the bar for judicial honors is followed by popular ratification at the polls, and then come years of labor, of isolation, of anxious thought, of conscientious devotion to the high calling, of which the highest praise is that of duty done.

The career of Judge Jameson has been no departure from the ordinary type. He, too, struggled with limited means; he won a liberal education by his own labor, and spent years in the school-room before he came to the bar. He began practice in a new Western town, then sought the wider fields of the city. His admirable qualities were appreciated by his fellow practitioners, who selected him to fill the chief seat of a newly-constituted court, and he spent eighteen years during the flower of his life in self-denying and conscientious labor successfully to discharge the duties of his high office, and returning to the bar, spent the remainder of his life with ripened powers and wide experience in the higher employment of the counsellor. Now, that all is finished, the highest encomium that is possible is that he was an able, impartial and learned judge.

The late Judge Jameson was born January 25, 1824. His father, Thomas Jameson, was a man of note and character, having held the office of sheriff for many years and having been a representative of his county in the constitutional convention of Vermont. His mother was of the Gilchrist family. Both were natives of New Hampshire, descended from the Scotch-Irish colonists of 1730. They settled in the town of Irasburgh, Orleans county, Vermont, where their eldest son, John Alexander, was born. The traits of character developed in him by his moral and material environment were those of intense application to labor, both of mind and body, and an ambition to excel in whatever he might undertake. Healthy, strong and active, he

led the sports and labors of his fellows. As a boy it was said of him that he was a "tremendous fellow to work." In different phrase the same idea would characterize him throughout his whole career. At eighteen years of age he had passed through the studies preparatory to college, and in 1842 entered the University at Burlington, Vermont, where, after a full course of four years, he graduated. Next he became the principal of an academy in Stanstead, Canada, where he taught four years. He then secured a tutorship at the university of Vermont, while pursuing legal studies in the office of Lieutenant-Governor Levi Underwood, of Burlington. He attended law lectures at the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar November, 1853. He then came to the West, and after practicing law two years in Freeport, Illinois, began his professional career in Chicago. In 1855 he married Eliza Denison, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Joseph A. Denison, Jr., of Royalton, Vermont, a descendant and representative of a well-known old colonial family of Connecticut.

He was at the Chicago bar for nine years, during which period at various times Paul Cornell, Charles B. Wait, and his first partner, H. N. Hibbard, were associated with him in business. In 1857 he built a house in the new suburb of Hyde Park, which was his home during the remainder of his life, and is still occupied by Mrs. Jameson.

In his practice, Judge Jameson excelled in the department of equity jurisprudence. He was familiar with the history of chancery and its precedents, and the cast of his mind inclined him to an application of equity principles in the complicated web of interests which are presented to the lawyer. While familiar with authorities, he was of a philosophical turn and often looked beyond adjudged cases, to search out the underlying principles. He was studious, broad minded, logical and judicial in his professional perceptions.

On the retirement of Judge Van H. Hig-

gins, in 1865, he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago. Besides Judge Jameson the bench then contained the late eminent John M. Wilson, and the distinguished Joseph E. Gary. On the death of Judge Wilson, Judge Jameson succeeded to the hearing of chancery causes; and it was upon that side of the docket that his most important and best known decisions were entered. During his first term on the bench, besides his duties as chancellor, he discharged the functions of lecturer to the classes in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and of editor of "The American Law Register," to the pages of which periodical he was a frequent contributor. It was during the same period that he collected, and arranged the data of his notable and now standard work on "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Powers and Modes of Proceeding." This alone was a prodigious task. Living with his family in what was then a secluded suburb, the early morning hours, and those that should have brought the quiet rest of evening, were devoted to these engrossing literary labors. Already a fine classical scholar, and speaking German readily, he added French, Spanish and Italian to his lingual acquirements, in order to avail himself of authorities in those languages. He gave himself no recreation; he took no holiday; his intellect was at a continual high pressure, and his whole life was one of extreme tension. Such was his power of concentration, that he wrote the text of his work in the family living room, amid the prattle of children, and what, to any less absorbed mind, would have been the interruptions, of family, visitors and servants.

This sustained stress of labor, added to the unfavorable effect of days passed in court-rooms illy ventilated and unwholesome, impaired at last Judge Jameson's health. His magnificent physical vigor gave way; and in 1872, after the beginning of his second term, he was for part of a year unable to perform his judicial duties. In the summer of 1873 he recovered sufficiently to resume them.

At the conclusion of eighteen years of judicial service Judge Jameson returned to the practice of law, acting mainly as counselor, and devoting himself largely to literary work. His papers in the reviews and law periodicals were numerous. He transferred to the university of Pennsylvania his unequalled collection of authorities on the formation of American organic laws. They form the nucleus in the university's department of American History, of what is called the "John Alexander Jameson Library." He occupied some years in the collection of materials for an exhaustive work on the relations of corporations and trusts to public policy, but this task was never completed. He gave much time and effort to the needs of the poor, to the establishment of charitable and reformatory institutions, founding with others, the Prisoners' Aid Society and the School for Dependent Boys, now settled at Glenwood, Illinois. The condition of the homeless waifs of Chicago appealed to all his

feelings; and his interest in the School for Dependent Boys, of whose board of managers he was the first president, ceased only with his life.

In 1889, he was elected president of the village board of Hyde Park, and served one year; his health causing him to decline in 1890 a renomination by his townsmen and friends. Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago in 1890. He may be said to have been the last acting president of that now extinct suburb, whose existence began and ended with his residence therein.

Judge Jameson never relinquished his literary labors. An article from his pen, entitled, "National Sovereignty," which he did not live to see in print, appeared in a comparatively recent issue of the "Political Science Quarterly." His death occurred suddenly, June 16, 1890. He will be remembered as a type of scholarly industry, a profound thinker and writer, an unselfish philanthropist and an upright judge.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER.

Benjamin Franklin Ayer, son of Robert Ayer, and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer, comes on both father's and mother's side from the oldest New England stock. He traces his descent directly from John Ayer who came from Norfolk to New England in 1637, and settled at Haverhill in 1645. The Sanborns are descended from Stephen Batchelder, who came from Derbyshire in 1632 and became the first pastor of the church at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638. (Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass are among his descendants). The Sanborns have long been distinguished in the literary world; Frank B. Sanborn of that line, one of the Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Lowell group of the "Concord School of Philosophy," being now a leading Boston *litterateur* and a well-known writer both in biography and in social science.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, April 22, 1825.

He received a good education, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University) and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, New Hampshire. His attainments and his industry, ability and aptitude for his profession made his success certain and immediate. In 1853 he was sent to the State legislature, and in 1854 became prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough county.

In 1857 he came to Chicago and quickly rose to the front rank among the many strong lawyers then in practice here. In 1861 he was made corporation counsel, and two years later drafted the revised city charter. This part of his history embraces the opening of the war for the Union. Mr. Ayer was a war Democrat; one of those invaluable men who kept a straight course when a great body of their party went astray. His official position made him the spokesman of the city on

several important public occasions. One of these was the great excursion to Philadelphia on the opening of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railway. At the banquet given in honor of the occasion he spoke in response to the principal toast "Our guests." This was on January 25, 1861; before any overt act of armed resistance had been committed. Among other things he said :

We would cultivate with you those amicable and fraternal feelings which ought always to be cherished between the people of all the states composing our hitherto happy and prosperous Union. At this alarming and dangerous crisis, when some of our sister states are madly repudiating their constitutional obligations, and the Federal government is menaced with destruction, it becomes those who remain loyal to the constitution to take temperate counsel together and consider what can be done to allay sectional discord, to heal existing difficulties and bring back the people of the disaffected states to the observance of their constitutional duties.

As was observed in the *American* of the 26th: "Mr. Ayer's speech, straightforward, frank and manly, as it was, elicited applause at frequent intervals. When he alluded to the mad repudiation of constitutional obligations by some of the states, the applause was prolonged for several moments together. Mr. Ayer is a fine specimen of the chivalrous, open-hearted Western man."

A year later occurred the civic celebration of July 4th; the only occasion when that day had been officially celebrated by Chicago. Mr. Ayer, as corporation counsel, was designated as the orator of the day, and his speech has been preserved. The following extracts will show the different tone taken by a "Douglas Man" or "War Democrat" when the South had really drawn the sword :

The pretexts for their rebellion are numerous. I have no time to discuss them. It is sufficient to say that some of them are unfounded, many of them are frivolous, and all of them fall far short of furnishing either justification or excuse for the atrocious conspiracy which has already bathed a continent in blood. The nature and magnitude of the interests at stake have been already indicated. It is a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law. It involves the welfare of present and unborn millions; on the decision of which hangs the destiny of Amer-

ica, and in that the destiny of the world. Let us then take courage. God did not create this fair land to be the theatre of unceasing anarchy and strife. The rebellion will be subdued, and the lost stars which have shot so madly from their sphere will yet glisten again in the glorious galaxy of the Union.

Mr. Ayer was endowed with such natural powers and such personal character as would have made him successful in his own profession even if he had been forced to make his way unhelped and self-educated, as were so many of our great jurists. On the other hand he had received an education so fine and thorough that he would have done well even though less amply endowed by nature. The two kinds of advantage, joined, have made his course, if not easy, yet steady, continuous and rapid, and his resulting position at the bar an enviable one.

After the close of his official career the celebrated firm of Beckwith, Ayer and Kales was formed, a combination unsurpassed in ability and success during the eight years of its existence. On the retiring of the renowned Judge Beckwith the firm became Ayer and Kales and carried on its great business with undiminished vigor and distinction until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became solicitor for the Illinois Central, then a director in the company, and now (1894) he is its general counsel and a potent factor in its management. To quote from the *Century Biography* the words of an eminent Chicago brother-lawyer:

Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the front rank of lawyers in Chicago for more than thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He never relies on others to do his work. Every question is investigated until the subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a correct and logical statement of his case to the court. This is done in language which can not be misunderstood, and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving the greatest pleasure to the listener. The manner is one of honesty and candor which leaves no room for

doubt as to his own convictions. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing it the highest duty of a lawyer to see that justice is done. In short he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is above reproach.

Another adds: "So clear are his perceptions and so accurate his judgment that his conclusions are seldom overthrown. His mental processes are so unerring in their results that they have been described as mathematical." Under a system different from ours, a system wherein it would be natural to step from the highest place at the bar to a seat on the bench, a man like Mr. Ayer would be more likely to be in the supreme court of the State or the Union than in the management of any corporation however great and important. But as it is, whether for good or ill, such men can not afford to take permanent official positions, even the highest in dignity, power and responsibility.

The task of director and general counsel of a railway, especially the Illinois Central, is one of delicacy and of harassing difficulties. A jealousy, natural and yet misplaced, exists in the public mind (and is voiced by the press) concerning the relative rights of the city and the railways. People feel as if the city had built the roads, which is quite untrue. Chicago never voted a dollar to any railway, and even the individual citizens' investment in the companies is trifling compared with the amount that came from elsewhere. It is probable that the railways would have been built if Chicago had never arisen; but it is sure that the Chicago of to-

day would never have existed without the railways.

For carrying on the various and unending negotiations which arise between the railway and the city Mr. Ayer is eminently fitted. He is the glove of velvet covering the railway's hand of iron; not only covering it, but guiding it, restraining its grasp within reasonable bounds. He has a manner of his own, frank, gay, cordial, business-like. He can both talk and listen; he can argue, propose, reject, accept, insist, and concede. As is naturally the case with an able "specialist," he knows about all the other side has to say before the conference begins, yet listens and weighs all that is offered, and, having made up his mind what is best to be done, he has the needful weight to make his pertinacious and resolute client acquiesce in his views.

Mr. Ayer married (1868) Janet A. Hopkins of Madison, Wisconsin, daughter of Judge Hopkins, of the district court of the United States. Four children have been born to them: Walter, Mary Louisa, Janet and Margaret Helen. The family holds a high place in society, and Mr. Ayer is prominent in numerous clubs and societies; among them the American Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association (of which he has been president), the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire (for two years its president), Western Railroad Association (president for fifteen years), Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Law Institute, Chicago Literary Club, and the Chicago Club.

Mr. Ayer is not a church member, but is a long time pew-holder in and attendant at Saint James Episcopal church.

ROLLIN SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

Rollin Samuel Williamson was born on the 23d day of May, 1839, on a rugged Green mountain farm in the town of Cornwall, Vermont, on the little homestead, as one of a family of seven brothers and sisters. Here he lived until his fourteenth year. At this age,

with only such education as the district school afforded, he left home under the necessity of earning a living, which the farm, under the hands of his widowed mother, but scantily afforded to so many. With no equipment save a stout heart and that true

courage which, fearing defeat yet achieves success, he began life as a telegraph messenger boy in Boston. At the age of sixteen he had become a skillful operator, and was assigned to offices in various parts of New England and New York. In the year 1857, friendless and alone, he stood one day in a telegraph office in Chicago, seeking employment. He promptly corrected an error made by an operator—receiving a message somewhat blindly transmitted, which attracted the notice of the manager, by whom he was soon sent to Palatine, as operator and station agent. Here, the penniless youth earned a home and modest competence. While he attended to the click of his telegraphic instruments, he kept some text books of the law open before him. With characteristic industry and exceptional thoroughness, he read the books that law students should read, with only such assistance as his strong common sense could give him. As his ability and his leaning toward the law became known in the little Cook county community where the fates had thrown him, business came to him, which was the foundation of his extensive practice in after years.

Upon his admission to the bar, in 1870, he found that he possessed that for which young lawyers long—frequently in vain—a well-established clientage. Political preferment followed, and he served in the State legislature two terms as representative, and one as senator from the seventh district. In 1880 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, and in June, 1887, a judge of the circuit court, which position he held at the time of his death—on the 10th day of August, 1889.

Such a career as has been above briefly outlined is a possibility only to the American youth, and the fact that an almost uneducated boy of fourteen was able so to conduct and develop himself that not only an honorable position in a learned profession awaited his patient efforts, but that he was twice elected to the bench by the people of a popu-

lous and enlightened community, ought to be a stimulant of the most potent type to those for whom circumstances and the schools have done little. Judge Williamson's life proved him to have been a remarkable man, for mediocrity never achieves the eminence to which he attained, through the means he employed. Conscientious industry, with ability and becoming modesty, are the qualities which made him a leader among men.

Hard work was Judge Williamson's daily companion. His office hours were seasons of activity wherein not a moment was wasted, and he nightly re-examined bundles of papers in the quietude of home, that nothing might be omitted and no strategic point left unguarded. He seldom dropped the woes of his clients from his shoulders during his waking hours. This characteristic continued with him on the bench, and his life fully illustrated the statement frequently made that a judge's work begins when court adjourns. He never shirked a responsibility, and while, being human, he sometimes erred, his errors were never willfully or negligently made. No effort was, with him, too great to gain new light. With what success he sought the right, the history of the litigation which came before him abundantly shows.

Judge Williamson was almost abnormally considerate of the feelings of others. He was criticised during his first years on the bench because he explained so fully his reasons for ruling as he did. Patient in the extreme in listening, he was not slow to decide; and, though always open to argument, his firmness in a position once assumed was proverbial. The fact that his personal opinions were the result of patient investigation and deliberation made him a man of strong and lasting convictions. There never was the slightest doubt as to his political belief. He believed in his party, and he knew why he so believed. While many things in politics were condemned by him, he considered them to be only such excrescences as pertain to all institutions, however admirable as a whole. He was equally pronounced in all religious

matters. He was an earnest and consistent believer in the Christian religion, as taught by the Methodist Episcopal church, and any Christian duty was willingly assumed. The Sunday school needed his services as superintendent, and, though the duties of his six working days bore heavily upon his strength, he responded to the call, filling that position for many years. There was no trace of bigotry about him. While his way seemed best to him, he recognized the fact that many paths lead to the Eternal city.

His heart was tender as a woman's. He had no sympathy for crime, and his belief in the majesty of the law was implicit; but a criminal, through transgressions, was the object of his compassion. A private life more pure and free from reproach it would be difficult to describe. His biographer need draw the veil of silence over no act of his. Married at the age of twenty, for almost thirty years the stream of his family life ran broad and clear. A beautiful home in after years supplanted the modest cottage to which he led his bride, and an adopted daughter was brought to womanhood with all the care and love which two truly parental hearts could bestow.

With enough of worldly possessions, an honorable position among men and a happy home, Judge Williamson entered upon the fiftieth year of his life. His judicial duties were pressing hard upon him, and the strong constitution which had once withstood the labor with ease seemed less able to bear its load. He struggled through the month of

June, 1889, to finish his term, and adjourned on the 29th, expecting to resume his duties in September. But a higher court had ruled otherwise, and his life went peacefully out in August.

Judge Williamson's life had filled a large space in the community where most of it was spent, and its effect upon the greater community of the country had been most commendable. Brilliant deeds upon the battlefield, or in the forum may be wanting; no stamp of genius may have been upon the brow of the departed: life may have been destitute of political elements, save such only as always cling to success achieved in the face of obstacles; yet if in its history there is that sturdy manhood, that earnest search for duty that may be faithfully performed, and that type of honesty which is not policy and needs not to be assumed, but is as much a part of existence as life itself, true success has been attained, and the record contains no fatal error, the world is better that he lived.

Such a life was led by Judge Williamson, and when death came it called him from the midst of his duties to the rest beyond. Surrounded by those best loved by him in the home his faithful industry had won, he passed away, leaving a recollection of his life in the midst of those who knew him—were they associates upon the bench, fellow practitioners at the bar, or personal friends and acquaintance, which renders possible the universal sentiment, "He was an able, earnest, honest man."

JOHN G. ROGERS.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century Giles Rogers, a farmer and surveyor, came to this country from England, and settled in Virginia. Then also came Captain William Byrd, a young Cheshireman, who had received a grant of land from the Crown, covering nearly the whole site of modern Richmond and of Manchester, on the oppo-

site banks of the James river. A son of Giles Rogers, named John, married a daughter of Captain Byrd, named Mary. These two, John and Mary, were the great grandparents of John G. Rogers, the subject of this sketch, on his father's side.

In the year 1800 they removed to Fayette county, Kentucky. The issue of John and

Mary were five sons and three daughters. One of the sons, George, was the father of John G. Rogers. He was a physician, eminent in his profession, and acknowledged to be one of the most successful in southern Kentucky. He died in Glasgow, Kentucky, in March, 1860, leaving four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, two were afterward selected by their fellows as worthy to sit upon the bench, John G. and his younger brother, George Clark Rogers, who was judge of the circuit court, and resided in Bowling Green, Kentucky, until his death in 1870. The union of the Byrd and Rogers families was productive of some men of great renown. To this origin may be traced the genealogy of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who explored the Northwestern territory, and rendered incalculable services to his country by brave and judicious acts in that region and in Kentucky, during the revolution. To him, more than to any other, is due the fact that the boundary line between us and Canada runs through the great lakes, and not along the Ohio river. Gen. William Clark, a brother of George Rogers Clark, with the distinguished Merriweather Lewis, explored the continent west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, in the years eighteen hundred and four and five.

Other descendants from the same source were Col. George Croghan, of Fort Meigs and Sandusky memory, and the distinguished family of Semples, one of whom, Hon. John Semple, represented the state of Illinois in the United States senate.

The mother of John G. Rogers was Sarah Hensley Rogers, a daughter of Gen. John Gorin, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a major in the war of 1812. She was born December 11, 1800, and died in 1870, after a most useful and Christian life, devoted to the good of all with whom she came in contact. When she passed away she was mourned scarcely less by the family servants, than by her immediate family.

The writer, perhaps, goes more particularly into the genealogy of Judge Rogers than

would be thought necessary; but has done so for the purpose of showing that he was an example of hereditary strength of character. In the family history of Judge Rogers no weak or vicious link has been discovered, and he seemed the embodiment of the many virtues transmitted from generation to generation.

He was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818, and attended the village school until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, at that time a very flourishing institution. Here he commenced the study of law, attending the lectures, for which the institution had become somewhat famous. Afterward he graduated from Transylvania university of Lexington, Kentucky, with honor, in 1841, as a Bachelor of Law. He then returned to Glasgow, where he practiced law successfully until 1857. During this period he was associated, for a time, with his uncle, the Hon. Franklin Gorin, one of the oldest lawyers of the State, practicing in the circuit court of the State, and in the court of appeals.

In 1844, he was married to Arabella E. Crenshaw, the eldest daughter of Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw, who was for a number of years judge of the circuit court, and afterward of the court of appeals of Kentucky, being chief justice at the time of his death, in 1857. At the time of his marriage, he had already achieved a high position among his fellows.

A short time ago an old boyhood friend of his told the writer of this sketch of a significant incident, bearing upon his standing in society. He said that he and several others were discussing the approaching marriage of John G. Rogers, which caused much comment, owing to the high character of the young lawyer, and the reputation of Miss Crenshaw for beauty, wit and intellect, and that one made the remark: "What could be more appropriate? The prince is going to marry the princess."

It seems that he had so early been given

the title of the Prince, because of natural and acquired worth, so much more to be desired than if the result of accident of birth.

Being anxious to try his fortune in a wider field, he came to Chicago in 1857, accompanied by his family. Here he was very soon recognized as an able lawyer and took a prominent position at the bar. By the constitution of 1870 one circuit was made of Cook county, with five judges, including the judge of the recorder's court and the judge of the old circuit court. Three new judges were to be elected, and Judge Rogers, having shown characteristics that were thought to be especially adapted to the position, was chosen, together with Judges W. W. Farwell, and Henry D. Booth. The two other judges were Erastus L. Williams, the former circuit judge, and W. K. McAllister, judge of the recorder's court. At the general election of 1873 he was re-elected for a term of six years, and again elected in 1879 and 1885.

The bar and the people universally respected, and many of them loved, him, and although he was always nominated as a Democrat, he received the support of Republicans as well. Many said that he could hold the position as long as he lived, or wished to do so. No better language can be found with which to describe his general character, than has been used in a former publication, and which runs as follows: "Nature designed him for a judge. His mind was of the judicial order, and he would in almost any community have been sought for to occupy a place upon the bench. The high esteem in which he was held as a jurist among the entire profession was the result of a rare combination of fine legal ability and culture, and incorruptible integrity, with the dignified presence, absolute courage, and graceful urbanity which characterized all his official acts. Like the poet, the judge is born, not made. To wear the ermine worthily, it is not enough that one possess legal acumen, be learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents, and thoroughly honest. Most men are unable

wholly to divest themselves of prejudice, even when acting uprightly, and are unconsciously warped in their judgments by their own mental characteristics, or the peculiarities of their education. This unconscious influence is a disturbing force, a variable factor, which more or less, enters into the final judgments of all men. In this ideal jurist, this factor was not discernible, and practically did not exist."

Judge Rogers was always deeply interested in political and public affairs generally, but was not a violent partisan, and, from clear evidence, it has been shown that he could have succeeded in a political career, had he so desired, and the people been willing to lose his services on the bench.

In early life he was affiliated with the old time Henry Clay Whigs; but after 1860 he was always identified with the Democratic party. In 1848 he was on the Taylor electoral ticket, and, four years later, on the Scott electoral ticket. In 1860 he was on the Bell-Everett electoral ticket in Illinois. In 1856 he was a member of the convention which nominated Fillmore for President.

From that time to the date of his election to the bench, by his influence and by active work he tried to advance the principles of the Democratic party. After assuming his duties on the bench he refrained from taking an active part in politics, holding that a judge should not be a partisan in anything, and should not lower the dignity of his office, or render himself subject to a charge of prejudice or favoritism, or put himself in a position, by personally soliciting support for himself, where any one might so much as think he had a claim for special favors.

In other ways, however, he was always willing to serve the people. He was always an advocate for temperance, in its best sense, while not a total abstainer himself; and at one time was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order of the Sons of Temperance, of Kentucky.

From the time when he joined the Odd Fellows in 1849, he was always honored by

the order. He represented Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, of Chicago, in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, for several years, and in 1863 was elected Grand Master of Illinois, and in 1869 was chosen Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. In 1871 he was selected as one of the Chicago Odd Fellows' Relief Committee; and as its treasurer received and disbursed not less than \$125,000. The admirable and delicate manner in which the bounty of the order was distributed added new glory to the name of this charitable organization. In society he was specially fitted to please, and was admired by all, by those occupying humble, as well as those in more exalted positions.

His name was a household word among Odd Fellows, and he was particularly loved by the lowly. He would stop and take by the hand a man of humble origin, with no social position, while he might merely pass, with a pleasant bow, the millionaire merchant, or social leader.

A prominent citizen of Chicago, said to the writer a short time ago: "I always feel like taking off my hat when I hear the name, John G. Rogers," and he was not alone in revering his name.

He was the first president of the Illinois club, which was chartered in 1878, and was again elected its president for the year 1882; and was also a prominent member of the Iroquois club, the famed Democratic social club of the West. He was also one of the original founders of the Charity Organization Society, started in 1883, to promote the co-operation of all the charitable organizations of Chicago. While not a wealthy man (his generous habits and charitable nature preventing the accumulation of a large fortune), he was in comfortable circumstances, and enjoyed a home of refinement and hos-

pitality, where most of his time was spent when not actively engaged in his duties.

He was fortunate in the companionship of his family, consisting of wife and four children. Mrs. Rogers is a woman far above the average in intelligence, is accomplished, and of gentle and refined manner. She did much, during their long and happy married life, to help and sustain her husband, at times when a woman's keen instinct and gentle ways are worth so much to a man.

The four children have grown to the estate of manhood and womanhood, and are worthy descendants of so noble a parentage. The eldest son, though finely endowed by nature, has been much afflicted by ill health the greater portion of his life. The next son, George Mills, is a lawyer and a master in chancery in the circuit court, of which his father was judge. He married Miss Philippa Hone Anthon, a member of the old and respected family of that name in New York city. The eldest daughter is married to Mr. Joseph M. Rogers, the manager and agent of the Queen Insurance company. Sarah, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Judge Samuel P. McConnell, now on the circuit court bench.

Judge Rogers expired, almost instantly, on the 10th day of January, 1887, in the store of Charles Gossage, where he had gone, after the adjournment of his court, at the noon hour. The death of no citizen in Chicago has ever caused more profound regret, as was, in a measure, shown by the many testimonials, resolutions, and expressions of respect and sympathy, received by his family from various organizations, as well as from individuals. While not a member of the church, he had the greatest reverence for the Christian religion, and respected the beliefs of all.

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD, LL.D., M.D.

In considering the career and character of this eminent member of the medical faculty, the impartial observer will be disposed to

rank him not only among the most distinguished members of his profession, but also among the most cultured and beneficent

characters of his time. Whether one considers the obstacles which poverty and obscurity opposed to his entrance upon a learned profession, his patience and persistence in overcoming them, the worthy motives which impelled him through a long and busy life, the skill which he brought to a difficult profession, his resource of invention, or the profundity of his knowledge and aptness in imparting instruction, both by his pen and through the class room, he will be impressed that all these qualities, and others less marked, rank him among men of genius, and entitle him to be classed with the benefactors of mankind.

He was born in the village of Eaton, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1817. His parents were in humble circumstances, his father following a mechanical trade and aspiring to give his son only opportunity to fit himself for a like pursuit. His only patrimony was physical vigor, and tenacity of purpose characteristic of the race from which he sprang, his ancestors coming from Suffolk in England.

His father dying when he was eight years old, left a destitute family of mother and two children, to whose maintenance he contributed his scanty earnings. He was obliged to abandon the slender school advantages that his youth possessed, and seek employment in manual labor wherever it was to be found. After four years of precarious work, he sought his grandfather's farm in Crawford county, Illinois, where he continued to toil. When about fourteen years old he determined to learn a trade, and at first selected that of blacksmith, but was unable to find any master of the craft who would receive him. He was more fortunate with the tailors, finding one Davis who was willing to take him as an apprentice upon his procuring testimony as to his sobriety of habit and uprightness of character. His master proved to be a kindly, Christian man, but after two years of service he removed, and the young apprentice found a new master in the same trade at Vincennes, Indiana.

Here he continued until he arrived at the age of twenty years, and after an apprenticeship of six years was possessed of all the arts and mysteries of the humble handicraft.

During these years of toil and hardship, a kindling desire to secure a better education than befitted a tailor's apprentice prompted him to borrow books and devote every leisure moment, after the hours of work, to reading and study. By this casual and furtive effort, he acquired a mastery of English, made some progress in the elements of Latin, Greek and French, and made excursions into the more abstruse fields of physiology, chemistry and natural history. Stimulated by these attainments in literature, and impelled, perhaps, by an instinct of which he was not conscious, he determined to abandon the trade which he had acquired with so much toil, and fit himself to become a doctor. With this view he obtained a situation with Dr. Joseph Maddox, of Vincennes, with whom he pursued the study of medicine with such assiduity that in a little more than a year he was, upon examination by commissioners appointed for the purpose, certified to possess the requisite qualifications to entitle him to practice medicine. With this equipment for professional life, which, with one of less studious habits and acuteness of perception, would be deemed meagre, he established himself at Owensville, Gibson county, Indiana, on the 8th of August, 1838. Henceforth his professional life may be considered under the different heads of medical practitioner, author, inventor and teacher, in all of which he displayed eminent ability and rare adaptation.

In 1840 he removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he became associated with Dr. Hezekiah Holland, and remained for ten years. During this period he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1845 received a regular diploma from that institution.

From 1850 to 1857 he resided at Evansville, Indiana, and in the latter year removed to Chicago. The first twenty-five years of

his practice was general, after which he devoted himself to the specialty of diseases of women, that department of medical practice technically designated as gynecology. His profound knowledge, wide experience and technical skill brought him not only fame but extraordinary pecuniary recompense. During the last twenty years of his practice his professional income was from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year.

As an author Dr. Byford was copious and profound. Commencing with a paper describing a case of Caesarian operation in 1847, he was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and author of books which have become standards in the medical profession. In 1847 he published a work on "Chronic Inflammation" and "Displacements of the Unimpregnated Uterus," the first medical work published by a Chicago author. Two years later he gave to the world a treatise entitled "Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to Diseases and Accidents of Women," which passed through four editions and became a text book. In 1869 he published "The Philosophy of Domestic Life," and in 1872, his great work on "Obstetrics."

He was associated with Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., in the editorial management of the Chicago Medical Journal, and later was editor-in-chief of the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner.

His inventive faculty led him to devise, modify and improve a variety of instruments used in the delicate operations of surgery, as well as to introduce new methods of treatment and manipulation in obscure cases.

It was, however, as a teacher and lecturer that Dr. Byford gained his most conspicuous success, and made the most durable impression upon the generation that sat under his instructions and witnessed his clinical demonstrations.

In 1850 he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the Evansville Medical College, Indiana, and two years later to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he held until the institution closed, in 1854.

In the fall of 1857 he was called to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Two years later he aided in the establishment of the Chicago Medical College, and for twenty years filled the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in that institution.

In 1879 he was re-called to Rush Medical College and accepted the professorship of Gynecology, which was especially created for him. One of his contemporaries bears the following testimony to his qualities as an instructor: "As a teacher, in the lecture-room, or in debate, Dr. Byford's utterances were always characterized by simplicity, clearness and pertinency. No wonder then that his clinics were always over-crowded with students and practitioners, and that his slightest word invariably received a degree of attention all the more flattering because involuntary."

His mind was eminently constructive, impelling him to suggest and put in operation new agencies of instruction and relief. Thus in 1870 he was one of the founders, and president of the faculty and trustees of the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, and he was a prime mover in the organization of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and not least was his agency in the establishment of the Woman's Hospital in Chicago.

His attainments were repeatedly recognized by his professional brethren in bestowing upon him the highest honors of the medical profession. As early as 1857 he was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association, then sitting at Nashville, Tennessee. He was vice-president, and, in 1881, president of the American Gynecological Society.

Of his more personal qualities, the writer already quoted says: "He was not an extremist, he rode no hobbies. None the less his life had certain clearly defined and well cherished purposes. They were all nobly sustained. One of these was the advocacy of the medical education of women. In this

cause he was the pioneer in the West. To it he gave freely of his time, of his influence and of his wealth. He loved young men; counsel, encouragement, recommendation, money—all were freely given as if he were the debtor. Back of all his skill of hand and wisdom of professional judgment, there was a wonderfully large and generous heart."

The domestic relations of Dr. Byford were happy. He married in his youth, in 1840, Miss Mary Ann Holland, daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Holland, his early associate in practice. The children of the marriage were

the late Dr. W. H. Byford, Jr., Dr. Henry T. Byford, an eminent gynecologist of Chicago, Mrs. Anna Byford Leonard, Mrs. Mary B. Schuyler, and Mrs. Maud B. Van Schaack. Mrs. Byford died in 1864, noted for domestic virtues and Christian piety. Dr. Byford died May 21, 1890, afflicted with *angina pectoris*, which no skill nor devotion could alleviate. At the ripe age of seventy-three years, after a life full of labor and crowned with honor, and in the hope of immortality, which as a devout Christian believer he cherished, he entered into his rest.

EDWARD S. ISHAM.

The senior member of the law firm of Isham, Lincoln and Beale was born at Bennington, Vermont, January 15, 1836. His parents were Pierrepont Isham, a leading member of the bar of Vermont and for a considerable period a judge of its highest court, and Samanthe (Swift) Isham. In early life he suffered from ill health, which compelled him to pass several years in the South, but at the age of sixteen he entered Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts, and subsequently went to Williams College, where he took his degree in 1857. He afterwards attended a course of lectures in the law school at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar in Rutland, Vermont, in 1858. Coming to Chicago immediately thereafter, he formed a partnership with a Vermont acquaintance, James L. Stark, and entered upon practice. This partnership lasted for five years.

In 1861 he married Miss Fannie Burch, of Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York.

In 1864 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, where he rendered conspicuous service to his State and constituency. At the expiration of his term in the legislature he visited Europe, where he remained for two years, devoting his time to travel and study.

On his return he resumed practice in Chicago, and shortly afterwards took into part-

nership Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, under the style of Isham & Lincoln. The firm has since that time been increased by the addition of William G. Beale and, more recently of Pierrepont Isham, son of the senior member.

He has on several occasions been conspicuously named by the members of his own profession for appointment to judicial position. Notably was this true in 1881. The general expectation of the bar in the West selected him for the vacancy in the supreme court which President Garfield was called upon to fill at that time. Subsequently, upon the creation of the court of appeals, his name was again widely discussed, his eminent fitness being universally acknowledged, and his own disinclination for public place was perhaps the chief obstacle in the way of his appointment.

He has been honored by his alma mater with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

His professional life has been passed upon the highest plane of a lawyer's work. Early taking prominent rank, he soon attracted to himself a clientage of the most valuable kind which falls to the lot of a lawyer. The largest interests have been entrusted to his care and guidance, and his success in their management has been evinced by the

command of a volume of business which has been bounded only by the limits of his own time and inclination. The great Newberry will case, the most conspicuous litigation of its kind in the West, if not in the country, both in respect of the amount involved therein and of the importance and variety of legal questions involved, may be mentioned as an example of his work.

Mr. Isham's professional success has not been accidental, but well earned and well deserved. Of strong, vigorous intellect, he has brought to legal practice the reinforcement of wide and varied culture. His love of the law and devotion to his profession have led

him to a mastery of its learning which busy lawyers barely acquire. In addition to this, he has been a man of wide reading and research, and there are few paths of literature which he has left untrodden. He has upon various occasions delivered speeches and addresses of most admirable quality, and upon a great variety of subjects, which have been published and have elicited the highest praise.

Mr. Isham has two sons, Pierrepont, before mentioned, and Edward S., who is engaged in mercantile business, and two daughters. His family residence is on Tower Place in the north division.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN.

In the first quarter of this century there lived in Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, James Lewis Pullman, of whom George, born March 3, 1831, was the third son. The father was a house-builder and house-mover, and a thoughtful and intelligent man, who had invented some useful appliances in the line of his business; all of which circumstances did their part toward giving to George the early bent of his business energy and the later success of which crowned his efforts. The father and mother (Universalists) brought up and educated their many children religiously, carefully and well; and so generously that at the father's falling ill, and his death after a year's gradual decline, there was nothing left except the homestead, and even the value of that was exhausted in the expenses incidental to that long, hard, sad twelve months.

Mrs. James Pullman was the daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York. Hers was one of those natures serene, cheerful, loving, dutiful and tireless. She so ordered her household that though riches were absent, poverty was unthought of; and anything like disobedience, idleness, extravagance or dissipation quite out of the question.

"She met the hosts of sorrow with a look
That altered not beneath the frown it wore."

And upon her husband's death she resolutely took up the burden of life, carrying both ends of the yoke; not however without strong help, as we shall see hereafter.

It is unquestionable that the elder Pullmans were of fine calibre; for of the eight children who arrived at maturity, each, to use the common phrase, "turned out well." Taking them in order of birth: Royal H. became pastor of the First Universalist church in Baltimore and was a candidate for congress on the Republican ticket. Albert B., who died in 1893, was long a high officer in the Pullman company; George M. is the creator of that company and the subject of the present essay; James M. (D. D.) is pastor of the leading Universalist church in America, that of Lynn, Massachusetts; Charles L. is contracting agent for the Pullman company; Frank W., who died in 1894, was assistant United States district attorney in New York; Helen A. is wife of George West of New York, and Emma C. is the wife of Doctor William F. Fluhrer, a leading surgeon of New York and the chief surgeon of Bellevue hospital.

Central New York was the birth place of many large families, which have blossomed and borne fruit in wide and ever widening circles of usefulness; few of them can show a better record in the second generation than this stout stock of "Old Chautauqua."

George, in his early youth, enjoyed all the teaching which the time, place and circumstances afforded. He was steady and teachable, sturdy and persistent; not remarkable or brilliant in any branch of study, but practical and retentive; getting and keeping the kind of knowledge which would fit him for work-a-day matters. At fourteen he seems to have been able to support himself, in part at least, for he took a clerk's place at forty dollars a year, a sum which did not lead him into dissipation or extravagance of living. A year later we find him at Albion, New York, in the cabinet-making shop of his oldest brother. He did not probably imagine that this humble apprenticeship would lead up, indirectly, to one of the largest enterprises of building and furnishing in the world; but so it has, for nowhere else has the matter of splendid, ingenious, artistic appliances for in-door comfort been carried to such a pitch as in the devising and constructing of the palace car; of which thousands have been built, and each year, if not each day and each car, brings a studied advance on its predecessor. Of this more hereafter.

In 1853, when James Lewis Pullman died, the event ended George's connection with the cabinet business, for the family was left without fortune, and he, being the oldest unmarried son, took bravely on his young shoulders the task of caring for it, a labor of love which has only seen its completion since this present work was begun. Mrs. James Pullman died (in May, 1892), her son and stay being at her side at the last as he had been during all the forty years of her widowhood. On taking up the new burden of support, George naturally looked about for a new and broader field to cultivate. It chanced that the Erie canal, at the close of its first twenty-five years of usefulness, had

been found too small for its business, and had to be enlarged. This involved the raising of a great number of buildings on its banks, and bids were invited for doing the work. Pullman was bold enough to bid for one or more of the contracts, and though his bid (being accepted) must have been lower than that of any other competitor, yet he was shrewd, industrious and capable enough to do the work at a profit, for a few years later we find him engaged in the same business (house-raising) in Chicago, having maintained the family meanwhile, and, besides, accumulated some \$6,000 to serve as a nest-egg for future gains.

Modern residents of Chicago seldom think of the fact that as they walk the streets their heels are above the space where the heads of their fore-runners used to pass and re-pass less than forty years ago. As late as the Fremont campaign of 1856, Lake street (then the leading thoroughfare) was still in the mud of the original prairie level. If we would look for the very spot where the high-lifted head of tall Abraham Lincoln moved as he went in and out of the old Tremont house we must cast our eyes directly downward; and for the massive brow of Stephen Arnold Douglass we must peer still further below the present surface of earth. A feature of the great fire not often mentioned is the fact that in the business part of the town, when the flames had swept down the structures, the surface looked like a gigantic waffle-iron. The streets and alleys were raised, ridges crossing each other at right angles, while all the space between, having formed the basements and cellars of the buildings, was a series of vast shallow pits, the bottoms whereof were the original prairie surface.

It was toward the end of "the fifties" that adverse private interests gave way to public good, on the decision rendered by the circuit court (Chief Justice Caton presiding), that the municipality had the right to fix the street grade at will, without regard to the condition of abutting property. Most naturally Mr. Pullman's experience in house-raising drew his attention to the immense

task which was to be done in Chicago, and taking his profits, so well earned on the Erie canal, he brought the cash westward to invest in larger enterprises, where he quickly found ample use for every power of mind and body, every minute of his time and every cent of his money. At the time of the Republican convention of 1860, he had fitted up a little one-story office at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, on a lot 200 feet front, which he hired from Ebenezer Peck at \$200 a year. The back part of the office he fitted up as a sleeping-room, while the yard was useful to store his tools, timbers, etc. It was in this office he met his eastern friends where they came to condole with him on the defeat of Seward and nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Pullman was engaged in some of the largest lifting jobs ever-attempted in Chicago—or the world. The entire block of brick stores facing south on Lake street between Clark and La Salle was one of his achievements. It all rose together, lifted by six thousand jackscrews, the business continuing in each structure uninterrupted and not a pane of glass being broken or a yard of plastering destroyed. The operation was a world wonder, and so many came to admire the process that he was obliged to exclude them except at a certain time set for visitors; and when that day came the concourse of ladies was overwhelming.

At about this time occurred a new departure in Mr. Pullman's life, which seems like the only break in the continuity of his career. Yet it doubtless added to his experience of the world and of men, and so contributed to the breadth and strength of his later business life. It was his leaving Chicago for the West, where he spent three years in the gold fields of Colorado. He returned to Chicago, probably not the richer except in experience, and almost as certainly not the poorer unless his business instinct played him false for nearly the only time in his life.

His true mission in the world was the creation of the sleeping car system; that great

movement whereby long distance travel has been revolutionized and innumerable lives lengthened, not only by preserving the health and strength of hard worked men who without his sleeping car would have died prematurely from nervous exhaustion, through loss of natural rest. Giving his days to labor and his nights to restful travel, a man may spread his field of usefulness over a continent without the sapping of his strength or the shortening of his days.

In the early stage of the immense task of building American railways, there were men who wore themselves to death who might have been alive to-day if they had had Pullman cars for their all night journeys. Even before his gold mining enterprise, Mr. Pullman had been struck with the need of a new movement. The idea had come to him while observing his fellow-passengers on an all night journey buying from an itinerant vender certain simple head rests to assuage the weariness of the long hours of darkness. Later he himself took passage on one of the "night cars" of that day, a car fitted up with comfortless rows of shelves, which compared with a modern "sleeper" about as an old emigrant sailing vessel compares with the stateroom of a modern ocean palace. Before he had lain there an hour the possibilities of the case dawned upon him—an elegant car, with comfortable berths which could be put out of sight during the day, began to take shape in his inventive brain. His cabinet making knowledge came to his aid, and one difficulty after another—and they were many—arose and were considered.

On his earnest representations, the Chicago & Alton railway gave him two old passenger coaches to experiment on, and an unused shed to work in; and there he toiled, spending his own time and money until the first pair of real "sleepers" was turned out and put on the night trains between Chicago and St. Louis. They were successful—reasonably so—yet not to such an extent as to deter him from his old gold-hunting experiment,

which now intervened. But that short aberration well over, he returned to his former passion with a zeal undimmed by absence and undaunted by the incompleteness of result in his former effort. Again he tried the Alton road, which, happily, gave him another chance, and that was all that he needed.

The obvious barrier to complete success in his first effort was that the old cars themselves were too small and too poor for the new task assigned to them. There must be more room overhead for day storage of berths, more width for berths when occupied, more strength of structure to carry the added weight, more solidity, richness, elegance, taste and beauty at every point. One year was his investment of time, and, of money, the unheard of sum of \$18,000. It was an heroic effort, but the result was worth it. Instead of the old moving railway shanty, here was a traveling palace, a home on wheels. He named her the "Pioneer," and the "Pioneer" she is to this day, standing in honored retirement at Pullman.

Now came a difficulty, seemingly greater than any that had gone before. The taller roof of the new car would not go under the old railway crossings; the wide steps would not pass the old railway platforms. He had built a car; must he now build a railway to carry it? The final tragedy of the Union war had taken place and the body of the martyred President was to be brought back to the State which had given him to the Nation. The Pioneer constituted a part of the funeral train and the occasion being so momentous, every obstacle on every railway was removed; the Pioneer was devoted to the memorable journey, and as a result, the eastern roads she ran over were thenceforth open to that car and others like it.

There is no need for a detailed narrative of the upward movement of the Pullman cars; from the two old experimental coaches altered, used and forgotten, to the modern Pullman vestibule train, which has since reached the acme of traveling perfection.

Every new step has been an advance, every new investment added profit. The marvelous story of the company is before the world; and its history is the history of its founder.

Among other business enterprises, with which the name of Mr. Pullman is connected, stands the New York Elevated Railway. About 1874 the New York Loan and Improvement company was formed in Mr. Pullman's office in New York; the three corporators and original shareholders being Jose F. Navarro, Commodore Garrison and George M. Pullman; Mr. Pullman being president of the corporation and owner of one-third of the entire capital stock. This was the company which built and owned the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, which ran in Second and Sixth avenues. The difficulties which faced that enterprise were inconceivable. Every horse railway in the city—a vast power—fiercely opposed every step. Commodore Vanderbilt was a still more determined foe. The courts were appealed to and their decision resulted favorably to the elevated roads, it was handed down when only 100 days remained within which enough of the road should be built and running to comply with the conditions of its charter. Failure seemed, to the world at large, inevitable; but in ninety-six days the "impossible" was accomplished.

Never allowing any alienation of his attention from the Pullman corporation's interests Mr. Pullman has found time and strength to shed the bright, wise and genial light of his countenance on many other matters of public concern. The latest great enterprise to claim his help is the Nicaragua trans-isthmian canal, that immeasurable world-blessing which is awaiting the world's attention. And outside the business affairs which claim his regard, he is a patron of art, a lover of literature and an unstinted supporter of elegance in society. An early public service—laborious, responsible and gratuitous—must be mentioned; that rendered on the great occasion of the fire of 1871. The world's money began to pour in by millions,

in a mass which was most difficult to grasp and care for. Most of it was sent to the Mayor, Roswell B. Mason, one of the most kindly, just and anxiously conscientious men who ever lived. He, and the common council which would have to be his agency for distributing the funds, were overburdened with care and responsibility, as well as otherwise obviously unfitted for the vast trust.

In his dilemma the mayor called a private meeting of eminent citizens and the general conclusion was reached (a majority taking that view) that the relief and aid society ought to be made the general distributing agency. But that society was not empowered by its charter to become a trustee, and a seemingly invincible barrier arose at this point. The night was passing, the candles, their only light, were burning low, something must be done, and at last Mayor Mason called Mr. Pullman into another room and offered him the trusteeship. Mr. Pullman, loaded with business cares, demurred, but at last consented and it was arranged that he should, personally, take the trust, and on the Relief and Aid Society making him its treasurer, that society should be the channel of distribution. Mr. Pullman at once rented the Standard club house, (corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street) and there installed as his cashier Charles G. Hammond, who was

already an officer of the Pullman company and whose salary as cashier Mr. Pullman paid without any cost to the fund. The express companies were notified and the bundles of bank bills poured in to the new office, where, as Mr. Pullman says, "the pile looked a little like a hay stack." No dollar of that fund was lost.

In private life Mr. Pullman is as happy as in his business. In 1867 he married Miss Hattie A. Sanger, daughter of James Y. Sanger (one of the builders of the first Illinois and Michigan canal) an old and honored citizen of Chicago. Their children are Florence Sanger, Harriet Sanger (who has just become Mrs. Francis J. Carolan), George M. and Walter Sanger. The two latter (twins) are now pursuing their studies. The daughters have been ornaments to society and also active in religious and benevolent work.

This short narrative embodies the most romantic and characteristic points in Mr. Pullman's career. The world and posterity will give full fame and honor to his later achievement of devising and carrying out the great and significant industrial experiment embodied in the happy, contented and prosperous manufacturing town of Pullman, the founding, evolution and present condition whereof will be found fully treated elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOUDY.

William C. Goudy was born in Indiana in 1824. He comes of the Scotch-Irish stock, so well known in the southwestern part of Scotland and the northeastern part of Ireland, and so ably represented by descendants in America. The poet Burns was of the Scottish branch of this race, and among his verses is an allusion to "Goudie, terror of the Whigs." The names survive and seem to bear the nature with them, for Mr. Goudy is a Democrat of the Democrats; no drop of Whiggism in his veins.

William's father, Robert Goudy, was a car-

penter early in life, and later a printer and binder in Indianapolis. He moved to Illinois and lived at Vandalia, Jacksonville and Springfield; becoming the publisher (1833) of "Goudy's Farmers' Almanac," a pioneer work of its class and one that reached a wide circulation. The almanac led to the Journal, a weekly political paper started in Jacksonville by Robert Goudy and Samuel S. Brooks. William, while getting a common-school education, naturally had the run of his father's printing office and learned much of the business of printing

and something of the mental exercise of newspaper writing; but his bent was strong toward the law, and at twenty-one he was graduated at Illinois College at Jacksonville and set about preparing for his life-work at the bar. Like a host of other youths poor, studious and ambitious, he taught school for a support while reading law for a profession.

His first regular induction into legal life was in the office of Judge Stephen T. Logan, celebrated as the long time partner of Abraham Lincoln, a partnership which ended at just about the time when Mr. Goudy entered the office (1846.) In 1847 he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of the Honorable Hezekiah M. Wead, a leading lawyer of Fulton county, living at Lewiston. His success was immediate and continued unbroken until his death.

He became State's attorney of his district in 1853 and State senator in 1857. He helped Stephen A. Douglass to the United States senatorship in the memorable contest between him and Mr. Lincoln, and in the same year (1859) he moved to Chicago. From that time forward his history is identified with that of the Chicago bar. There is no volume of the reports of the supreme court of Illinois, since 1855, when his name first appeared therein as counsel, in which he is not named as counsel in one or more cases; and in those of the United States supreme court he is nearly as frequently mentioned as any other western lawyer. Were a comparison instituted among lawyers in general practice, to prove which of them all enjoyed the largest measure of public confidence as a manager of cases calling for deep knowledge of law and practice, readiness of resource, energy of action and power of logical argument, the name of W. C. Goudy would be found very near the head, if not absolutely the leader.

He stood equally high in the counsels of the Democratic party; not as a candidate for office or as a loud-mouthed advocate, but rather as a strong, unseen power near the

throne. It is said that Mr. Cleveland owed his nomination in 1892 largely to Mr. Goudy's quiet, shrewd management. As to office, there was none in the gift of the administration or of his party which he would have willingly accepted, except, perhaps, that of a seat on the supreme bench of the United States; and, further, it is known that he might have had that high honor years ago, if it had not been that his loyalty to his friend Melville W. Fuller moved him to withdraw in his favor.

A matter very interesting to the public was the well known Kingsbury-Buckner case, which Mr. Goudy conducted to a successful issue and in which his success was due to a certain life-long habit of action, which always led him to examine for himself every vital point in question, and to give up no search as hopeless until he had himself exhausted its possibilities.

The Kingsbury tract is a strip of land lying along the north branch, between Kinzie street and Chicago avenue, next west of the Newberry addition, which itself is west of the Kinzie addition adjoining the lake. The two heirs to the great estate were Lieutenant Henry Kingsbury and his sister Mary. The latter having married Colonel Bolivar Buckner, of Tennessee, and so being classed among the rebels at the breaking out of the war, deeded her share of the property to her brother Henry, in full and well placed trust in his honor. Henry, in order to insure, in case of his death, the due execution of the unexpressed trust, made a will in her favor. In 1861, he married Miss Taylor (niece of ex-President Zachary Taylor), and, taking the colonelcy of a Rhode Island regiment, bravely met his death at the battle of Antietam, in attempting at the head of his men to storm the deadly stone bridge, which still goes by his name.

Henry's well-meant will would now have taken care of his sister's interest but for one circumstance: a child was born to his widow a few months after his death, and by law the birth of a child to a testator annuls any will he may have made. The case

of course, bristled with difficulties, seeing that the deed, duly signed, sealed and recorded, gave no hint of any trust. In vain did the claimants, under Mr. Goudy's urgency, try to find some written word of Kingsbury to support the theory of the trust. General Buckner could only say that they had searched everywhere, and no such thing existed. "Did Colonel Kingsbury correspond with anyone?" Yes; he wrote twice a week to his mother; but every letter had been examined. Still, the systematic lawyer was unsatisfied, and insisted on looking over the letters himself. He and General Buckner traveled all the way to Lynn, Connecticut, and visited the old lady, who would have been very glad to see justice done her daughter, but could only insist that she had examined every one of Henry's letters, finding nothing.

Mr. Goudy asked to see the letters, and she brought in a basketful and emptied them in a heap on the floor, saying that there was only one letter wherein Henry even spoke of the matter. Which was the letter? She soon picked it out from the mass, and Mr. Goudy read it over, remarking quietly: "This is all I want." The letter spoke of the property as "belonging to Mary." The mother could only explain that she had been told that what was necessary was a declaration by Henry that he held it in trust for his sister.

The result is well known. The property, which, by the way, included the ground upon which now stands the magnificent, sky-scraping "Ashland Block," on the north-

east corner of Clark and Randolph streets, was restored to its rightful owners, and the wish and intent of the heroic young soldier-martyr carried out to the letter, all through a lawyer's unwillingness to trust any eyes but his own.

After the preparation of Mr. Goudy's biography to this point, came the startling news of his death. It occurred on April 27, 1893. He had been ailing somewhat and confined to his home for three weeks, but had recovered sufficiently to go to his office on that day. He was observed to be pale and apparently suffering, yet he did not complain, but after dictating a letter had an interview with General McArthur, an old client. The latter observed that he was fainting and helped him to a lounge where he died without recovering the power of speech; heart disease being the immediate cause of death. The journals of the following day published lengthy and laudatory articles on Mr. Goudy's life and character, and his friends, personal and political, gained a new sense of his power in feeling the greatness of their loss.

He left surviving him a widow and two children—William J. and Clara. The son chose his father's profession, in which he attained eminence. He died in the summer of 1894, leaving a widow and one daughter, Helen. Miss Clara Goudy married Ira J. Geer, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, and has one son, William. She is noted for her charitable labors, earnest, intelligent, devoted, yet private and inconspicuous.

JOSHUA CUYLER KNICKERBOCKER.

The city of Chicago has been rarely called upon to mourn the loss of a distinguished citizen whose death occasioned as widespread sorrow as did that of the Honorable Joshua C. Knickerbocker. It has been the privilege of but few men in this, or any other, community to become the centre of as wide

a circle of personal friends or to attach to themselves, by the indissoluble chains of affectionate esteem, so many men and women of widely varying fortune and social rank.

Judge Knickerbocker came of sturdy stock. He was born at Gallatinville, Columbia county, New York, on September 26,

1837, of parents whose ancestors had learned to love freedom in the land where liberty of conscience may be almost said to have had its cradle—Holland. For several generations, however, the progeny of the first Knickerbockers to seek American shores had been native-born citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

David Knickerbocker, the father of the future judge, came west in 1844, settling on a farm in Alden, McHenry county, Illinois. Both Judge Knickerbocker's parents died in 1874, leaving four grown children surviving them: Joshua C., Isaac, yet living at the old McHenry county homestead; Hannah M., the wife of Prentice Bowman, of La Porte, Blackport county, Iowa; and John J., a distinguished practitioner at the Chicago bar.

Between the ages of seven and nineteen, Joshua C. attended the common schools of Alden, in which he was a teacher from 1856 to 1859. While serving McHenry county in the capacity of pedagogue, he devoted his spare hours to the study of law. He pursued his professional studies after coming to Chicago in 1863, completing them in the office of James B. (afterward Judge) Bradwell. He first opened an office in the Metropolitan block, and meeting with a success beyond his expectations, he summoned his brother, John J., to enter into partnership with him in 1867. The firm was "burned out" in the great holocaust, losing, among other property, a valuable library, but at once opened another office in the Bryan Block.*

The copartnership's constantly growing

practice suffered no diminution; nor did its dissolution occur until the elevation of its senior member to a judicial position.

Judge Knickerbocker's character afforded an illustration of the highest type of moral manhood. His integrity was of that grade which positively repelled those who sought his friendship but whose honesty was confined within technical lines. It was with this ideal (of which he never lost sight) that he began practice, and it was to his unswerving fidelity thereto (even more than to his recognized ability) that he owed the unquestioning, unflinching confidence, not only of his clients but also of his fellow citizens at large.

His first entry into political life was made in 1864, when he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Cook county. One year afterward (in 1865) he represented the first ward in the Chicago city council, and was re-elected in 1867. While serving as a member of that body in 1868, he was elected to the legislature, from a district ordinarily considered close, by a majority of 2,000, and one year later he was the Republican nominee for the office of county judge. Owing to causes more or less local in their nature, his party ticket was overwhelmingly defeated, and he went down in the general cataclysm.

His ability to rise above partisan affiliations when he considered an issue of principle involved was exemplified in 1870, when, although always a consistent Republican, he supported the Democratic candidate for the supreme court bench—the late Honorable William K. McAllister—for the reason that he regarded the nominee of his own party as too much identified with trusts and corporations to render his elevation to the judiciary desirable. That his course in this campaign was purely dictated by conscientious conviction is conclusively shown by the fact that when, seven years later, he himself was invested with the judicial ermine he disposed of every share of stock which he owned in local corporations, believing that a judge should never be liable to come into business

Judge Knickerbocker's letter to his brother upon this subject is worthy of more than a passing notice, as illustrating the character of the man. At that time the future eminent lawyer [John J.] was at work upon a farm, although—after a course of study in his brother's office—he had been admitted to the bar. The elder brother, having determined his course in his own mind, caused cards to be printed, containing the names of "J. C. and J. J. Knickerbocker" as partners. These cards he sent to his surprised brother, accompanied by a statement that there was enough professional business in Chicago for both, and that he [Joshua] stood ready to hire all the hands necessary to do his brother's current work. This was the origin of the firm of J. C. and J. Knickerbocker, which later attained no little eminence.

contact with possible litigants before his court. His career as a legislator was especially marked by his fearless and able condemnation of, and active hostility to, what was then popularly designated as "the lake-front steal." Despite his earnest opposition, the general assembly gave to a great corporation riparian rights worth millions of dollars; yet he lived to read the opinion of Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, sustaining his position and righting a great wrong. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby a member of the State board of education, and reappointed to the same position in 1877.

The probate court of Cook county was created in the latter year, and Mr. Knickerbocker was elected to fulfill the arduous and important duties devolving upon its judge. To this task he brought not only a natural aptitude but also the fitness acquired through long years of experience in an extensive practice in probate matters. Judge Knickerbocker had an intuitive grasp of affairs; his ability to detect a sophistry was keen and quick; and no specious excuse could ever cloak a dishonest device. His clear intellect readily saw through the often complicated entanglements attendant upon wills and heirships, and his terse, simple decisions brushed away, at a touch, the technicalities with which counsel too frequently seek to befog the real issue involved. It has been aptly said of him that he was "the father of the probate system of Cook county." It was he who drafted the act permitting the settlement of estates valued at less than \$2,000 without the payment of court costs by the widow of the deceased, and it was he who inaugurated the existing system of settling small estates, as far as practicable, in the office of the probate clerk. So universal was the faith of the people in his integrity and ability that he was twice honored by re-election to a position second to none in its far-reaching influence, by the common suffrages of both partisan supporters and political opponents.

Judge Knickerbocker never married, yet such was his genial temperament, his absolutely unselfish disposition and his unsullied purity of life that, as one of his panegyrists said of him after his death, "he had a home in every household where he was known."

His spirit of *bonhomie* rendered him fond of meeting congenial friends in the unconventional intercourse which club life affords. He was a pioneer member of the Calumet club, as well as of the Union League. As a sportsman he found few equals among gentlemen. His aim was well-nigh unerring, and it was almost a proverb at the shooting boxes of the Tolleston and Neepenauk hunting clubs (of both of which he was an esteemed member), that when Judge Knickerbocker failed to "bring in a bag," no one else need go out.

It was at the Calumet club house that he received the paralytic stroke which resulted in his death in the early morning hours of January 5, 1890. The circumstances attending his sudden demise were of a character particularly distressing to his friends. The premonitory symptoms appeared while he was engaged in a game of pool the previous afternoon. Leaving the billiard room for the cafe, in quest of a glass of water, he staggered and almost fell. To the anxious friends who went to his assistance he remarked that he felt sure that he had been smitten with paralysis. No time was lost in notifying his brother and some of his most intimate friends of his condition, and medical aid was summoned with the utmost haste. But within thirty minutes consciousness had been lost, never to be regained. The eminent physicians around his death bed decided to resort to trepanning as the last means by which to bring their patient back to life, but the operation proved unsuccessful, and in less than twelve hours after the angel of death had first called him his spirit had crossed the shadowy line which separates time from eternity.

The entire city mourned for him, and the universal sorrow was more deeply tinged by

the feeling of personal loss than often falls to the lot of public men. Resolutions of regret were adopted by the city council, the bar association and by the other organizations to which the eminent jurist had belonged. But far more precious to the relations who survived him were the unconscious tributes dropped upon his bier in the tears of the widow whose wrongs he had righted and of the orphan whose rights he had guarded.

His obsequies took place from the Second Presbyterian church on the afternoon of January 7, and were of that simple character which would have been most consonant with his wishes. During the morning hundreds viewed the face of the man whom all Chicago loved; as calm in its last repose as it had been when, in infancy, those kindly eyes

had closed in response to the lullaby sung by a tender mother. Rev. Drs. S. J. McPherson and H. W. Thomas conducted the services, the latter preaching the sermon. The building was filled as seldom before, civic officers and day laborers, merchant princes and mechanics, the millionaire and the poor man in threadbare garments, touching one another within its doors. A long cortege followed the hearse to Oakwoods, where the remains of Judge Knickerbocker were interred.

Perhaps this necessarily imperfect sketch can best be closed by an extract from the eloquent words pronounced by Dr. Thomas over his bier: "Such is the tribute of truth to truth, and the honor that man pays to nobility in man."

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON.

The growth of a great industry in a community is an epitome of the development of the city itself; for a city is but an aggregation of industries about which gather a vast army of men with their families, who are in some way connected with the carrying on of these business operations. This great city of Chicago, with its multiform industries and far reaching commerce, owes its marvelous growth and prosperity to its position as a distributing centre of the products of a vast country, and its concentration of production. A typical branch of its business, and one of the leading sources of its wealth, has been the preparation and distribution of the animal products of the farms which cover the broad prairies of the West. The growth and extent of the packing business are marvelous, and express the productive powers of the wide region tributary to it. Who that visits the stock yards, where are gathered, from thousands of farms, cattle, hogs and sheep, filling whole trains, and inspects the slaughter and packing houses where they are prepared to be sent out to all parts of the world as food, can fail to be impressed with the mag-

nitude and importance of this industry? During the year 1892 over three and a half million head of cattle and nearly seven million hogs were received in Chicago, of which over two and a half million head of cattle, and five and a quarter million hogs were slaughtered and packed in the city.

It is not too much to say that Samuel W. Allerton has contributed more than any other man to the establishment and development of this business in Chicago and throughout the West. When he first began to operate in Chicago there was no local market for cattle and hogs. They were shipped through to New York and other eastern markets. Through his efforts a market was established here, and afterwards packers started their business.

When, more than forty years ago, he opened his prairie farm, stocking it with cattle, and sought a market for his stock among the butchers of the infant Chicago, he little thought that he would, while yet an active man of business, become the head of a company which would in that same town gather cattle and hogs from the farms of many

States, and send their product, prepared for the choicest food of man, to all the markets of the world; and yet the Allerton Packing company, of which until recently he has been president, is but one among many firms that through their food preparations have made Chicago famous throughout the world.

Mr. Allerton is a native of Dutchess county, New York, born in 1829. His early home and training were on a farm, and his education only such as the common schools afforded. He early developed a fondness for live stock, and before his majority had already become a farmer, and had secured profits in stock raising which were the wonder and envy of the neighboring farmers, whose range was confined to crops and the dairy. After a few years he seemed to have an intuitive feeling that the prairie country of the great West afforded better scope for raising stock than the narrow farms of eastern New York, and after visiting Buffalo and Cleveland, he finally settled in Piatt County, Illinois, and opened a prairie farm. His stock was brought to Chicago for sale, and gradually his operations were enlarged to buying and selling stock. This led, by gradual but natural steps, to the establishment of a live stock market, and finally to the packing business, which has grown to such immense proportions. More than ordinary enterprise and sagacity were required to take advantage of the opening opportunities and waiting markets, and establish packing houses in neighboring cities and stock yards throughout the West. Mr. Allerton was equal to the occasion, and extended his business to St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and other points.

The profits of his vast business developed such prudence and good judgment in their management that Mr. Allerton became an investor and manager in great financial institutions. He has long been a director in the First National Bank of Chicago, the leading bank in the West, in the Chicago City Railway company, and in a number of other important institutions. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Columbian Exposition. These positions and trusts have not been secured by self-seeking or importunity, but have sought one who had shown rare intelligence and fidelity in the management of his own affairs.

Mr. Allerton is a quiet, unassuming man, wise in action, prudent in conduct, but free and generous in the use of his large accumulations. He is keenly alive to public events, and exerts no small influence in the shaping of political and public policies. He is a Republican, and a pronounced advocate of protection for the building up of home industries and the advantage of labor. Articles in the public press from his pen discuss economic and financial questions with the clearness of a practical man and no little cogency and literary ability.

In his domestic relations Mr. Allerton has been happy and fortunate, having been twice married, first in 1860 to Miss Paduella W. Thompson, of Peoria, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter; and again, after her death in 1880, to her sister, Miss Agnes C. Thompson, who now, with the children, shares his elegant and happy home on Prairie avenue.

CHARLES THEODORE PARKES, A.M., M.D.

The death of Dr. Charles T. Parkes, which occurred at Chicago on the 28th of March, 1891, was a grievous affliction to a peculiarly lovely and beloved family circle. It was a positive loss to medical education,

the removal from scenes of active practice of a most skillful surgeon, and the termination of one of the most careful and discriminating careers in scientific surgery, that has illustrated the present era of progress. The

termination of a useful life is sad, even when its strength has waned and its days of activity have passed. When such a life is cut short at the zenith of its power, while its gathered experience and matured faculties are still capable of years of useful activity, it seems to be a calamity, which raises one of the most inscrutable problems of our human life. Why should the good die young? Why should the beautiful and gifted not be allowed to pass the threshold of life? Why should a life richly endowed with intellect, and matured by study be cut off while still capable of its most fruitful labor? If death ends all, these would indeed be unanswerable problems. A future life is needed to save so much endowment from everlasting loss. It is an alleviation that, as in the present case, the ground gained by original research is occupied, and the additions made to the sum of human knowledge in one of the most difficult departments of professional attainment, are utilized by scores and hundreds of younger men, who as students have received instruction from the departed, and will carry his discoveries onward from the point where he left them to still higher results.

Perhaps even medical men need to be reminded by shining examples that there is a limit to physical endurance; that even in the cause of scientific research and professional labor enthusiasm may incite their votaries to tax their powers beyond their strength, and that the penalty of intemperance in noble pursuits is as inexorable as when indulged in the gratification of passion or ambition or greed.

Dr. Parkes was marvelously endowed with bodily, mental and moral qualities of the highest order. He had a splendid physique. His stature was above six feet, his weight exceeded two hundred pounds, and his form was broad-shouldered, full-chested, well proportioned and somewhat portly. His features were well rounded, his brow massive, his nose rather straight, and his expression that of penetration mingled with gentleness and *bonhomie*. These gave him an air of dignity, re-

finement and good nature, which commanded respect, while inspiring confidence and affection. His mind was active, deliberative and judicial. He had a quick perception and a marvelously intuitive judgment, which rendered him almost unerring in diagnosis. He was firm, though kindly, confident in his own conclusions, yet open to every suggestion of a new or unexpected character. He had a gentle touch and steady nerve, which, amid the excitement and responsibility of a delicate surgical operation, carried his knife unerringly to the nicest line of safety, dividing almost the "soul from the spirit." With this rare combination of qualities he had an enthusiasm for his calling, not for personal success so much as for truth and duty, which enabled him to concentrate all his powers upon a case in hand, and exhaust all the resources of skill and knowledge. Is it any wonder that his professional career was exceptionally brilliant and successful?

It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Parkes had reached the foremost rank of operating surgeons of his own time and country, and was excelled by few at any time in other lands. He had visited the various countries of Europe, studied under the most eminent surgeons, observed their methods, and brought back the newest discoveries and the most successful methods of the best practitioners.

This wealth of study, observation and experience was freely communicated in the class room to students who received his demonstrations and inculcations with confidence and veneration, and this great skill was exercised in the hospital and clinic for the relief of suffering and the restoration of the stricken without compensation.

The professional engrossment of Dr. Parkes allowed him little time for the indulgence of his social gifts. The busy doctor is cut off from many of the recreations which freshen and inspire the lives of other men. When occasion offered he was the most genial of men. The social circles where he sometimes

appeared were cheered and delighted by his presence, and little children, unprompted, testified their love and confidence.

Dr. Parkes was the youngest of a family of ten children born to Joseph Parkes, who was English born, but resident at the time of the birth of his son in Troy, New York. He was a commercial man of intelligence and enterprise, engaged in the manufacture of iron. His son, Charles Theodore, was born August 19, 1842. The family removed to Pennsylvania during his childhood, and afterward resided at St. Louis, and came to Chicago in 1860, when Charles was eighteen years old. Business reverses of the family had taught him the necessity of self-reliance, and inspired a courage and ambition to carve out his own fortune. He had imbibed in the common schools a love of learning, which impelled him to seek a liberal education. With this view he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and passed through the first two years of the college course.

At this time his inclinations led him to select the medical profession for his life work, and turned his attention while in college to the scientific studies most consonant with that calling.

The quiet course of scholastic life flowed on for nearly two years, when it was interrupted at Ann Arbor, as it was in all the colleges throughout the land, by the shrill clarion of war. The country called its stalwart sons from the field, the workshop and the counter, as well as from halls of learning, to the upholding of its menaced Union, and the protection of its flag; and hastening with troops of other patriotic young men, the student at Ann Arbor put on the uniform of a soldier, and enrolled his name among the country's heroic preservers. He did not stop to bargain for place, but stood in the ranks as a private. It was in 1862 that he enlisted, joining the 117th regiment of Illinois Infantry. His military service continued until the close of the war, a little over three years. It was not uneventful, for who among the thousands who went

to the front failed in thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes? He stood in line in the fiery ordeal of battle, dragged his tired frame through long and fatiguing marches, and endured the monotony and privations of the winter's camp and summer's bivouac. He saw his comrades borne away from the field to the hospital covered with grime and blood, and perchance looked into the field hospital, where the surgeons were plying their art amid the agonies of the bleeding and mangled victims of war's barbarity.

The young volunteer shrank from no duty, for he earned promotion and came out of the war with the sword and insignia of a captain. We do not follow the incidents of this war service, for Dr. Parkes in recalling them was wont to say that so far as concerned his life work they were wasted years. The glory of his life comes not from battles fought and victories won, but from the peaceful, though not bloodless victories over sickness, deformity and disease.

Upon his discharge he did not resume the interrupted curriculum of the college, though in after years the university recognized his scholarship by decorating him with her degree of Master of Arts. He came to Chicago and began the study of medicine with Dr. Rea, professor of anatomy in Rush Medical College, as a special student. He graduated from Rush College in 1868, and was at once appointed demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. At the same time he opened an office in Chicago for the practice of his profession, and soon found himself in a large and lucrative business. Seven years afterward he was made professor of anatomy. This position he held for twelve years, during which period he taught that branch with an enthusiasm and devotion unsurpassed in this or any other country. Thousands of physicians in the West, by their sound practice of surgery, attest to the thoroughness of the teaching and discipline, in their early student days, of this earnest instructor. One of the classes graduating at the college, that

of 1881, presented to Dr. Parkes a beautifully engrossed testimonial of their appreciation of his instruction, containing an exuberant expression of their love for a man who, by his gentle manner and inspiring thoughts, had irradiated their path through the dry details of anatomical study.

In 1887 he was elected professor of surgery in Rush Medical College, as successor to Professor Moses Gunn. Soon after assuming the vacant chair he was selected to deliver a memorial address before the faculty and students of the institution, which is a graceful tribute, in elegant diction and appreciative thought, to his distinguished predecessor. Some passages are strikingly applicable to his own case, and may with great pertinency be quoted as applying to himself:

"The man who would inscribe his name high on the walls of the temple erected in commemoration of the deeds of great surgeons, alongside the scroll bearing the name of Moses Gunn—upon the reading of which all men will gladly pay the obeisance of honor and respect—must be a perfect master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body; of the changes induced in them by the onslaughts of disease; of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors; of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence. He must be, at the same time, wise in human nature, wise in the laws of general science, and wise in social amenities.

"Most men, in any vocation, come sooner or later to enjoy some one portion of their work more than all the rest. The treasure of Professor Gunn's heart, professionally, was his free surgical clinic; the work he most loved was done here, and the doing of it gave him the most happiness. No possible combination of circumstances, except absolute physical disability, or absence from the city, seemed powerful enough to keep him out of the well known arena at the appointed hour of his coming. Who can ever estimate the good done by this man, in this one department of labor; further, all of it done for charity's

sake. His best efforts, his accumulated knowledge, his manhood's energies, his bodily strength given away for years as freely and bountifully as the air we breathe is given us."

Dr. Parkes held the position of professor of surgery until the day of his death, at which time he was also treasurer of Rush Medical College. He was one of the attending surgeons of the Presbyterian Hospital and professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. He was the surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, consulting surgeon in the Hospital for Women and Children, and surgeon-in-chief of the Augustana Hospital. He was at one time president of the Chicago Medical Society, and later of the Chicago Gynecological Society.

It illy becomes a non-professional writer to venture upon an estimate of the surgical accomplishments of his subjects. It will be more satisfactory to give the words of a contemporary and professional brother. In a memorial paper Dr. J. H. Etheridge says of his friend, Dr. Parkes: "Each week throughout the year, up to the time of his demise, he conducted three surgical clinics, which, for variety and extent, were pronounced by physicians competent to judge of such matters, without a parallel in the annals of medical college teaching. Everything from surgical advice to the gravest surgical operations was presented in his clinics. The marvelous revelations of the possibilities of modern antisepsis conspired to bring success to such work before audiences. He was the pioneer of laparotomists before large classes of medical students. His memorable reports of thirty abdominal sections in the amphitheatre of Rush Medical College will be recalled by the members of the profession. It was no uncommon thing for him to open a clinic with a laparotomy, and, subsequently, to perform from three to eight minor operations, besides disposing of as many more dispensary patients in one afternoon. I once saw him perform a laparotomy, a thigh amputation,

a knee resection, and four minor operations in one clinic. There seemed to be no limit to his capacity for work at such times. His giant proportions, his commanding presence, his masterful, rapid work, and his wonderful acumen, made him a veritable son of Anak among teachers of surgery.

"During the summer and fall of 1883, he began a series of experiments in intestinal surgery which revolutionized existing ideas on that branch of surgical achievements. Up to that time surgery treated gunshot wounds of the abdomen expectantly. His extended experience in laparotomies led him to inquire, 'Why cannot surgery at once and fully avail to place such injuries within the reach of the operative art?' His first publication of experiments on dogs was based on work performed on thirty-nine animals. The dog, after being anaesthetized, was shot through the abdomen; a laparotomy followed, the perforations of the intestines being found and closed, under thorough antisepsis. The number of recoveries in his animals astounded the medical profession, and led to further experiments in all parts of the world. He made his first report on his new work at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Washington, in 1884. He exhibited three specimens of intestines in successful cases, preserved from dogs slain after their recovery. He took with him to that meeting a small living dog, from which he had removed five feet of intestine that had been perforated by bullet-holes so numerous that resection was necessary. His later and more complete reports of this work have been translated and published in the medical literature of all countries of the globe.

"As the pioneer in the surgical treatment of wounds of the intestines his name will be handed down through all future time. He laid the foundation for the rational treatment of penetrating gun-shot wounds of the abdomen. Truthfully might he have exclaimed, in the words of Horace, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennium.*" It can be claimed, without refutation, that his experimental

and clinical contributions to this department of surgery constitute the indestructible monument which all nations will concede to his name. It was his great life-work."

Dr. Parkes was a fluent reader of the German and French tongues, and was thus enabled to familiarize himself with the valuable professional literature which appears in the medical journals of those countries. He went abroad in 1878, and spent some months in study under the eminent surgeons of England, France and Germany. Again, ten years later, he made a second visit to the hospitals and infirmaries of the old world, and in 1890 he attended the World's Medical Congress held in Berlin.

Dr. Parkes' literary work began with a very important paper read at a meeting of the American Medical Association held in Washington, District of Columbia, in May, 1884, on gunshot-wounds of the abdomen, based upon original experiments and demonstrations—the first work of its kind in this country. Of late years his writing consisted chiefly of the report of clinical cases of great interest and in the publication of his clinical lectures. During the past few years he had begun to accumulate material for a work on abdominal surgery and one on general surgery, but unfortunately these works were not near enough completion to be available for publication. It was his habit to unbend his mind from the absorbing thought of professional and professorial work in the perusal of the best works of modern fiction. He was fond of literature, and his writings show a style founded upon the choicest models.

He was fond of fishing and hunting, and it was his custom to devote a month of each summer when not engaged in travel, in sports of the field and forest. He was a member of a fishing club whose seat was upon the Restigauche, in New Brunswick, where in the primeval forest, with congenial companions, he found restoration and diversion in luring the salmon from the depths of the crystal stream. At other times he visited the woods

of northern Wisconsin, where noble game fell under his unerring rifle.

Dr. Parkes was fond of social life, and was greatly prized in the circles which he found time to frequent. The social club, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he had reached an exalted rank, divided the scant time which he could devote to such pleasures and companionships, but he was too much engrossed in study and work to be often found in these congenial circle meetings.

Throughout his entire professional life Dr. Parkes enjoyed the pleasure and consolation of a home of domestic peace and love. He married in 1868 at Troy, Illinois, Miss Isabella J. Gonterman, daughter of an excellent Kentucky family, that had settled at an early day in Illinois. His elegant home was on Lincoln avenue, not far from the park, where

the family enjoy every comfort which good taste and unstinted expenditure could provide. The family is composed, besides Mrs. Parkes, of a son, Charles Herbert, and daughter, Irene Edna Parkes, who are just approaching the threshold of adult life, and completing courses of liberal education. During the summer of 1890, Dr. Parks sent his family abroad, that the children might have the advantage of learning continental languages from native teachers. It was during their absence that the fatal illness that closed his earthly career seized him. It was pneumonia, following a severe attack of la grippe, and despite the most careful and assiduous attention of his brethren of the profession, in a few days it overcame his vital power, and brought his manly form to the tomb.

JOHN CRERAR.

This successful merchant and most estimable and genial man was born in the city of New York in 1827. His father was a native of Crief, Perthshire, Scotland, and died in the city of New York, July 23, 1827, when the son was a few months old. His mother's maiden name was Agnes Smeallie, also of Scotland. No paternal relatives were known to remain, and none on the side of the mother except cousins residing in New York. It is presumed that the family was in moderate circumstances, and that the son was left to make his way in the world with little financial aid. His career of business ability and success, like that of another Scotch lad, the late A. T. Stewart, shows that this need not prevent the attainment of the highest rewards in mercantile life. Doubtless the thirty-five years of residence in his native city were marked by patient application at school and through a long clerkship, until he became a partner in the prominent mercantile house of Jessup, Kennedy & Co. He attained prominence both in business and social circles, and possessed a wide acquaint-

ance and many attached and lasting friends. His standing is attested by the fact that he became president of the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was a member in New York.

Mr. Crerar came to Chicago in 1862 as representative of the railway supply firm, and soon after established himself in the same business as the senior member of the well known firm of Crerar, Adams & Co. Besides his large private business, he gave his financial skill and business sagacity to the management of a large number of important enterprises and trusts, among which were the Pullman Palace Car company, the Chicago and Alton railroad company, the Chicago and Joliet railroad company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Liverpool, London and Globe insurance company, of all of which he was a director and of some, at one time and another, president. Among the organizations of a charitable nature which received his fostering care and pecuniary aid, were the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago

Orphan Asylum, Chicago Historical Society and Young Men's Christian Association. Prominent associations of a social character to which he belonged were the Chicago Literary and the Calumet clubs.

In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, a member and regular attendant of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder and trustee and a munificent supporter.

After the great fire of 1871 he became a member of the Relief and Aid society. The contributions from the New York Chamber of Commerce and other donors in aid of the sufferers by that great calamity, were entrusted to him.

The only public position which he held was that of elector from the first district of Illinois at the Presidential election of 1888. He was possessed of refined and simple tastes, enjoyed art, literature and music, and was of a genial and happy temperament, sympathetic and companionable. He had a strong personality, entertained positive convictions, and was immovable in his adherence to what he deemed the course of duty.

His business partner and intimate associate during the greater part of his life in Chicago, Mr. J. McGregor Adams, testified to his character and worth in these appreciative and feeling words: "He was a high-souled, generous man, liberal in all things, and one whose friendship was a thing to be prized and to be proud of. He was a philanthropist of the noblest type, and did a wonderful amount of good in a quiet way. For twenty-five years he and I have been business partners, and during that long period we never had a quarrel or dispute in any way. To his employes he was always the same, pleasant, genial and approachable. Frank and outspoken, and decided in his views, he never hesitated to express them, though it was always done in an affable manner. He had a vein of quiet humor that made him a very companionable man. Full of fun and anecdotes, he dearly loved a good story."

During the last years of his life he resided at the Grand Pacific hotel, where he was well-

known for the regularity of his habits, his genial good nature and admirable personal qualities.

His death occurred at Chicago on the 19th of October, 1889. His remains, at his request, were interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, where repose the ashes of his parents and two brothers, the only members of his immediate family. Upon the tablet which marks his grave is engraved the fitting epitaph: "A just man and one that feared God."

Mr. Crerar never married, and left no posterity to inherit his estate and perpetuate his name. He made the public his heir, and erected a monument which will endure after marble has crumbled to dust, and the fame of mere earthly deeds shall have faded from the memories of men. By the provisions of his carefully prepared will he left the greater portion of his estate, amounting to two and a half million dollars, for the founding and maintenance of a free public library. A million dollars were bequeathed to religious, historical, literary and benevolent institutions, one hundred thousand dollars for the erection in Chicago of a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, and six hundred thousand dollars to relatives and friends. Thus, while society endures and sacred trusts are administered with fidelity, the free public library will send its refreshing streams of instruction and wholesome entertainment through the avenues, streets and lanes, where will dwell an ever-increasing population, and bring to them, in reverent recollection, when all other voices of eulogy are silenced, a reminder of the sagacious merchant and kind-hearted philanthropist who was its founder.

The charitable devises for the library in Mr. Crerar's will have not yet been carried into effect, on account of a contest which was instituted, attacking the validity of certain provisions, and which, having passed through three courts, has now—June, 1893—been decided in the court of last resort, sustaining the instrument in every particular.

LOUIS WAHL.

It is a fact, which would hardly be credited were it not borne out by the inexorable tables of the census, that the number of Chicagoans of German nativity and parentage exceeds that of American lineage. Those of German extraction comprise nearly thirty-two per cent. of the entire population, while the American-born citizens exceed by a fraction twenty-four per cent. The former outnumbered the latter by more than seven and a half per cent. In view of this large predominance of the German element in the population, it is well worth while to consider its character, and trace the influence which it has exerted on the institutions and life of the city. This can best be done by an examination of individual lives.

Of the prominent citizens of Chicago born in the Fatherland, who have been long identified with its business, and its political and social life, the late Louis Wahl may be taken as a fair and typical representative. He came here in mature life, was a resident for thirty years, during which he conducted one or more important industries, bore an honorable and useful part in the conduct of public affairs, adorned social life by his genial spirit, and set before the community an example of enterprise in business, integrity in office, urbanity in manner, and moderation and virtue in the conduct of life.

Mr. Wahl was born in Grunstadt, in the Rhine Phalz, on the 27th of October, 1830. His father was a man of fine attainments and marked business ability, who held the position of head forester in his native province. In 1845, he emigrated with his family to America, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The son was then fifteen years old. He had lived in the Fatherland long enough to acquire a perfect knowledge of the idioms spoken there—both German and French—but not long enough to receive any but the rudiments of education, or to acquire inveterate prejudices that would hinder his de-

velopment into a broad-minded American citizenship. His education was completed in the common schools of Milwaukee, and his character moulded by the urbanity and sympathetic qualities that his parents had imbibed amidst the institutions and cultivated society of their native land.

Before entering on a business career, or perhaps to aid him in the choice of a place of residence and an occupation, in 1852 he set out to see something of the extent and resources of the country. At St. Joseph, Missouri, he fell in with a train that was making up for the overland journey to the Pacific coast. Joining it in the capacity of a driver, he had charge of four yoke of oxen, and made the long trip across the plains and over the mountains in ninety-three days without serious accident, but with plenty of tedious labor, hardship, and no little exciting incident. Arriving in California, he located a placer claim at a mining camp known by the suggestive title of Hangtown, and began a toilsome quest for gold. His success was only moderate, but sufficient to keep him at work for a year. At the end of that time his brother, who had been sent out by his anxious family to bring him back, after having fruitlessly sought him in Australia, by a happy accident found him at his claim, and, abandoning the search for gold, the brothers returned together to Milwaukee.

About the year 1854 the two brothers joined their father in setting up a glue manufactory in Milwaukee, under the style of C. Wahl and Sons. They did a prosperous business for several years, building up a large trade, which extended over a wide area. About 1862 they decided to remove the business to Chicago, and their father not accompanying them, they established here the house of Wahl Brothers. They built a large glue factory, and continued the business with much energy and satisfactory pecuniary results. About the time of his removal to

Chicago Mr. Wahl married, at Detroit, Michigan, Miss Phebe Grace Wilson, a cultured lady from Troy, New York, and together they founded a home which they occupied for the next thirty years, and raised an interesting family.

In 1855 the glue factory was destroyed by fire, and instead of rebuilding, the interests of the brothers were sold to Mr. P. D. Armour. After retiring from their long established business, they engaged in the manufacture of brick, which has become one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. In a city where building is going on as extensively as it is in Chicago the consumption of bricks is enormous. Suitable material in inexhaustible quantity exists in the vicinity. In later years the art has been greatly improved by the introduction of machinery and a better understanding of the nature and proportion of ingredients, so that the business is among the most extensive and important of the many kinds of manufacturing that are carried on in the busy city.

Like all enterprising Chicagoans who had an early residence in the city, Mr. Wahl profited by judicious investments in real estate. His experience among the mines in California, and his observations while traversing the mountain districts had given him an insight into mining, and he yielded to the fascinations of the business. For years he was interested in mines throughout the mining region from Georgia to California, making some lucky and some losing ventures. At one time he owned the "Terrible" mine at Leadville, Colorado, which was sold to an English syndicate. Whether, on the whole, this business added to his estate or the contrary, is doubtful. At all events it yielded plenty of excitement, and tended to introduce into what might otherwise have been a monotonous life, a spice of romance.

Mr. Wahl, like most of his countrymen who had experienced the oppression of absolutism in their native land, under the inspiration of such compatriots as Schurz and

Siegel had conceived a hatred of slavery and its abettors, and allied himself with the Republican party. He was not a partisan in the sense of seeking personal promotion and gain, for he persistently declined to become a candidate for any elective office, but took a deep interest in public affairs, was intelligent concerning the effect of public policies and the aims of public men, and desired to promote good government and the welfare of the community. He had a sympathetic pity for the victims of misfortune, and even for those whose lives were sullied by crime. He was, in consequence of his fitness, selected to bear important responsibilities in the administration of the local government, which he did not shrink from discharging, and took upon himself the burdens with a conscientious desire to fulfil all their obligations.

In 1871 he was appointed by the mayor of Chicago one of the inspectors of the house of correction. Soon after his appointment the institution was thoroughly reorganized, and many improvements made in its management. Before that time the prisoners had spent their time in idleness, and their support had been a heavy burden on the taxpayers. Mr. Wahl and his colleague introduced prison labor. The success of the new system was such that no appropriation for the support of the institution was asked after 1875. He was reappointed inspector by successive administrations, regardless of partisan considerations, and continued to hold the office to the time of his death.

From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the Board of Public Works of Chicago, one of the most important and responsible trusts in the city government. From 1883 to 1885, he served as a commissioner for the south side parks, than which no department of the municipal government has conferred upon the public more substantial advantages, in the promotion of health and the cultivation of the sense of beauty in the masses.

After the great fire of 1871 he served upon the special relief committee of the Chicago

Relief and Aid Society, an agency that dispensed the munificent bounty of a sympathizing world, and did more than any other to mitigate the sufferings caused by that unparalleled calamity. Mr. Wahl's efforts in administering these official trusts were to elevate them alike above politics and sectarian jealousy. He was particularly interested in the boys and young men committed to the prison. He was an earnest advocate of the Industrial Training School, and did much towards its organization and promoting its efficiency.

In his private life he was charitable and helpful towards those in need. He made no ostentatious display of charity, but took every opportunity to dispense gifts from his purse, as well as kindly advice and cheering sympathy. It is a rare occurrence, at the funeral of a public man, that those in the humble walks of life ask the privilege of a last look upon the unconscious face, and drop a tear

of gratitude and love upon the bier. Though a busy man, Mr. Wahl found time for the improvement of his mind and the culture of his affections by reading and in travel. He was an accomplished linguist, reading and speaking with fluency the English, German and French tongues, and having a passable knowledge of the Spanish. He was a keen lover of music and the drama, having been conspicuous as one of the directors of the first opera festival that was ever held in Chicago.

He was of a thoughtful disposition, kindly in his intercourse, fluent and entertaining in conversation, and courteous in his deportment.

Mr. Wahl's death occurred on the 25th of April, 1892. His surviving family consists of Mrs. Wahl and three daughters, Misses Eva and Lillian Wahl, and Mrs. Martin, all occupying the pleasant homestead on Indiana avenue.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The name of Lyman Trumbull is an honorable one among the list of great statesmen who have been conspicuous in the second great era of American history. To Washington and Hamilton, Jefferson and Franklin, Madison and Jay, and their scarcely less distinguished compeers, belongs the imperishable honor of having founded the American Union. To Lincoln and Seward, Grant and Washburn, Trumbull and Morton, with others of almost equal fame, will be ascribed by impartial history the scarcely less important achievement of preserving it amid the secession of States, supported by the armed forces of rebellion throughout one half of the country, and of establishing the National unity on the imperishable basis of liberty and equality to all men.

While Virginia had the honor of being called in the first period of the republic the "mother of Presidents," a scarcely inferior honor belongs to Illinois in having furnished

the most brilliant leaders in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. Other States indeed supplied great men for the crisis, but what other displays upon her "Battle Abbey" roll such a galaxy of great names as Lincoln, Grant, Washburn, Trumbull, Douglass, Logan, Sheridan, Palmer and Yates? While the battles for the Union and freedom raged at the South and the plans of the government were formed at Washington, the "storm centre" of the great conflict of ideas seemed to gather in the Prairie State, and radiate thence to the utmost boundaries of the Nation.

The martyred President was the great civil leader, and General Grant the invincible commander; but both would have been powerless but for the "war governors", who rallied their people in massive ranks to furnish the heroic soldiers, and the Congress of stalwart patriots who voted all the needed supplies, sustained the public credit and infused

into every avenue of opinion a lofty patriotism, which breathed from the lips of the statesmen who rallied round the President and held up the arms of the general. Among these men of undaunted courage, high resolve and lofty enthusiasm, none were more prominent or energetic than Lyman Trumbull, for eighteen years a senator of the United States from Illinois, and connected with every official act of Congress in support of the government, from the first gun at Sumter to the surrender of the Confederacy at Appomatox. The author of many measures and the eloquent advocate of every needed demand of the war, he stood at his post, invincible as the heroic soldiers in the field, and, with unflinching courage and abiding faith, awaited the issue, with no thought or expectation other than the triumph of the Union and the guarantee of liberty to every man covered by the flag. Among the names of heroic statesmen that history will not allow to pass into oblivion will be that of the senator from Illinois. When the names of Lincoln and Grant are mentioned, the memories of men will recall those of Trumbull and Yates as their invincible stay and support.

The growth of the fruit,—from the tiny bud, through opening and fragrant blossom, the quickening of its vital forces by the dust of pollen, kissed on its swelling sides by the sunlight, moistened by the dew, and buffeted by the storm, unto the ripeness of luscious perfection—is no more surely marked by the watchful eye of the gardener, than is the upbuilding of human character traced by the student of history—from the cradle of its infancy, the blossoming of its beautiful youth, the invigoration of education, to the mature man, endowed with virile power to benefit and bless mankind, — through all the stages of its development, environment, education, and experience, to the “consummate flower” of human nature. The life of Judge Trumbull is a striking example of one unconsciously but unerringly maturing for a great career.

He was a scion of a noble house. The Trumbull name is one of the distinguished ones of New England, eminent for generations in public affairs, in literature and in art. His grandfather, Benjamin Trumbull, D. D., was a chaplain and captain in the revolutionary army. Governor Jonathan Trumbull was the personal friend and confidential adviser of General Washington, who, in cases of difficulty or on occasions of perplexity, was wont to say, “Let us consult Brother Jonathan.” Hence, tradition has it, arose the cognomen of the Yankee Nation, “Brother Jonathan.” The world will not forget the painter Trumbull, so long as his portraits of revolutionary patriots adorn historic walls.

The descendant of such an ancestry, Lyman Trumbull was born at Colchester, New London county, Connecticut, October 12, 1813. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mather) Trumbull. Mrs. Trumbull was a descendant on her father's side of Reverend Increase Mather, and on her mother's side of Colonel Samuel Selden, of the colonial army and of the ninth generation in descent from John Rogers, the martyr, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield in 1555. He was one of a family of eleven children, all but two of whom grew to adult life. He grew to manhood amid the rough hills of central Connecticut, and finished a not too liberal education at an academy in his native place. When not more than sixteen years old he engaged in teaching school in districts near his home. In one of these, while earning ten dollars a month and “boarding round,” he used to walk every Saturday afternoon thirteen miles to his home, and, rising at three o'clock Monday morning, return. At twenty years of age he left the associations of his youth and the friends of his boyhood, to seek self support in the South. Leaving New York in a sailing vessel, he reached Charleston, South Carolina, whence he made his way to Greenville, Georgia, where he had charge of an academy as teacher. In this employment he

spent three years while he studied law with Hiram Warner, afterwards judge of the supreme court of Georgia and member of Congress, and prepared himself for admission to the bar. Upon examination he was licensed to practice in Georgia in 1837. We know not what influence brought him from the South to settle in Illinois, unless it was a conviction born of observation of the "course of empire," that the trend of emigration and national growth was toward the West. He left Georgia in 1837, making the journey from that State to Illinois on horseback and passing through the country then inhabited by the Cherokees, with whom he passed one night, staying with Chief Ridge, who was a man of some education, owning a large plantation and living in a two-story log house. He traveled alone over the Cumberland Mountains into the valley of the Tennessee, coming north through Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, and arriving at Vandalia, Illinois, while the legislature was in session. In company with Governor Kinney and others he journeyed from Vandalia to Belleville, Illinois, where he was detained the fourth of April by a snow-storm, the snow falling over a foot deep. From Belleville he traveled on horseback to Jacksonville, where he obtained a license from Judge Lockwood to practice law in Illinois. He pursued his journey, still on horseback, from Jacksonville to Springfield, thence by Tremont and La Salle to Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. From Chicago he traveled through Michigan and thence on to Connecticut. Returning to this State in the autumn of 1837, he settled in Belleville, St. Clair county, in the "Egypt" of Illinois, where he put out his modest sign as attorney and counsellor at law. His advent to public notice and more than local fame was not rapid. He traversed the southern circuit, attending the courts of the neighboring counties, where he was known as a solid lawyer, of sound judgment and logical power, rather than for brilliancy or eloquence. His qualifications

for attracting popularity were not showy; he was rather taciturn than voluble, retiring rather than self-asserting, and preferred the fame that follows solid attainments to that attracted by ephemeral acts. In his characteristics he greatly differed from Abraham Lincoln, whom he often met upon the circuit, whose wit and faculty of homely illustration made him the life of every social circle that he entered. But there was a substratum of common thought and principle animating alike the two men, albeit one was a Whig and the other a Democrat, which drew them together and established a mutual esteem. This mutual confidence, all unconsciously to either, eventually placed the one in the senate and the other in the Presidential chair.

At the time when he entered the public arena his personality was dignified but not striking. He was of medium stature, sparely built, with clearly cut features, a prominent forehead, and eyes made more searching than common by eyeglasses that were seldom absent. His manner was reserved, his habits abstemious, and his bearing that of a man of philosophical thought rather than that of a popular leader. Ambitious he doubtless was, but it was rather the ambition to merit than to secure promotion.

In 1840, the era of the great political revolution which, however, did not reach the region where he lived, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the house of representatives of the State legislature from St. Clair county. This introduction into public life was followed by his appointment by Governor Carlin as successor to Stephen A. Douglas as secretary of State of Illinois, from which office he was removed by Governor Ford in 1843, because he did not agree with the latter in sanctioning the suspension of specie payment by the Illinois banks. His political career seemed about to suffer an eclipse. He was unsuccessful in an attempt to obtain a nomination as governor of the State. In 1846 he made a race for Congress but was defeated. In the mean time he was diligently practising law

in partnership with his brother, George Trumbull. In 1848 he was more fortunate, being nominated and elected a justice of the supreme court. His associates on the bench were Samuel H. Treat and John Dean Caton. To this position he was re-elected in 1851 for a term of nine years, retiring by resignation in 1853, in consequence of impaired health. His judicial reputation was of the best. He was universally esteemed as an able and upright judge. This reputation was sustained by a fullness of learning and a solidity of judgment, that are shining qualities upon the bench. No State has ever had abler judges upon her court of last resort than when that of Illinois was ornamented by Treat, Caton and Trumbull. The opinions prepared by him are to be found in Volumes XI to XIV of the Illinois Reports.

Politics were now assuming a new drift. The agitation of the status of slavery in the territories had arisen and began to engross public attention. The measures which Senator Douglas defended with so great ability and zeal raised opposition in his own party, where crevasses began to open in the solid ground of political organization. Democrats, once united in partisan zeal and action, began to drift apart. Judge Trumbull opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was elected to Congress from the Alton district on the anti-Nebraska ticket. In 1854 he attended and participated in a great political debate at Springfield, where Lincoln and Douglas, Calhoun and Singleton discussed the burning issues of the day.

As the time for the election of a senator of the United States in 1855 approached, the lines of alienation among members of the Democratic party became more clearly drawn. Men fell apart by a sort of political sentiment. When the legislature met in joint session General Shields, who had been one of the senators from Illinois for the last term, was the Democratic nominee, and received forty-one votes. Abraham Lincoln received forty-five, and Lyman Trumbull five, while eight were divided among several

candidates. The five votes for Judge Trumbull stood firm, determined to bring over a majority to their favorite. As the balloting proceeded, Mr. Lincoln's vote fell off and Judge Trumbull's increased, until, on the ninth ballot, Mr. Lincoln advised his friends to vote for Judge Trumbull, who received the fifty-one votes necessary to elect.

Thus was accomplished a political revolution in Illinois, out of which grew in due time the Republican party and the eventual elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Six years later Senator Trumbull was re-elected by a vote of fifty-four against thirty-six for Samuel S. Marshall. In 1869 he was again elected by acclamation of the Republicans, the Democratic vote being given to Judge T. Lyle Dickey. He was again a candidate in 1873; but, having drifted into antagonism to the radical element of his party, was defeated by Governor Oglesby, the vote being for Oglesby, eighty-four, to sixty-two for Senator Trumbull.

Senator Trumbull represented the state of Illinois for three full terms—in all eighteen years. He took his seat in that august body when forty-three years old, and at his retirement had reached the age of sixty-one. His term embraced the period of his fullest maturity of manhood, and called forth all the latent power of a strong intellect and an unbending will.

When secession reared its gory head in the national councils, Senator Trumbull instinctively sided with the supporters of the Union. He was one of the strongest supports of President Lincoln, and exerted every power of his strong nature to uphold the government in every measure deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war. He was the author of many of the great measures that led up to emancipation. When the confiscation act was under consideration he proposed an amendment forfeiting the title to slaves who had been employed in aid of armed secession, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate, he reported the thirteenth amendment to the constitution,

which forever put a seal upon the "peculiar institution." The Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights acts received their form and derived their spirit from his moulding mind.

When the war was over, the Union saved, and a nation was consolidated out of discordant States, the policy of reconstruction divided those who had acted together throughout the great conflict. Senator Trumbull was inclined to a conservative position, and could not acquiesce in the radical measures that were proposed by such party leaders as Thaddeus Stevens and Governor Morton, but he advocated, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate reported, most of the bills under which the rebel States were ultimately restored to their former relations in the Union. The freedmen had his sympathy, and their elevation to the rank of citizenship his best endeavor; but he could not accept the theory that with all their ignorance and brutality they could be at once entrusted with the ballot and be given controlling political power in many of the reconstructed States. However party spirit may have been incited to condemn his attitude at the time, subsequent events have made it evident that his views were in accordance with true statesmanship.

Just before the expiration of Senator Trumbull's last term, the opposition to General Grant's re-election in the Republican party, as an exponent of the most radical policy, became pronounced, and at the National Convention held in Cincinnati, in 1872, Senator Trumbull received a large vote as the conservative candidate for the Presidency, but was set aside in favor of Horace Greeley.

Upon retirement from the senatorship, his political sympathies, originally with the Democracy, carried him back into affiliation with that party. In 1880 he was made by acclamation Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, but was defeated at the polls by Governor Cullom. He was now approach-

ing the age when men put off the harness of active work. He had, upon his retirement from the senate, taken up his residence in Chicago. Henceforth he resumed, in some measure, practice at the bar, especially as a counsellor. He has been an interested spectator of the course of public events, and his calm and judicious views have had no little influence in shaping both party and public policies.

Although Judge Trumbull climbed the ladder of preferment without the aid of scholastic degrees, he has, after having earned the distinction by the force of his character and attainments, twice received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, once conferred by McKendree College, Illinois, and once by Yale College.

In June, 1843, Mr. Trumbull married in Springfield, Illinois, Miss Julia Maria Jayne, daughter of Doctor Gersham and Sybil Jayne. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull were the parents of six boys, three of whom died in infancy. Walter, the eldest surviving son, married, in 1876, Miss Hannah Mather Slater. They had three children. Lyman, the eldest, named for his grandfather and bearing a strong resemblance to him, died in 1881. Walter S. and Charles Lamb Trumbull are still living with their widowed mother, Walter Trumbull having died in 1891. Perry Trumbull married, in 1879, Miss Mary C. Peck, the daughter of Judge E. Peck. They have four children, Julia Wright, Edward Arthur, Charles Perry and Selden Trumbull. Henry Trumbull, still unmarried, lives with his father.

Mrs. Trumbull died in Washington, D. C., August 16, 1868, and November 3, 1877, Mr. Trumbull married, in Saybrook, Connecticut, Miss Mary J. Ingraham, daughter of John Dickinson and Almira W. Mather Ingraham. Two daughters, Mae, who died when within a few days of her sixth birthday, and Alma, now ten years old, were the children of this second marriage.

SIDNEY BREESE.

This man, distinguished alike as statesman and jurist, occupied a pre-eminent place in the councils of the State of Illinois for nearly sixty years, during the first century of her history. Not alone by native talent and devoted service was he eminent, but also by inheritance of qualities which had raised his ancestry above the level of the ignoble and common herd. His great grand-father, whose name he bore, was the son of a parish rector, born at Shrewsbury, on the border of Wales, himself a descendant of an ancient line of chiefs and patriots. He was a partisan of the deposed house of Stuart, and no doubt constrained by persecution for his political opinions, emigrated to America and settled in New York City about 1756. There he married and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was an eccentric character as is evident from a quaint epitaph composed by himself and inscribed upon his tomb in Trinity Church burial ground.

His only son, Samuel Breese, was Judge of the County Court of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and a major in the revolutionary war.

Arthur Breese, his son, and father of Sidney, was a native of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, a lawyer by profession, and settled in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, in 1794, where he became eminent as a lawyer and was for many years clerk of the supreme court of New York. He married Catherine Livingston, daughter of Henry Livingston of Dutchess County, New York, a great grandson of Robert Livingston, the first proprietor of the manor of Livingston. This alliance infused into the Breese family the choicest blood of New York aristocracy of the colonial and revolutionary period.

Sidney Breese was born at Whitesboro on the 15th of July of the last year of the last century. He entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, then under the guidance of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, whose wonderful

gifts inspired so many young men of the period with high aims and practical qualities, lifting them to the most exalted positions in church and state. He graduated in 1818.

Among the friends of his youth and school companions was Elias Hart Kane, who had settled in the old town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1816, practicing law. Allured by the glowing representations of his school fellow, he accepted an invitation to join him, and read law in his office at Kaskaskia, and was admitted to practice in 1820, and soon settled at Brownsville, Jackson County, Illinois, before the future State had emerged from its territorial condition. His early career at the bar was not encouraging, and he contemplated abandoning the profession altogether.

The year following his settlement, he accepted an appointment as postmaster at Kaskaskia; a year later he was rescued from an ignoble career by the selection of Governor Bond, who, recognizing superior qualities in the young lawyer, appointed him prosecuting attorney of the second Illinois circuit. He also held the office of United States district attorney by appointment from President Adams. His brightening prospects and assurance of pecuniary support led him to assume family responsibilities, and he led to the altar, September 4, 1823, Miss Eliza Morrison, second daughter of William Morrison, of Kaskaskia, a prominent and enterprising merchant who had been a resident of Illinois since 1790.

He held the position of prosecuting attorney for five years. After relinquishing it he became reporter of the supreme court of Illinois and in 1831 prepared and published Breese's Reports of the decisions of the supreme court, which was the first volume ever published in the State.

"*Inter arma leges silent*," is one of the aphorisms of the law. The Black Hawk war breaking out and threatening the infant settlements of Illinois with devastation, and ex-

posing its inhabitants to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the pitiless savages. Mr. Breese put off for a season the toga and buckled on the belt of a soldier.

He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third regiment of volunteers, and served with honor until the close of the war. Having added to the discipline of the schools the experience of fifteen years' practice at the bar in a new region and stirring period, he was upon the threshold of a higher career. In 1835 he was elected judge of the second circuit and entered upon the laborious duties of a *nisi prius* judge. These were so satisfactorily discharged that after six years upon the circuit, he was elected to the more dignified and responsible position of judge of the supreme court. Hardly had he time to become settled upon the bench, when he was called to lay aside for a season the ermine and enter upon a more exalted civil station. He was chosen by the Illinois legislature to represent the State in the United States senate for a full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1843. His principal competitor was the late Stephen A. Douglas, whom he defeated on the nineteenth ballot of a heated contest by a majority of one vote.

In estimating Judge Breese's services in Congress, account should be taken of the period in the history of the country in which they were employed. It was the dawn of a new development in national expansion.

The compeer of Lincoln and Douglas, a forerunner of Washburne and Logan, he was destined to teach the statesmen of a contracted and contented caste, a new gospel of enterprise and glory which should spread the institutions of a free republic across the continent and plant them along the border of Mexican States and settle them upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Judge Breese had peculiar qualifications for this work from a long residence upon the frontier, alliance with a family that had opened commerce along the Santa Fe trail, and an enthusiastic comprehension of the needs and

capacities of the country; as early as 1835 he had written a remarkable letter advocating the opening of a commercial route by canal and rail from Lake Michigan to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which was the first public suggestion of a novel enterprise, as well as pointed out the means, by aid of public loans, for the accomplishment of so stupendous an undertaking. No sooner was he settled in his seat in the senate than he introduced measures for the advantage of the public of his State. He procured the passage of a bill for the sale of the mineral lands, opening the lead mines of the State to the free access of the miners. At his instance the exemption of lands from taxation for five years after their sale was repealed, thus adding a large and available resource to the public treasury. His mind grasped the larger measures of national interest, for which the time was ripe. He advocated our title to Oregon, to the line of 54° 40', espoused the annexation of Texas, and stood undaunted by the prospect of war with Mexico. These measures, the subject of violent opposition at the time, at least among the statesmen of the Atlantic seaboard, who failed to comprehend the magnificent destiny of the Republic, have marked after the revolution, and before the rebellion, the greatest era of the government.

Probably the most comprehensive and far reaching subject which employed his thoughts culminated in the drafting and presentation of a report in favor of a land grant by congress for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. Indeed Judge Breese may be credited with the organization of the policy of land grants in aid of internal improvements, the first fruit of which was the Illinois Central railroad, and the full fruition, the Union, Central, Southern and Northern Pacific railroads. However much the system may have been abused and perverted, there can be no doubt of its great advantage in securing these and other national highways, and the consequent opening of a continent to settlement and civilization.

The year following the expiration of Judge Breese's term in the senate, he was elected to the state legislature from the district composed of Bond, Montgomery and Clinton counties, and to compensate for the apparent decline in dignity he was chosen speaker of the house.

Five years later he was again elected circuit judge, and in 1857 was restored to the bench of the supreme court, where he continued to give patient attention to the arguments of counsel and to pronounce opinions which have illustrated the judicial history of Illinois, through the remainder of his life.

His decease occurred June 28, 1878. Judge Breese has been pronounced by his contemporaries, who knew him best, a finished

scholar, possessing in a marked degree the graces of diction, a profound jurist, a gentleman of the old type, of untarnished honor and unquestioned integrity, a useful citizen and an honored man. Says one who was himself an accomplished lawyer and an eminent diplomat, "His opinions will live as long as the jurisprudence of the State shall endure."

Judge Breese was neither a sectarian nor a politician, but in the broadest sense he was a humanitarian and a statesman.

His qualities were not of the dazzling and brilliant kind which give ephemeral fame, but rather profound, solid and practical, entitling him to a niche in the temple of fame.

MARY HARRIS THOMPSON, M. D.

The professional career of the lady which it is proposed briefly to sketch, embraces a period of thirty years, all of which have been passed in Chicago. It possesses some features of unique interest inasmuch as it was the means of breaking through the barrier of professional bigotry, which had before her coming excluded women from practicing the healing art in a professional way. To her example, winning, by assiduous attention to her professional calls and by profound knowledge of the art and skill in its practice, a place among the reputable practitioners of medicine and surgery, no less than by her persistent efforts to open the doors of professional preferment to deserving and properly trained women, is due the rapid advance which the last quarter of a century has shown, in granting to women the privileges accorded to the other sex of ministering to the ills and accidents of humanity. Custom and prejudice are so rooted in the habits and intertwined in the thoughts of mankind, that like the devils of Galilee they go not out without prayer and fasting. The great declaration of independence, the charter of American liberties, proclaimed

the equality in civil rights of mankind, but it requires a bloody ordeal to compel the recognition of those of the black man. To remove the barrier which shut out women from professional employments, in some of which, especially in some departments of the healing art, they have better adaptation than the other sex, has required a longer if less obstinate struggle. At this day, when colleges all over the land open their doors to co-education, not only in professions but in letters as well, and when women are found at the bed-side of the sick, without question of the propriety and fitness of the employment, it seems strange that so long a controversy was required to open the doors of opportunity to them. In Chicago and the West it will appear that the influence of Dr. Thompson was a potent factor in bringing about the beneficial change.

She is a native of Washington county, New York, a daughter of Col. John Harris Thompson, who was a member of an old and respectable family, long residents in New York. Her mother was Calista (Corbin) Thompson. Her early education was liberal, like that of daughters of well-to-do people

in the rural districts of the country at that time, though directed by no thought of a course different from that of other young ladies. After the studies of childhood were completed she attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Troy Conference Academy, at West Poultney, Vermont. The accomplishments taught in ladies' schools developed her native artistic taste, and gave her an inclination to pursue art in its higher branches. She, however, adopted a more practical course, and became a teacher, being employed in the public schools and also for a time in select schools.

Among other subjects to which her attention was directed as a teacher were physiology and anatomy. Better to qualify herself for imparting these branches of knowledge she determined to attend a course of lectures at the New England Female Medical College. From a study of physiology and anatomy to a general study of medicine, the transition was easy and natural. She determined to qualify herself by a thorough study of the science for the practice of medicine. With this view she attended a second course of lectures at Boston. She then spent a year in Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's Infirmary for women and children at New York city, where she not only assisted in the medical department of this hospital, both in indoor and outside practice, but was allowed to fill all spare moments in attending clinics at numerous other hospitals and dispensaries of New York. Returning to Boston she regularly graduated from the New England Female Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1863. To anticipate the course of events so as to bring together the entire professional training which Dr. Thompson received, after she had been in Chicago several years she made application that several women who desired to obtain a medical education be allowed to attend a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, which having been granted, she entered that institution herself and received its diploma, being the only woman who has ever graduated from a Chi-

cago Medical College of the regular school, other than the Woman's Medical College.

Soon after her graduation at Boston Dr. Thompson came to Chicago to establish herself in practice. She came among strangers, with no social prestige, and in the face of prejudice, and among a community intensely devoted to material pursuits sought employment as a physician, relying upon her own ability and skill to win a way to employment and recognition. Her subsequent experience, during the earlier years, was not free from embarrassment and annoyance, but was less unpleasant than she had anticipated. Her intelligence, culture and thorough knowledge commended her to all with whom she came in contact, and she received the kindly aid and encouragement of some of the most eminent physicians of the city.

Before coming to Chicago she was told that she would "get no counsel there." Instead, the right hand of fellowship was extended to her by the best physicians, and in a short time she was invited to join the Chicago Medical society, then the State society, and was solicited to read a paper before the American Medical society in 1886, which she did, hers being the first read by a woman in that body. She is also a member of the International Medical society.

Dr. Thompson naturally devoted herself to the treatment of women and children, to whom the sympathies of her sex attracted her, and gradually brought a goodly number of patients under her treatment, and by degrees won a place as a practitioner of medicine among the distinguished members of the profession. But the emoluments and fame arising from a limited and private practice did not fill her purse, nor did her acquired success satisfy her ambition. Her mind was of a constructive type. She saw the need of institutions for the systematic treatment of the weaker and more depraved classes of the community and for the education of nurses and physicians of her own sex. With humanitarian purposes, directed by her exceptional opportunities to discern the need

of the city, she set about providing such institutions. Out of her efforts and influence, received by sympathetic women in high social positions and aided by men of wealth and influence, among whom were some of the leading physicians of the city, arose the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, and the Women's Medical College, two now well established, largely patronized and most useful institutions of Chicago. The rise and growth and beneficent influence of these institutions, which are sketched in appropriate chapters of this history, illustrate the thoughtfulness, influence, fidelity and good judgment which Dr. Thompson brought to the work of their foundation and administration. Since its establishment in 1865 she has been attending physician of the hospital, and is now head physician and surgeon of its large staff. She has occupied a chair in the college since its establishment, and at present is clinical professor of gynecology. Dr. Thompson has given her special attention to surgery, and for many years has performed various operations in abdominal and pelvic surgery with skill and more than average success. Indeed her reputation for skill has passed beyond the boundaries of her city and State. She has been summoned from distant points to perform major operations of a difficult and delicate character.

In her efforts to procure the recognition of women in the higher departments of employment, she has claimed for them nothing on the score of gallantry or sympathy, recognizing that the only path to genuine and lasting success is through thorough preparation and fitness for any and all callings to which women may aspire. She has only claimed for them equality under like conditions. Her own example is a stimulating one. She has risen to influence and obtained recognition through solid merit, founded upon good natural abilities, ripened by liberal scholastic training and matured by thorough scientific study and long, continuous and assiduous practice.

With all these acquisitions Dr. Thompson has fully preserved the innate delicacy of her womanly nature, and is none the less a lady because she has become a physician and professor.

When, thirty years ago, Dr. Thompson put out her modest sign asking professional employment, she was the only woman physician in the city. It is through her influence and efforts, in the main, seconded, of course, by the trend of public opinion, that now hundreds of women compete for the patronage of the public as physicians and surgeons and occupy, unchallenged, the highest walks of professional employment.

JOHN J. HERRICK.

The distinguished advocate, a brief outline of whose life and career is here given, was a native of Illinois, and received his earliest educational training in the schools of Chicago. His ancestry was of English stock, although the name became prominently connected with the early colonial history of New England. His great-grandfather, Jacob Herrick, belonged at once to the "church militant" and the "church triumphant", having served as an officer in the American army during the revolutionary war, and later as the pastor of a Congregational

church at Durham, Maine. Here was born and here lived the grandfather of the Chicagoan, also named Jacob, and here, too, was born his father, Dr. Wm. B. Herrick, a professor in Rush Medical college for thirteen years, and the first president of the Illinois State Medical society.

Mr. Herrick's mother was Martha J. Seward, a daughter of John B. Seward, of Montgomery county, whom Dr. Herrick married after making his home in Illinois, and John J. was born in Hillsboro, in the same county, on May 25, 1845.

When he was twelve years old his father placed him at an academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine, where he was fitted for Bowdoin college, from which seat of learning he graduated in 1866. After leaving his alma mater he came to Chicago, and for a year taught school at Hyde Park, then a suburban village. His predilection was for the legal profession, and in 1867 he matriculated at the Union College of Law, at the same time entering the office of Higgins, Swett and Quigg. He graduated from the law school in 1868, and was honored by being chosen to deliver the valedictory oration.

Although duly admitted to the bar, however, he remained in the office of the firm with whom he had studied until 1871, when he began active practice on his own account. He soon attracted a numerous clientage, and although so young, alike in years and professional experience, was employed in several important cases. Among these may be mentioned the suits growing out of the ouster of Michael Evans and other south-town officials from office in 1876 on the ground of allegedly fraudulent election, and the litigation consequent upon the failure and suspension from the Board of Trade, of the well known commission house of John B. Lyon and Co., in 1878.

In the latter year he formed a partnership with the late Wirt Dexter, then, and until his death, one of the leaders of the Chicago bar. Two years later (in 1880) Mr. Charles L. Allen was admitted to membership in the firm, and its name was changed to Dexter, Herrick & Allen. Mr. Dexter died in May, 1890, and three years afterward Herrick & Allen received as a partner Mr. I. K. Boyesen, the style of the co-partnership thereupon becoming Herrick, Allen & Boyesen.

Mr. Herrick brought to the practice of his chosen profession the natural aptitude which is inherent in a mind of rare logical and analytical power, as well as the culture which is the product of a thorough education, aided by intelligent and persistent

study. During the quarter of a century that he has been at the bar, interests of the gravest importance, not only to individuals, but also to the commonwealth, have been entrusted to his keeping. Intricate problems in constitutional law have been submitted to him for solution; the delicate questions involved in the settlement of great estates have been referred to his clear perceptive powers, and in no instance has he proved inadequate to the task laid upon him, or failed to show that the confidence reposed in him was well placed. In clearness, force and logical arrangement his briefs are rarely equalled. To untiring industry he joins a thorough knowledge of the law and an unsurpassed familiarity with authorities, and his citations are made with unerring judgment. In general argument upon the law and the facts of any given case, independent of authorities, he is equally effective. Wasting little time upon minor points or on technicalities, he devotes his energies to the main issues involved, bringing conviction by the logical sequence of his argument no less than by his force. His management of a case, from the moment when he assumes charge of it until the close of the final hearing before the court of final review, is planned with the same degree of careful thought that a general bestows upon a plan of campaign, and to this fact, in no small degree, may be attributed his extraordinary success. The highest courts of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska have recognized his ability, and his voice has been frequently heard on behalf of litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States. Many of the cases in which he has been successfully engaged have, because of the importance of the issues involved, come to be regarded as what are known to lawyers as "leading cases"; that is, cases which are universally regarded by the courts and the profession as forever determining the law upon the point adjudicated.

While he is a deep thinker and a profound student, he is genial and fond of social

pleasures. He is a valued member of the Chicago and University clubs, and of the Chicago Literary society, and has held prominent offices in both the bar and the citizens associations. Prior to the nomination of Grover Cleveland to the presidency his political affiliations were with the Republicans. Since that time he has voted on national issues with the Democrats, although in municipal elections he regards no partisan fealty.

His theological opinions are liberal and he finds congenial surroundings in the Central church, under the pastorate of Rev. Professor David Swing.

In 1883 he married Miss Julie A. Dulon. Three daughters have been born to them, and the home on Prairie Avenue affords Mr. Herrick those domestic enjoyments which he prizes far more highly than his well-earned professional honors.

NICHOLAS SENN, M. D., PH. D.

In preparing a biographical sketch of such a man as Doctor Senn, whose brilliant professional achievements are based on an intimate knowledge of the intricate subjects of human anatomy and scientific therapeutics, the historian feels the limitations of his knowledge as well as like limitations that attach to the ordinary reader. In truth, any just biography of such a man should be prepared by one having some adequate professional knowledge, and might better be presented in the pages of medical journals, whose readers are *en rapport* with the subjects which have engaged his thoughts, and can follow the line of original investigation which it has been his fortune to make in some important lines of pathology and surgery.

It will be the purpose of the present writer to trace the origin and progress of a rare personal career; briefly to present the life of an eminent citizen as it has been seen by the mass of unprofessional people among whom it was spent, to note the high professional honors which it has received, and to indicate some of the studies which have engaged the thought of a great man, with the methods by which, as a demonstrator, a teacher and an author, he has made them known to the world.

Doctor Senn was born at Buchs, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, October 31, 1844. His parents were industrious people, engaged in agriculture, of respectable condition and thrifty habit. They gave to

their five children no patrimony other than their inherited qualities and the influence which careful and loving nurture imparts. In tracing the character of Doctor Senn, one finds little peculiar in his birth, and no moulding influence other than that which an early acquaintance with the French and German languages gave, in opening to his inquisitive mind the treasures of scientific knowledge which lie locked in the embrace of those tongues. In fact the characteristics of his mind, and bent of his genius are quite thoroughly American, amid whose people and institutions he grew from boyhood to manhood.

When a lad of nine years, his parents immigrated to this country, and soon afterwards settled on a farm at Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. After completing his elementary course, he entered the grammar school of the city of Fond du Lac. There he pursued his studies with commendable diligence, passing from one grade to another, until he graduated at the age of nineteen. His school life was not peculiar, except that he developed a tendency to original investigation and analytical thought, which hesitated to take anything from authority, rather seeking to explore the depths and fountains of knowledge to find their deep hidden springs. Having, with the impulse of natural adaptation, chosen the medical profession for his life work, he entered the office of Dr. Munk, where, in ad-

dition to the usual studies of a medical student, he applied himself to a mastery of the Latin language, and to the natural sciences, especially botany. From office study he entered Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1868. His graduating thesis gave to the public the first intimation of his genius as an original investigator of medical subjects. Its subject was no uncommon or startling one. It treated of the therapeutic uses of digitalis, not from the standpoint of books of *materia medica*, but from repeated and minute observation of its action on animals and in cases that had come under his observation. Its result was to overthrow one of the time-honored dogmas of the medical profession, which regarded the drug as a cardiac sedative. He showed that it was a stimulant of the heart's action, a conclusion which the medical profession has adopted and now universally holds. After receiving his degree Dr. Senn was given, after competitive examination, an appointment as house surgeon in the Cook County Hospital, which he filled for a year and a half.

Returning to Wisconsin, he began the practice of his profession in a modest way at Ashford, where his family resided, and where, the following year, he took the final step in the settlement of a young man, viz.: the establishment of a home of his own. The lady whom he selected for his life partner was Miss Aurelia S. Millhouser, the sister-in-law of a distinguished chemist, Dr. W. T. Wenzell, now of San Francisco.

The fame of his skill was not long in spreading beyond the boundaries of his country ride. It brought him such reputation and so frequent calls from abroad that after four or five years he decided to establish himself in a larger field. Removing to Milwaukee in the spring of 1874, then only thirty years old, he attracted at once a practice which older physicians had been unable to secure in a life time. His first year's practice brought him an income of \$10,000. He began to receive recognition and to be the recipient of the

honors as well as emoluments of the profession. He was appointed attending physician of the Milwaukee hospital, and was elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical society, before which he delivered an inaugural address on medical legislation, which attracted wide and favorable notice. Neither his pecuniary nor professional success seduced him from the determination to gain the best preparation that it was possible to attain. His ambition was not so much to attain success, as to be worthy of confidence. In some rare souls, the desire for success, the thirst for yet unattained knowledge, overcomes the more venal and personal interests, and impels its possessor to forego present advantage for the attainment of its ideal. With such desires Doctor Senn abandoned his lucrative practice in Milwaukee in 1878, and entered himself as a student at the University of Munich, Germany. His graduation from this celebrated medical institution furnished him occasion for the preparation of another thesis treating an obscure surgical operation in an original manner, which gave him the high honor of the university. Not content with the results garnered in a winter's sojourn in Bavaria's capital, Dr. Senn gave his attention to a course in pathological and microscopic anatomy under Professor Heitzmann in New York, and attended the surgical lectures and clinics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city during the winter of 1880.

Seven years later, in 1887, Doctor Senn again visited Europe, making it a specialty to visit all the leading hospitals of the various countries, to observe their methods, and gain whatever might be new or useful to him to perfect his practice. But his aim was much broader than his own advantage. He desired to make whatever contribution he might be able for the advantage of the profession, and through them for the suffering of his own land. He published the results of his observations in a book entitled "Four Months Among the Surgeons of Europe,"

that was well received by the medical profession here and abroad. Of course, in such intercourse he made many invaluable acquaintances and placed himself *en rapport* with the most advanced medical and surgical science of the world.

Returning to Milwaukee, Doctor Senn resumed his practice. His fame for skill and knowledge attracted patients from all parts of Wisconsin and from adjoining States. He perfected the hospital facilities of Milwaukee, and continued his original investigations and operations. His bold and successful achievements in surgery attracted attention at home and abroad. When Professor Van Esmarch, a celebrated German surgeon, visited this country he made a special journey to Milwaukee, to meet one whose fame had crossed the Atlantic.

On all the details of intestinal surgery Doctor Senn became a recognized authority in the surgical world, and his methods of diagnosis and treatment in this obscure speciality, were both original and scientific. In gun shot wounds of the abdomen he introduced the use of hydrogen gas per rectum as the only reliable means of determining a perforation of the intestine prior to opening the abdomen. The recognition of his skill was prompt and universal. He was tendered fellowships in the most distinguished foreign medical societies. Among other distinctions he was elected a member of the *Societe Chevaliers Sauveteurs*. The doors of American and foreign surgical societies were everywhere thrown open to him.

In the paucity of men of high attainment among American medical profession, it results that one who has added to a comprehensive knowledge of the science rare skill as an operator, is soon drawn from the line of his private practice to become a lecturer and demonstrator in some one of our ambitious medical colleges. In 1884 Doctor Senn was appointed professor of the principles of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. The duties of this chair did not withdraw him from his resi-

dence and practice in Milwaukee. Three years later Doctor Senn resigned his chair to occupy that of the principles of surgery and surgical pathology in Rush Medical College. From this chair he was promoted to the professorship of the practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the faculty of Rush made vacant by the death of Doctor Parkes in 1891.

In the meantime he had received the appointment of surgeon general of Wisconsin, and had begun a thorough organization of the surgical corps of the State. His enthusiasm in the work was so great that he decided to retain his commission on the governor's staff and perfect the work of medical organization after his removal to Chicago in the spring of 1891. The association of military surgeons of the National guard of the United States was organized; of both of which Doctor Senn was chosen president.

In the spring of 1891 Doctor Senn removed his residence to Chicago, sacrificing a private practice which seventeen years of tireless labor had built up, and which was sufficient to satisfy the ambition of one most covetous of the honors and rewards of professional labor. He deemed his public position in the leading medical college of the Northwest, as a teacher of young men in preparation for the responsible duties of medical life, a duty higher than any private interest, and, as on a former occasion, he subordinated personal welfare to his sense of public obligation.

Doctor Senn, amidst his engrossing practice and his duties as teacher and demonstrator, has been a prolific contributor to the literature of his profession; especially has he been called upon to prepare papers to be read at the various meetings of the leading associations of his profession, which have been received with great favor and enjoyed wide popularity. Selecting some subject which had attracted his study and probably employed his deft scalpel, he would treat it in such a complete and exhaustive manner, lighting up its obscure points by flashes of genius and clothing a familiar subject with

novelty and freshness, from the new lights which his observations were able to cast upon it, that he invariably induced not only acquiescence in his view, but enthusiasm as well. This ability came not by chance; he had been through years a most diligent student, as well as a critical and careful observer. His mental faculties had grasp of conception and power of analysis; moreover he was absorbed in his pursuit, and felt for it all the enthusiasm that fires a man possessed of a purpose. He possessed the power of expression in graceful and elegant phrase, without the folly of sacrificing sense to expression. With less professional zeal he might have been an "autocrat of the breakfast table" or a writer of post prandial verses, but never the profound and thorough scholar.

He possesses, it is said, the best private medical library in the world. His mastery of continental tongues has opened the treasures of Europe in medical literature to his easy mastery. These books are not ornaments of the shelves merely, but their contents are studied when the noises of the street are stilled and the work-a-day world wrapped in sleep. He has donated to the Newberry library a part of his valuable library, which will be known as the Senn collection.

Nor has Doctor Senn's literary work been confined to or chiefly engrossed in such comparatively ephemeral work. He is an author of recognized authority among the elementary writers of the medical profession. Some of his works have already passed through several editions in this country, and been translated into the languages of continental Europe, where they have taken their place as standard authorities on their special subjects. Chief among these works of erudition and research are the following titles: "The Principles of Surgery," "Experimental Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Intestinal Surgery," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Syllabus of the Practice of Surgery."

Dr. Senn has been engaged to prepare a

treatise on "Abdominal Surgery," to constitute a portion of an "American Text Book of Surgery," which, in the hands of twelve of the most competent and erudite surgeons of the country as authors of its several parts, is expected to be the most authentic surgical work of the present century. When the magnitude of these labors of authorship is added to the responsibilities of a large private practice, and the methodical preparation which a lecturership imposes, together with the preparation of monographs, contributions to medical journals, papers for medical societies, and an extensive private correspondence with all the best known *savants* of the world it seems a load too weighty to be borne on any but the shoulders of an Atlas. Yet the calm and thoughtful features of the man represented in the steel plate engraving to be found in another chapter, where he appears attired in the uniform of his military rank, show no sign of mental weakness, or even worry. In point of fact, Dr. Senn has such a mastery of his varied work, such method of arrangement and classification, such an inspiration of enthusiasm, that what would be an insupportable burden to one less fortunately constituted, is to him but an ordinary task, and sometimes so much a labor of love as to seem no task at all.

He is approachable to his intimates, of quiet and domestic tastes, and meets the calls upon his leisure moments with the nonchalance and buoyancy of intimate companionship.

Doctor Senn is a frequent reader at the meetings of the International Medical Congress, and at its convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1887, contributed a monograph on Intestinal Surgery. In 1890 he was invited to represent America at the congress held in Berlin, where his clear demonstration of original methods in treatment of gunshot wounds of the abdomen produced a sensation, and won honors and decorations for him.

Doctor Senn received his degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1887,

and that of LL.D. from the Lake Forest University in 1893. He is at the present time professor of surgery in Rush Medical College at Chicago, and attending surgeon to the Presbyterian and St. Joseph Hospitals, and professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. He was appointed by Governor Altgeld surgeon general of the National Guard of Illinois in 1893. A list of the societies that have honored themselves by enrolling him in their membership resembles the catalogue of Grecian ships in the Iliads, but, like that, is essential to the completeness of the narrative. He is a fellow of the American Surgical association, honorary fellow of the College of Physicians of Pennsylvania, permanent member of the German Congress of

Surgeons, honorary member of *La Academia de Medicina de Mexico*, of the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical society of Philadelphia, corresponding member of the Harveian society of London city, honorary member of the Edinburgh Medical society, honorary member of the Ohio, of the Wisconsin, and of the Minnesota State Medical societies, member of the American Medical association, the Brainard Medical society, etc.

His family consists of his estimable and devoted wife, and of two sons, of the ages of fifteen and twenty-two years. The elder son is a student in Rush Medical College, and promises to prolong in the family the fame so gloriously acquired by his gifted and indefatigable father.

GEORGE R. DAVIS.

Colonel Davis has just laid down, with the completion of its duties, the most unique civil position which it has ever fallen to the lot of a man to hold in the history of the world. It was that of director-general of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago from May to November, 1893. Under his watchful eye and directing hand, during three years of preparation, the "White City"—gem of all architectural creations,—arose like a glimpse of wonderland upon the shore of Lake Michigan. Around its spacious courts and broad lagoons were grouped the most spacious edifices that the eye of man has ever seen, decorated with the highest realized conceptions of sculptured and pictured art. In its ample halls, with their circling galleries were gathered the most complicated machines, the most wonderful and brilliant inventions, and the most exquisitely wrought works of ingenuity and skill that the genius and industry of man has ever created, and during six months the denizens of the remote quarters, continents and islands of the world, in number exceeding fifty million people, gazed upon these gathered glories of industrial and artistic cre-

ations of the genius of the world, in wonder and rapt enthusiasm. More than a quarter of a hundred millions of treasure was expended upon this stupendous undertaking, and an enormous sum received at its gates; and yet so perfect was the organization of the imperial forces, so thorough every preparation, so watchful and skillful the management of the gigantic enterprise, that but one serious accident marred its progress, and every visitor departed filled with wonder at the unexampled display, and with unstinted praise of the breadth of the conception, the boldness of the execution, and the symmetry and precision of the conduct of this greatest exhibition of the genius of man that has ever been presented in all the tract of time.

While thousands, yea hundreds of thousands, contributed their thought and labor to the great consummation, and should share in the glory of the result, to no one man is so much of the credit due as to him, who, throughout the years of preparation and the months of exhibition, guided the vast enterprise.

It was no accident that thrust upon Colonel Davis the directorship of the exposition. He

had long been a citizen of Chicago. He had represented her enterprising people in the National Congress, and served them in a most responsible civil capacity. He had been trained in early manhood in the stirring schools of the camp and the battlefield. He had for years afterward administered on a broad field some of the most difficult and arduous work of the army. He possessed rare physical qualities for command. His powers of will, of intellectual perception, of intelligence and decision, the quickness and accuracy of his judgment, his common sense, and above all the grace of his presence and the suavity of his intercourse, marked him as possessing in a high degree the qualities necessary to the chief direction of the enterprise. He had, when chosen as a member of the local directory, shown great zeal and efficiency in allaying opposition to the proposed location of the exposition in Chicago, and had, with rare tact, exerted such an influence among the representatives of the people in Congress, with many of whom he had pleasant and cordial relations, that Chicago was designated as the site for the exposition. And when the National commissioners came together, and took in hand the appointment of the most important director of the enterprise, their choice fell instinctively and unanimously upon him.

The wisdom of the choice, like that which designated Washington for the commander of the revolutionary army and Grant for that of the rebellion, was vindicated by the result, so gratifying to every patriotic American, and so satisfactory to the exhibitors and patrons from foreign nations.

Colonel Davis is descended on the paternal side from an ancestry of mixed Scotch-Welsh blood, and on the maternal side from an ancient family in Connecticut, of Quaker lineage. His father was Benjamin Davis, and his mother Cordelia (Buffington) Davis, both of whom survived in their Massachusetts home until within a few years.

Colonel Davis was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, January 3, 1840. He received a

careful and pious nurture, and was sent for higher education to the famous Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated at the age of twenty years. During the next two years, he assisted his father in business at Springfield, read law, and was admitted to the bar. Instead of opening an office and engaging in a quiet professional life, he heard the clarion which called the patriotic young men of the country to the defense of the flag and the preservation of the Union and did not hesitate to enroll his name among the country's defenders. He made no terms for personal advancement, enlisting as a private soldier in Company H, of the eighth regiment of Massachusetts infantry. It was not long before his intelligence and devotion to duty brought promotion, and he soon attained the captaincy of his company. His regiment was attached to the eighteenth army corps, which did gallant service during the years 1862 and 1863 through the Carolinas. At the expiration of his enlistment he was mustered out with his regiment, but did not go into retirement. He immediately raised a battery of light artillery, which on being tendered to the government only could be received as heavy artillery. Desiring a more active service he resigned, only to receive an appointment as captain of company C, of the third Regiment of Rhode Island cavalry. He was soon promoted to the rank of major, and took command of the regiment of troopers until the close of the war. The cavalry furnished all the bold and daring service that his active temper craved, and through all the raids, charges and battles of a long and varied service he escaped without any serious personal casualty. He was mustered out of service at New Orleans. Having held high command in two prominent arms of the service, he had passed through the school of the soldier, and felt himself qualified for still further service. His unusual qualifications brought to him, now that the army was to be placed on a

peace footing, the extraordinary proffer of service of a civic nature in the regular army. He was appointed Superintendent of rail-way, river and ocean transportation, and attached to the headquarters of Major-General Philip Sheridan.

It was while serving at New Orleans that he met and was vanquished, not by a foe, but by a young and vivacious lady of seventeen, Miss Gertrude Schulin, of the "Crescent City," for whom he became legal guardian, while assuming the more intimate and tender relation of husband. Mrs. Davis, following the fortunes of her lord through his subsequent connection with the army at western posts, and in wild contests with a savage foe on the plains, settled with him in Chicago, where her intelligence, vivacity and domestic virtues have made her an ornament to society, and one of the best known and most brilliant of the high social circle in which she moves; and during the Exposition she formed one of that coterie of brilliant women who met royalty on equal terms, and by their intelligence, charms and beauty vindicated, in the presence of the most cultured people of the world, the innate nobility of American womanhood.

When Gen. Sheridan was placed in command of the department of the Missouri, he took his civilian assistant to Leavenworth, and he assisted in the Indian campaigns of 1868 and 1869, that subdued and pacified the wild tribes of the plains. He accompanied the General in his assignment to another department, with headquarters at Chicago, continuing in the government service until 1871, when he resigned.

Thereupon he engaged for a few years as the financial representative at Chicago of several eastern insurance companies. Meanwhile his experience in military affairs led him to interest himself in the organization and discipline of the local militia. He soon placed the first regiment on a splendid financial and military footing, and was commissioned its colonel, soon becoming the senior colonel in the state service.

Colonel Davis was an ardent Republican; he had a genius for organization, and his impetuous character carried him, in political conflicts, to the display of the same bold tactics that had made him a dashing cavalry commander. In 1876 he was nominated as a candidate for Congress in the west side Second district of Chicago, and although he made a splendid run, leading all the candidates on his ticket, he was defeated by that veteran Democrat, and idol of Chicago democracy, Carter H. Harrison. Two years later he made the race again, and was elected, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, serving for six consecutive years in the house of representatives. During his terms he served upon the committees of commerce, military affairs, pensions, education and labor, and upon the examining committee for the West Point Academy. He was also a member of the Republican congressional executive committee, having in charge the interests of the Republican party.

Colonel Davis was an active and leading member of the House, popular and influential with his colleagues. He accomplished much for his constituency, and for the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, especially in securing liberal appropriations for the Chicago harbor, and for the western rivers. His political sagacity and influence made him a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1884, and a delegate at large to the convention of 1888, where he led the forces arrayed to secure the nomination of Judge Gresham. He was appointed a member of the Republican national committee, and by that body was made one of its executive committee.

Upon his retirement from Congress in 1884, it was Colonel Davis' purpose to resume private business, and devote his time and talents to developing his private fortune. But the exigencies of his party demanded his further service, and he was nominated for treasurer of Cook county. It was a hard fought campaign, but was so thoroughly organized, and the popularity of the leading Republican

candidate was so great, that he was triumphantly elected. During the four years of his service as treasurer, over fifty-two million dollars of public revenue passed through his hands, and was accounted for or paid over to the last cent.

All these political aspirations were abandoned and all partisan considerations laid aside when Colonel Davis was selected as director general of the Exposition. He realized how thoroughly united men of all parties must be to give the hoped-for success to the great undertaking. Through his efforts the National Commission was equally divided among members of political organizations, and no suspicion of partisan bias or favoritism marred the perfect unity of effort in behalf of the enterprise.

On assuming his duties Colonel Davis issued an address to the press of the country asking its aid and co-operation, and outlining the broad and liberal policy which would guide his work. It met with a cordial response from these potent organs of opinion, and was the key note of all his subsequent efforts.

While Colonel Davis in his public action is one of the boldest and most daring of men, with a force of will, and energy of action that sweeps away every opposing force, in his pri-

vate intercourse he is one of the most affable and engaging of men. His social relations are many and important, he being a member of numerous fraternal, patriotic and social organizations. Yet he is domestic in his habits, delighting in the society of his family and of his intimate friends, and is cordial, approachable and plain. He has a beautiful home on Washington boulevard, the chief ornament of which is a library of 4,000 volumes, which he delights to peruse, especially in the lines of history and political economy.

Colonel Davis has great personal magnetism, as well as force of character. He is a noble specimen of physical manhood, tall, broad shouldered and robust. His features show acuteness and force, rather than gentleness or beauty. His eye is penetrating and his glance inspiring. His forehead is crowned with a mass of silvery gray hair which gives him an air of dignity. His *tout ensemble* is suggestive of energy in action, and gentleness in repose.

To Colonel and Mrs. Davis have been born six children—four sons and two daughters—and his home is one of the centres of hospitality of the populous division of the city in which it is located.

RICHARD M. HOOLEY.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

In the tasks allotted to men's lives, not the least in importance or the most insignificant in their impress upon character and destiny are those which minister to our esthetic natures. There are many diversities of art, wide variations in the play of artistic gifts. The poet has the rare faculty of couching his thoughts in rhythmic measure; the painter transfers his fancy to canvass, while the sculptor carves his inspiration in living lines in bronze or marble. Yet it is given to the

player "to hold the mirror up to nature," and reproduce upon the stage the emotions and passions which make our lives sad or joyous, despondent or hopeful. To the comedian is the task of arousing mirth and reviving the drooping spirits by jest or comic act. The tragedian portrays life's graver, sadder side, while the singer charms the ear and elevates the soul by the divine notes of melody.

The aim of the theatrical manager is to place before the patrons of the stage alike the humorous and the pathetic aspects of life—its tragedy and its comedy; and who shall question his right to a place in the

temple of fame, and to rank among the benefactors of mankind?

Such thoughts arise while contemplating the career of one whose life was spent in constant effort, not merely to amuse the public, but also to cultivate the popular taste for the higher forms of dramatic art.

The active life of Mr. R. M. Hooley, for more than fifty years, was devoted, on two continents, and over a broad stretch of the western hemisphere, to building and managing theatres. It is said that he built or remodeled more places of amusement than any man of his time. In this work he achieved success as a manager, having the rare felicity at once to please the public and earn the love of the profession of players, besides securing the large pecuniary rewards which are seldom the fruits of theatrical management. He was long a resident of Chicago, where his theatre was always a favorite resort for all classes, while he himself was universally respected as an honorable, patriotic and enterprising citizen.

Mr. Hooley was an Irishman by birth, an Englishman by nurture and an American by adoption. His native place was in the parish of Ballina, county Mayo, where he first saw light on the 13th of April, 1822. His parents, James and Ann Hooley, were respectable people of the Catholic faith; the father was a well-to-do tradesman. While the son was yet an infant in arms the family removed to Manchester, England, where he was subsequently put at school, and later, when sufficiently advanced, entered at Hyde Academy, a high grade school near the city of his residence. Here he pursued liberal studies until his eighteenth year.

It was the desire of his father that he should enter the medical profession, and to this end his education was directed. But the inborn talents of the boy overruled the choice of the parent. He had little taste for the dry details of anatomy; while, on the contrary, he developed a passionate fondness for music, becoming a skillful violinist, and his studies were directed toward music

and art. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he entered a theatre as a musician, and at the expiration of four years had made such progress and secured such remuneration, that he felt himself able to gratify his wish to make a visit to America. His design was merely to take a pleasure trip; but he found New York so inviting, and perceived such opportunities to practice his art that he abandoned the idea of returning, and determined to remain as a permanent citizen of the republic.

It was in 1844 that he became associated with Mr. E. P. Christy, the originator of a type of entertainment then as novel as it became subsequently popular. Mr. Hooley took the position of musical leader, and after two years assumed the management of the troupe, in which capacity he developed such business aptitude and attained such success, that he was emboldened to organize a company of his own. This was the beginning of the celebrated Hooley's Minstrels. In 1848 he took his company to England, and opened his novel entertainment at Her Majesty's concert room in Hanover square, London. The bizarre appearance of the singers, their plaintive and exquisite melodies, captivated the fancy of the playgoers; while their rollicking jokes penetrated the dull comprehension of the Britons, and opened the minds of the auditors to an appreciation of the ludicrous and the humorous. After a successful season in London, he played throughout the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and gave entertainments in Paris and Brussels.

Returning to America in 1853, he managed traveling companies through the two following years.

"Clad like a country swain, he piped, he sang,
And, playing, drove his jolly troop along."

In 1855 he went to California and became manager of Maguire's Opera House in San Francisco, having formed a partnership with "Tom" Maguire, its proprietor. To the dramatic entertainment of the people of California he imparted a novel and in-

spiring feature. His labor was incessant, necessitating frequent journeys over the tedious route by the isthmus to the East. But he brought with him such histrionic talent as had never been heard in that region before. Mr. and Mrs. James Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, and other celebrities were persuaded to accompany him, and were thus first introduced to the Pacific stage.

It was in 1856, during his residence in San Francisco, that he met and married Miss Rosina Cramer, of New York. Returning to the East, in 1858, Mr. Hooley played in different cities for a year, and in 1859 he opened at Niblo's with George Christy and a minstrel company that afterwards became famous as Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels.

More serious events began to occupy the public mind; the exciting political campaign of 1860 and the events foreshadowing the great rebellion, brought upon the stage of real life scenes and actors that far overshadowed, in the public interest, those to be seen upon the "mimic stage."

The representations were transferred, for a time, from the city to the country, but there, too, they were soon eclipsed by the all pervading passion. At the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia the company disbanded in 1861, while the great overture of the war was thundering from thousands of batteries.

Mr. Hooley now settled in Brooklyn, New York, and established the first permanent theatre in that city, opening it in 1862. Here he remained for seven years, retiring at the end of the time with a comfortable fortune,—the most considerable that the profession had yet realized. There is a tide of restless ambition stirring in the veins of one conscious of his power still to achieve, which, independently of the desire of gain, impels him to continue, if not intensify, his line of activity. It is like the mysterious instinct which drives the birds of passage at the proper season in their periodic migrations.

Mr. Hooley yielded to this strange impulse. He chose, with sagacious judgment, Chicago

as the field of his future operations. He came here in 1869, and here he remained until his death. He became a veteran manager, and grew venerable and beloved among the enterprising citizens of his adopted city.

Obtaining Bryan's hall, which he re-named Hooley's Opera House, on Clark street, the site of the present Grand Opera House, he opened the fashionable and popular resort of the play-going people of the city, and of the strangers who flocked hither from all parts of the world. In the early part of the year 1871 he had leased the theatre for five years, packed his costumes and scenery, and was about to return to his Brooklyn establishment, when the great fire of October converted, in a night, the gay resort to a mass of smoldering ruins and swept away a great part of the accumulation of years.

It was no time to repine. The indomitable spirit that thrilled through the veins of the impoverished, but not dismayed, citizens of Chicago filled his own breast, and he set about the work of restoration. The site of the new theatre was removed to Randolph street, and in about a year it was completed. It was christened "Hooley's Parlor House of Comedy" and opened with the Kiralfy company in the Black Crook. The occasion of the first representation was an ovation, the wit and fashion of the city thronging its seats, and its splendors were recounted in the columns of the city newspapers. Mr. Hooley engaged the best stock company that had ever played in the West; he became noted for mounting and setting the best comedies and reigning farces of the day. He secured the best histrionic talent of the country, and introduced, one after another, all the bright and particular stars of the profession. The house has been remodeled twice, and remains today not the most magnificent, but one of the best conducted and most popular places of amusement in the city. Its proprietor continued, although in advanced life, its manager until death claimed him. To the end he retained the respect of the community, a reputation unsullied by any taint of dishonor,

and the love of the actors, whose gifts and talents he was ever fond of encouraging. With erect frame, quick, elastic step, and flowing beard, he was the impersonation of suavity and dignity.

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Hooley was a happy one, four children having come to enliven and adorn the domestic circle. Of these Rosina, the eldest, and Richard, the youngest, have been called away by death. Two charming daughters, Misses Grace and Mary Hooley, survive.

The family occupy a pleasant residence at No. 17 Delaware Place, where is dispensed a hospitality as generous as the list of gifted gentlemen and ladies of the stage who share it is long.

While this sketch was being prepared Mr. Hooley was stricken with an affection which, though distressing, was not thought to be fatal. It, however, baffled the skill of physicians; and, becoming more serious, cut short his eventful life on the eighth of September, 1893.

HERMAN D. CABLE.

Herman D. Cable, son of Silas and Mary Cable, was born in Walton, Delaware county, New York, on the first day of June, 1849. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and descendants of the early settlers of New England. Both families moved to New York State, where the paternal grandfather of our subject was one of the earliest settlers of Delaware county, and his maternal grandfather built the first grist mill in the county, which enterprise was highly appreciated by the farmers of the surrounding country, as is attested in the "History of Delaware County," written and published by the late Jay Gould, who was also a native of that county.

This work, of which Mr. Cable owns a copy, is, owing to the fact of the prominence of the author and publisher, and to his earnest endeavor to suppress the entire edition, exceedingly rare, and has, on that account, a considerable pecuniary value. Mr. Cable's father was engaged in both agricultural and commercial business, and bore an enviable reputation for the highest integrity.

Mr. Cable's first school days were passed at a country district school, and at an early age he entered the academy of his native town, and later attended the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York.

He passed through the different grades of this school with marked distinction, and

then, feeling a desire for direct contact with the business world, went to New York City, where he entered the employ of the great book publishing house of A. S. Barnes and Co. At first he was engaged as correspondence clerk, and later he represented the interests of the house on the road. By strict attention and steady application to his work, he soon gained the entire confidence of his employers, and they trusting implicitly in his adaptability and faithfulness, and the excellence of his judgment, in 1870 he became connected with their branch house in Chicago.

In this position he remained for ten years, and his success in it was highly gratifying to his employers and himself. But, seeing that a much greater success was to be gained in a manufacturing business, he resigned in 1880 and organized the Chicago Cottage Organ Company. The beginning of this company was small, but it has since been constantly growing, and now the enterprise is capitalized for \$1,000,000. Mr. Cable at first assumed the position of treasurer, but did not remain in that office long, for he was soon elected president, which post he has since occupied guiding the company on to its unparalleled success.

Mr. Cable is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar; a member of the Country Club of Evanston, and the Union

League Club of Chicago. Politically, he is a Republican, but takes no further interest in politics than the casting of his vote for that party which, in his judgment, will best serve the interests of the public.

In 1883, Mr. Cable was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Hutchins, of Chicago, a daughter of one of our well known physicians, and three children have blessed the union, and add much to the brightness of their beautiful home at Evanston.

As a man and a citizen, none stand higher in the community than does H. D. Cable. In every public enterprise he is a staunch worker and a liberal contributor, and in private charity no deserving appeal is addressed to him in vain. His success in the business

world has been remarkable, and can only be fairly judged when it is known that the Chicago Cottage Organ company, of which Mr. Cable is president, has, within a decade, become the largest and most influential manufacturer of high-grade pianos and organs in the world. A more notable illustration of the exercise of American energy, ability, integrity and superior skill has never been known than that exhibited by this enormous Piano and Organ company, which has achieved an international reputation, and by its able management, and steady development, has secured to Chicago the undoubted supremacy as regards the manufacture of a superior grade of pianos and organs.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, JR.

He was born in Washington, D. C., May 16, 1859, where his father and mother were staying temporarily in connection with patent interests. His father was the inventor of the famous reaper bearing the name which has become a household word wherever grain is grown. The earliest years of his life were spent in New York and Europe, but at the time of the great fire in 1871 his father's family returned to Chicago permanently, and Cyrus was placed in the public school. From the Brown school, on the west side, he entered the Central high school, and after three years of steady work graduated with first honors in a class of sixty-five pupils, and went to Princeton college, becoming a member of the class of 1879. After graduation he immediately entered the field and the workshops of the McCormick company, to familiarize himself as much as possible with the details of the business, and he continued this experience until May, 1884, when, upon his father's death, he was elected President of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, a position which he has ever since held. This company makes and sells annually more harvesting machines than any other manufacturer in the world.

Mr. McCormick, as the representative of large financial interests, has for several years been a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company. He is a trustee of Lake Forest university and of Princeton university, having been elected to fill the latter position in 1889. He is a trustee of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church; and as vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago he assisted in the work of securing the new building which has recently been provided for the association by the liberality of Chicago's business men. He was also a director of the World's Columbian Exposition during the first year of its existence.

On the 5th of March, 1889, he was married to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, at the little church of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, Monterey, California. They have two children, Cyrus and Elizabeth. During the summer of 1889 Mr. McCormick combined business with pleasure and visited the Paris Exposition in the interests of his company. He was decorated by the President of the French Republic as "Officer of the *Merite Agricole*," an honor rarely conferred upon a foreigner.

JOHN IRA BENNETT, LL. D.

The late John I. Bennett was for thirty-five years an active member of the Illinois State bar, and for the last twenty years of that period of the bar of Chicago, among whose distinguished members, by his learning, industry, ability and character he held a high rank, while he was no less valued in the community as a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen.

He was a native of New York, born in Otsego county, November 27, 1831. His parents were John B. and Lydia (Birdsall) Bennett. They were both of Quaker parentage, and much of the early life of the son was passed with his grand-parents at Quaker Hill, Delaware county, where, in the association with people of this simple and pious sect, he imbibed much of their spirit, and learned to cherish their virtues. When the lad was twelve years old the family emigrated to Knox county, Illinois, making the long journey with an ox team. After three years in the West, probably disheartened by sickness, they returned to Delaware county, and resumed their former manner of life. His father was a farmer, who also operated a saw mill, in which the son, after he had reached an age and acquired a physical development to make him useful also worked. While at work at the saw mill, engaged in sawing out a bill of lumber for an academy that was being built at Charlotte, he made the acquaintance of Reverend Sanford I. Ferguson, who was to be principal of the institution, and who observed in the boy the latent signs of a liberal mind and exalted character. Obtaining a promise from his father that he would allow him to attend the academy, he doubtless changed his destiny from a toiler on the rough frontier to a professional life. At the age of eighteen years he forsook the farm and saw mill and took up a scholastic life at Charlotte Academy. He must have shown remarkable aptness, for within a little more than a year from his entrance he had become

an assistant teacher, and thenceforth, while pursuing his own preparatory studies, earned his way by services in the class room. He made rapid progress, and in two years he was examined for entrance into Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and was admitted to the sophomore class. Three years were passed at that institution, which was then under the charge of the distinguished president, Doctor Eliphalet Nott, and enjoyed a reputation inferior to that of no other college in the land for sending out practical as well as thoroughly instructed men. The money to defray his college expenses was borrowed upon his own note, and was repaid out of the first earnings that he received. He graduated in 1854 with high honors having been awarded the Latin salutatory and receiving the reward accorded to those who stand in the upper third of the class roll, of election to the honorary Phi Beta Kappa society. Immediately after graduation he sought employment in the South as a teacher, and became principal of Liberty Academy at Springfield, Tennessee. This was a prominent institution, having on its roll young men from all parts of the South. But however competent he was for the teacher's vocation, he took it up only as a means of discharging the pecuniary obligation incurred in obtaining an education, and as a stepping-stone to the law, to which he aspired as his permanent calling.

Obtaining elementary law books, he took up a course of private reading, and at the close of his three years' engagement presented himself for examination and was admitted to the Tennessee bar.

In the meantime, he renewed a former acquaintance with another school teacher, Miss Maria E. Reynolds, of Delaware county, New York, who, like himself, had gone into the South as a teacher. They were married at Henderson, Kentucky, in the summer of 1855.

Having closed his school employment in June, 1857, he came to Illinois, led here, no doubt, by the remembrance of his short residence while a youth. The outward circumstances of his career were almost identical with those of Hon. Lyman Trumbull who, a few years before, had come from a school room in the South, to take up the practice of the law in southern Illinois.

Mr. Bennett settled at Galva, Henry county, where, having been admitted to the Illinois bar, he took up practice, and remained for fifteen years. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1865.

During these years his leading ambition was in the line of his profession, in which his industry and talents gave him rapid promotion and brought him a wide clientage. But he also entered into public life and devoted much time to the promotion of education, and also became proprietor of a newspaper, the Galva Union, which he conducted for three years. The times became stirring with the agitation of the political questions which arose as the hydra of secession was raising its bloody head, and Mr. Bennett did not conceal his patriotic sentiments. He became an active worker in all measures calculated to strengthen the Union sentiment and uphold the government in its life and death struggle with armed treason. Unfortunately, during 1860 he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, which was so serious that his life was despaired of, and the disease left him with health seriously impaired. He, however, accepted an appointment upon the military staff of the war Governor, Richard Yates, with the rank of colonel. He devoted much time to recruiting and otherwise aiding in the war preparations, for which he neither asked or received any compensation.

In the campaign of 1864 Mr. Bennett was nominated as a presidential elector for the Fifth congressional district of Illinois, and stumped the district in behalf of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and, upon the

successful issue of the canvass, had the pleasure of casting his vote for his friend, the distinguished Illinoisian, for president.

He was interested in the development of the coal mines of the vicinity of his residence, having investments in that kind of property.

Mr. Bennett was nominated as a candidate for circuit judge of the district composed of Henry and Rush counties. He carried the former by over 1,000 majority, but was defeated by a small margin in consequence of failing to carry Rush county. During his fifteen years' residence in Henry Mr. Bennett had a large law practice in that and adjoining counties. It was of a promiscuous character, as a law practice in the country is apt to be. He was the attorney of the Bishop Hill company, a colony of people from Sweden, that settled in the vicinity and became involved in serious litigation over their land titles, and through dissensions among themselves. These were in the courts, in one form or another, for twenty years, and raised many interesting and complicated questions, in which Mr. Bennett's contentions were nearly always sustained by the courts. Other important litigations which he conducted grew out of the failure of the Great Western Telegraph Company, in which a great number of farmers and other citizens had been induced to take stock, and against whom large claims of creditors of the corporation, which had been grossly mismanaged, were made.

Mr. Bennett removed to Chicago in May, 1872, and took up his residence at Hyde Park, then a separate municipality, which has since been absorbed in the city of Chicago. While residing there he had his law office and business headquarters in the central part of the great city. Here he gave special attention to equity law, in the principles of which he was thoroughly read, and in the application of which he took great interest. He was the attorney of the Republic Life Insurance Company, and also of the National Life Insurance Company, which were finally consolidated.

In 1879 he was appointed a master in chancery of the United States courts of the northern district of Illinois. This judicial office brought before him many difficult questions of equity jurisdiction. Among them were the litigations concerning the Galesburg water works, involving a long examination of complicated accounts. His report in the case was regarded by the bar as a model of lucid exposition of equitable principles.

During his years of practice Mr. Bennett added to the literature of the profession a treatise on the law of *lis pendens* which has become a text book on that important branch of jurisprudence. The briefs which he prepared during the course of his long practice, bound together, make many large volumes.

Mr. Bennett's legal attainments were rather of a solid than showy character. He was thoroughly grounded in elementary principles, and possessed of a fine discrimination in the application of legal precedents. While he was a fluent speaker, his style was argumentative and noticeable for purity and accurate use of words. He was a thorough scholar, not only in the learning of the law, but in general literature. Unlike many, he did not abandon his classical studies when he left college, but was able to teach his sons Latin and Greek as they grew up. He sometimes wrote for the press upon subjects of public interest, and his response to the questions put to him by the silver commission of 1876 showed his great research and thorough knowledge of financial subjects. In recognition of his attainments Union college, his Alma Mater, conferred upon him in 1886 her highest degree, that of LL. D.

In the local administration of Hyde Park he was an important factor, having been a

member of the board of trustees, and president of the village for two terms, and a member of the board of education for several years.

In early life he connected himself with the Congregational church, but on coming to Hyde Park, finding no church of that order in the vicinity, he united with the Presbyterian church. Afterwards he joined in the organization at South Park, now the University Congregational church, of which he was a trustee, and always an active and devoted member.

In personal appearance Mr. Bennett was of medium height, with a stout, robust frame, weighing about two hundred pounds. He was very active in his habits, and a tireless worker. He was enthusiastic in whatever engaged his attention, and took great interest in the friends and attachments of his early life. He had great confidence in the growth and prosperity of Chicago, and was a large property holder, thus sharing in the common increase of values.

For two years before his death his health had failed, and, his strength wasting under Bright's disease, his death occurred December 12, 1892. His college mate and lifelong friend, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, officiated at his funeral, and gave a touching and appreciative narrative of his life and tribute to his character.

Mrs. Bennett, with seven children, survived her husband. The only daughter is Mrs. Walter C. Nelson. The sons are Frank I., Fred F., Alden L., George R., John I., Jr. and William L. Bennett.

Rev. Alden L. Bennett, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, resides at Waltham, Massachusetts. The others are residents of Hyde Park, now Chicago.

WILLIAM BRISTOL KEEP.

W. B. Keep, a member of the Chicago bar, is by birth, nurture and education a son of the West. His ancestry runs back to the very beginning of New England, and is

of the genuine Pilgrim stock. The American progenitor of the family was John Keep, a settler in the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1660, where he was married, on

the 31st of December, 1663, to Sarah Leonard. About his history hangs one of the dark tragedies of the frontier. He was a selectman of the town, and resided at the Long Meadow, some miles from the settlement. It was during the second King Philip's war that the settlers in this hamlet passed the winter of 1676 in a state of practical imprisonment, for fear of skulking Indians. On the 2nd of March the selectman, with his family, ventured to go to the village to attend church, accompanied by a guard. On their way they were attacked by eight Indians, and the cowardly guard fleeing at the first fire, the father, his wife and youngest son were killed, and several of the party were wounded. His only remaining son, Samuel, then six years old, escaped, and, in 1696 marrying Sarah Colton, had twelve children, from whom the Keeps trace their descent. A branch of the family passed into New York when that region was an outpost of civilization.

Brigadier General Martin Keep, the grandfather of Mr. Keep of Chicago, was a prominent character in western New York during the latter part of the last century. His son, Judge John M. Keep, was a graduate of Hamilton College, New York, became a lawyer, and settled in Wisconsin about 1840, rising to a high position at the bar, and being elected a circuit judge, in which capacity he obtained great distinction as a learned and able expounder of the law. His wife was Cornelia A. Reynolds, belonging to a prominent family of western New York. From this union was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, on the 13th of March, 1852, William B. Keep. His early life was passed in the village where he was born, which had an unusually literary and refined social atmosphere, imparted largely by the literary institution which its New England founders had planted there at an early period in its history. His childhood and youth were devoted to studies appropriate to his age, culminating in a classical course at Beloit college, from which he graduated in 1873.

That a young man should adopt his

father's profession does not prove the inheritance of his intellectual qualities, but it shows that the influences that surrounded him inspired a respect for its labors and an ambition to secure its rewards and honors. Young Keep decided to follow the law, and going to Omaha spent a year in diligent reading of the elementary authors. He then came to Chicago and entered the office of Messrs. Beckwith, Ayer and Kales, where he continued his reading, while gaining the routine of office work. Among the brilliant members of the Chicago bar, he could have fallen into no association better calculated to inspire him with a high ideal of the legal profession. The firm was at that period among the ablest at the bar. Their line of practice was largely in aid of large railroad corporations, where the student was led to study the abstruse legal principles that regulate the rights and obligations of that class of corporations. It is a department of the law which the old lawyers had little occasion to investigate. Their work brought them into contact with titles, and commercial and mercantile law, and familiarized them with successions, and in the case of the more gifted, with equity rules and chancery jurisdiction. The last half century has brought into being the great railway corporations, with their far reaching connections and intricate relations, and has developed a class of lawyers learned in the principles that govern these corporations in respect to their organization, acquisition of rights, ownership of interests, rights and duties as common carriers, and responsibilities to armies of employes, and to the general public. It was in an office actively concerned in this branch of the law that Mr. Keep learned the rights and obligations of corporations, and qualified himself to enter into this line of practice. He was admitted to the bar, on examination and approval by the supreme court at Ottawa, in 1875. After his admission he remained with his preceptors for a time, and then opened an office for himself. For three or four years he gave his attention to such cases as

came to him, but preferably to such as involved corporate questions.

His superior qualifications for this branch of legal practice were recognized in 1880, by his being retained by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company as its assistant local attorney, in subordination to Mr. C. D. Royer. Three years later he became the general attorney of the Chicago and North-Western railway company. During the eight years that he represented this great corporation his labors were onerous and the results entirely satisfactory to the company, and added lustre to his own reputation. The corporation was continually involved in claims for damages for personal injuries. Mr. Keep was constantly engaged in the trial of such cases before juries, not only in Chicago but throughout the north-western States which the lines of that great trunk line penetrated. The representative of a corporation goes before a jury which is almost unconsciously prejudiced against his client. To succeed argues the possession of unusual tact, as well as accurate learning. Mr. Keep was unusually successful, but when defeat followed his best effort, he so brought out the legal questions involved, as to enable him, in meritorious cases, to obtain justice for his client in the appellate courts. In the number of personal injury cases which he tried during ten years, his probably leads the record of practitioners at the Chicago bar.

In 1891 he became counsel for the western department of the American Casualty Insurance and Security company, a corporation having large interests in the western country.

About this time he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank O. Lowden, and opened in the "Temple" an office, which is one of the busiest in the great city. While declining no advantageous retainer, the business of the firm is largely in connection with corporations, for which it has special preparation and in the conduct of which it meets with gratifying success.

One of Mr. Keep's cases, in which he established his contention upon an exceedingly subtle point in the appellate court, after a defeat before one of the most learned judges at *Nisi Prius*, is reported in 5 Bradwell 281, under the title of *Lawrence vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York*. Action had been brought by his client upon policies of insurance upon the life of a decedent, amounting to \$12,000. Death had been occasioned by an over dose of morphine, administered by himself upon advice of a druggist, to allay abdominal pain. The company resisted payment, interposing a clause in the policy, "that it is hereby declared and agreed that the self destruction of the person, whethervoluntary or involuntary, and whether he be sane or insane at the time, is not a risk assumed by the company in this contract." At the trial the presiding judge had rejected the testimony offered as to the cause of death, as irrelevant, and ordered judgment for the defendant. The precedents, so far as they were applicable, seemed to justify this decision. But in such cases nice discriminations come to the mind of astute counsel who understand the state of the law and the facts of their own case. The appeal was elaborately argued by Mr. Keep, and the court sustained his contention, holding "that in the case of a sane person where there is an absence both of intention and negligence, the death of the insured must be regarded as accidental, and not within the provisions of the policy against self destruction; that the question of negligence of the insured was for the jury."

While Mr. Keep's residence in Chicago, now but one year short of twenty, has been replete with engrossing professional employment, which has placed him in the front rank of practicing lawyers, he has found time to devote to society, and the cultivation of literature and art, which his liberal training fits him both to enjoy and appreciate. He is a member of many of the social organizations of Chicago, as well as of the Manhattan and Players' clubs of New York, and

the Algonquin of Boston. He married, in 1877, Miss Jennie H. Keep, an adopted daughter of Albert Keep, Esq., who after a

brief but happy married life died in 1880, leaving to his care an only son, Albert, now fifteen years old.

THE MOST REV. PATRICK AUGUSTINE FEEHAN, D. D.

The cross, and the emblems of the Catholic church, were first exhibited on the spot where the city of Chicago now stands more than two hundred years ago. Father Marquette, in his journeying through the American wilderness, had offered the Catholic faith to the savages, and the bold and self-denying missionaries of the church who followed him, from time to time, had performed the sacred rites for the benefit of *voyageurs* and travelers on the spot, but no permanent lodgment of the church was effected until the beginnings of a settlement were made in 1833. In that year Father St. Cyr, a French priest from St. Louis, organized a society, and built the first rude church near the south-west corner of Lake and State streets, at which not only the few European and half breed settlers of the place, but the Catholic Indians as well, assisted in the holy sacrifice of the mass.

Thenceforth, the Catholic church kept abreast of the growth of both city and state. It had attained such strength and maturity by 1880 that the Metropolitan See of Chicago was erected, having under its jurisdiction all the State of Illinois. It numbered about two hundred and sixty thousand communicants, with one hundred and sixty churches, served by one hundred and eighty priests.

On the tenth of September, 1880, Bishop Feehan was chosen to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Right Reverend Thomas Foley, D. D., administrator of the See.

Patrick Augustine Feehan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August 29, 1829. He is a son of Patrick and Judith (Cooney) Feehan. His early education was entrusted to the best teachers. At the age of sixteen years he was sent to the college at Castle Knock, and two years later to St. Patrick's college, Maynooth, where he showed himself a diligent and proficient student.

On the first of November, 1852, he was ordained a priest, and engaged in teaching in the ecclesiastical seminary, St. Louis, and preached in the cathedral alternately with Bishop Kenrick and two young priests.

In July, 1853, he was appointed assistant pastor of St. John's church, St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after assuming his duties at St. Louis the city was visited with an epidemic of cholera, which called forth all the courage and self sacrifice of the devoted priest. Day and night he ministered to the sick and offered the consolations of religion to the dying, and often prepared the dead for burial after they had been deserted by relatives and friends. It has been his lot to pass through several fearful epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, which have always been met with the same unflinching courage and unquestioning devotion. On one of these occasions, twenty-three priests fell victims to the dreadful scourge.

In July, 1854, Father Feehan was appointed president of the ecclesiastical Seminary at St. Louis, which office he filled for four years, when he received the appointment of pastor of St Michael's church, and after a year was promoted to the pastorate of the church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Louis, which he filled until called to the Bishopric of Nashville, Tennessee.

His consecration occurred on the first of November, 1865. The early years were filled with labor, both in promoting the spiritual welfare of the people, and in putting in order the business interests of the Catholic institutions, which had become sadly deranged. Under his devoted and assiduous superintendence new life was infused into the Catholic people, and order was restored to the affairs of the diocese. Fifteen years passed while the bishop was engaged in cease-

less efforts to strengthen Catholicism in his jurisdiction, and with the happiest results. During these years he participated in the General Plenary Council held at Baltimore in 1866, and was summoned to Rome to a General Council at the Vatican.

A few years before Bishop Feehan became metropolitan at Chicago, the Catholic institutions had nearly all been swept away in the great fire. Churches and schools, orphanages and asylums shared the fate which overtook sacred and secular institutions alike. The situation demanded great energy in action, and wisdom in administration. With surprising rapidity the ravages of the conflagration were effaced by the erection of more numerous and better equipped buildings. During the first five years of his administration forty churches were erected in Chicago, new parochial schools were built and old ones enlarged, so that over fifty thousand children were educated in them. Among the charities that rapidly arose to extend their protecting wings over the unfortunate and friendless were homes for the aged, hospitals, houses of providence for young women, orphan and foundling asylums, schools for deaf mutes

and industrial training schools. The financial interests of all these multiplied enterprises were directed with prudence and discretion as is befitting an archdiocese that is among the richest in the United States in its ecclesiastical endowments.

The stately edifices that have arisen through the munificence of the Catholics of Chicago, mark in material forms of majesty and beauty the graces of spiritual life which the Catholic faith, by God's blessing and the wise guidance of prelate and pastors, has instilled into the lives of the people.

Catholic interests in other parts of the wide jurisdiction have not been neglected. The Catholic people, who, at the advent of the present archbishop, numbered less than half a million souls, have become nearly a million in number, while their ability to maintain their faith and worship has increased in a much larger ratio.

It is a testimonial to the unity and stability of the Catholic church, as exemplified nowhere in more marked degree than in the archdiocese of Chicago, that while other Christian sects have been tossed and rent with storms of controversy, peace and order reign placid and unruffled in her borders.

ALFRED ENNIS.

The man whose brief memoir is given in the following pages is well known to the bar, not only of the West, but throughout the United States, as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer, a thorough scholar, and a dignified, accomplished and unassuming gentleman. Retained at one time and another as general or special counsel for some of the great corporations of the country, he has become more or less a familiar figure in the courts in many of the principal cities of the nation, as well as the highest federal tribunal—the United States Supreme Court.

His father, Mitchell Ennis, was a native of Kentucky, while his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Trent, was born in Virginia.

They were among the early settlers of Morgan county, in central Indiana, where they owned and cultivated a farm, about eight miles from the county seat. They were exemplary members of the Methodist church, and highly respected because of their sterling traits of character.

Alfred Ennis was born on June 24th, 1837, being the oldest of three sons, his brothers being named Gainford Forrest and James Paris. Naturally the task of assisting his father in the farm work chiefly devolved upon the eldest son, and well did he perform this filial, although laborious, duty. The work was hard, and engrossed so much of his time that until he had attained the age of eighteen years his educational advantages

had been confined to an attendance, more or less desultory, upon the district school nearest his home. Only during the winter months did he enjoy even this scant privilege, although, such was his thirst for learning, he not infrequently devoted to study the evening which followed a long day of toil during the other months of the year. Even while a boy he showed himself to be ambitious and resourceful, and displayed those qualities of integrity, industry, energy and perseverance which have marked his career in later years.

Little by little, he saved money, through extra work, and, in the autumn of 1855, he entered himself as student for a course at Franklin college, Indiana. The scantiness of his resources rendered necessary the practice of the most rigid economy, but this he found no hardship, having fixed his eye upon a definite goal, which he was determined to reach. At the end of the first term he found his slender means exhausted and, returning home, meantime keeping up his collegiate studies, he secured the position of teacher in the same district where he had, as a boy, acquired the rudiments of knowledge. Among his pupils were many of his former associates and acquaintances, not a few of whom were both older and larger than himself. This first venture of his in the educational field proved a gratifying success. The compensation of district school teachers in Indiana at that time, however, was far from munificent. Nevertheless, such as it was, he managed to save sufficient funds to enable him to continue his collegiate course, which he supplemented by systematic self-education. At the end of his brief collegiate course, he again returned home, and once more engaged in farm labor, still devoting every spare hour to study, and teaching school during the winter months.

By the time that he had reached his majority, his sterling worth, together with the superiority of his education, as contrasted with that of other young men of his age in the community, had earned for him an envi-

able position in the county of his birth. In the summer of 1858 Messrs. Parks & Hite, the largest and wealthiest mercantile firm at Martinsville, the county seat of Morgan county, tendered him the position of salesman in their establishment. This offer he accepted, and remained in their employ until 1859, when the death of his father rendered it necessary for him to return home to take charge of the settlement of the paternal estate. It is worth while to mention, in this connection, that the members of the firm—Perminter M. Parks and Milton Hite—so thoroughly appreciated the fidelity and ability of young Mr. Ennis, as well as the intrinsic value of his services, that they ever afterwards remained his intimate personal friends.

His appointment as administrator of his father's estate necessitated a careful reading of the Indiana statutes, which resulted in instilling into his mind a strong desire to study law. So interested did he become in this enforced reading that he procured and read Blackstone's Commentaries while assisting his two brothers in the cultivation of the farm. He found the study fascinating in the extreme; in consequence, when the heavy farm work of the season was over, he opened a private school, with a view to obtaining sufficient means to enable him to pursue the study of his chosen profession at a law school in Indianapolis. At the close of the first term he matriculated at the law school of the Northwestern Christian University, in that city. He entered this school in the senior class, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1860.

Immediately after graduating he returned to his native county and began practice. His wide acquaintance and his well-established reputation soon won for him a clientele larger than that ordinarily procured by young lawyers in the West at that period. An interesting account of his first case, which was novel in character and absolutely without precedent, appeared in the February, 1883, issue of "The National Magazine."

"A swarm of bees, passing in the air, was followed by a man who succeeded in settling them in a tree on a neighbor's farm. Returning to his home to prepare a hive for the bees, he was anticipated by this neighbor, who took possession of the bees and refused to give them up. Recourse was had to the law, and Mr. Ennis became counsel for the man who had discovered the honey-gatherers and by his arts succeeded in bringing them down to *terra firma*. An action of replevin was begun, Mr. Ennis as counsel for the plaintiff setting up the claim that although the bees were *feræ naturæ*, when subdued and reclaimed they became the subject of qualified property and ownership. The pursuit and settling of the bees by his client constituted, he claimed, such reclamation and gave him the ownership. The court sustained the contention, his client was awarded the bees, and the case went on record as one of the most unique in western jurisprudence."

Encouraged by this success, the young lawyer began to hold himself at a little higher rating than he had before. Studious, industrious, painstaking, and thoroughly systematic and upright in his method of doing business, Alfred Ennis rapidly grew into prominence and soon assumed a commanding position at the bar of Martinsville. His little sanctum was but poorly equipped in the matter of a library, inasmuch as his shelves contained few volumes beyond the Indiana statutes, Blackstone's Commentaries and Walker's American Law. When he needed to consult other authorities he found himself compelled to borrow the books or to consult them in the offices of brother practitioners.

The old and well established lawyers of Martinsville, when they first saw Mr. Ennis hang out his shingle to the breeze, were heard say, "one more man has come to town to starve." Still, the young man persevered. In 1861 he formed a non-resident law partnership with Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, of Bloomington, Indiana, who afterwards became a judge of the supreme court of that State. This

partnership continued about three years, and before it terminated a warm and lasting friendship between the two men had been developed. In 1864 he associated himself in the practice of law with Hon. Cyrus F. McNutt, a man of the same age, a class-mate both at college and law school, and who afterwards became professor of law in the Indiana State University, and is now judge of the superior court at Terre Haute, Indiana. This partnership proved successful and lasted for over three years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, the friendship of its members ever continuing.

It was about this time when his old employer and warm personal friend, Perminter M. Parks, died, making Mr. Ennis the principal executor of his will, the duties of which were to extend over a period of nine years, and involved large banking, mercantile and farming interests. The latter declined to accept the trust, responsible as it was and lucrative as it might have proved, preferring to devote his time exclusively to the general practice of his profession.

Perhaps, before proceeding further in detailing the events of Mr. Ennis' life, it may be well to refer to his marriage, which occurred on November 29th, 1860. On that date he was united in wedlock with Miss Almarinda Baldridge, at Manchester, Indiana. His bride was a refined and highly cultured lady, whose acquaintance he had formed while attending law school. Her father was the late Rev. Daniel Baldridge, a pioneer minister who was eminent in the annals of the Christian church in Ohio. She herself was a faithful and devoted Christian, and, to her husband she proved herself a helpmate indeed, being at once industrious, economical, energetic and persevering. Perhaps this accession of responsibility rather stimulated Mr. Ennis to yet more earnest application. He was to be found in his office early and late; often he arose in the morning before daylight, and while his wife was preparing breakfast he would

saw and split a supply of wood for the day. Going to his office, even before the sunlight made it possible to read, he would study and work by the feeble light of a lamp.

In the summer of 1866 Mr. Ennis connected himself with the Christian church, of which he has ever since been a consistent member.

At this time Mr. Ennis, who has always been the embodiment of order, system and regularity in business, and who has a critically artistic taste, had the best arranged law offices and the largest law library in the place. Two years later (1869) he was engaged by some of his clients to represent their interest in foreign lands. Before going abroad, he was the recipient of many kind letters of introduction, commending him to the favor of many prominent men. Among his sponsors were not a few of the leading lawyers and public men of Indiana, of whom was the late Thomas A. Hendricks, whose letter is given in full below :

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 21, 1869.

"HON. JOHN E. RISLEY,

"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR FRIEND :—

"Allow me to introduce Alfred Ennis, Esq., a prominent lawyer and most worthy gentleman of Morgan county, in this State. He visits Washington on his way to Europe, and will make a short stay. If you can make it pleasant for him, in any way, or aid him in any preparations for his journey, I shall be gratified.

"I am very truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS."

After discharging his professional duties, Mr. Ennis devoted his time to recreation and travel. He stopped for some time in England. He attended sessions of the various courts in London, and saw their practical working under the common law and chancery forms of procedure. He visited France, where he thoroughly investigated the practical administration of justice under the civil law. He made an extended tour in Scotland and Ireland. At all points he took particular pains to inform himself with regard to the practical administration of the system of

jurisprudence prevailing, and returned home, his mind stored not only with knowledge, but also with abundant food for reflection.

Shortly after his return he formed the determination of removing to Topeka, Kan. This resolve gave to his townsmen a severe shock. They had supposed that he was anchored in their midst by his elegant residence and handsomely fitted office, no less than by a large and remunerative practice. But his previous visits to the West had impressed upon him the fact that Kansas was destined, at some time, to become one of the richest and greatest of American commonwealths. He removed to Topeka in the summer of 1871, and upon his arrival at once opened an office and immediately became recognized as one of the prominent corporation lawyers of the State.

His departure from his old home did not take place without some manifestation of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. While on the platform of the railroad station, he was visited by a deputation from his brother members of the bar, who, after bidding him adieu, formally presented him with the following testimonial, which had been previously adopted at a meeting held during his absence and without his knowledge:

"At a meeting of the members of the bar of Martinsville, Morgan county, Indiana, held at the office of Harrison & Shirley, on June 29, 1871, W. R. Harrison was appointed president and P. S. Parks chosen secretary.

"Upon motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS; Our friend and brother, Alfred Ennis, Esq., with whom we have been long and pleasantly associated, has resolved to leave us for another field of usefulness, in the capital of the distant State of Kansas; and,

"WHEREAS; Upon his departure, and upon this occasion, we deem it fitting to express our sentiments and feelings in regard to his action herein; therefore,

"Resolved, That in severing his connection with us, as a citizen as well as a member of the same profession, we can only express our unfeigned sorrow and regret.

"Resolved, That we cordially recommend Alfred Ennis, Esq., to the brethren of the bar and people generally in Kansas as an honest, able and industrious lawyer, a faithful friend, a valuable citizen and a Christian gentleman.

"Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be given to Mr. Ennis and also to the "Morgan County Republican" and the "Morgan County Gazette," for publication.

"W. R. HARRISON,
President.

"P. S. PARKS,
"Secretary."

The names of the signers of this complimentary, although richly deserved, testimonial are worthy of being specially noted. Mr. William R. Harrison, the president of the meeting, was the oldest lawyer in Martinsville and had been engaged in active practice for more than thirty years, being recognized as one of the most talented lawyers of the State. Mr. P. S. Parks, the secretary, was the eldest son of the late Perminter M. Parks, Mr. Ennis' former employer, a lawyer by profession, who later attained considerable distinction in Kansas through his ability and uprightness, and as a member of the constitutional convention.

Besides this testimonial Mr. Ennis carried with him, among many others, the following recommendation from the officers and other leading citizens of the county in which he had been born and reared.

"MARTINSVILLE, IND., June 28, 1871.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned, county officers, and others, of Morgan county, Indiana, would respectfully recommend our fellow citizen, Alfred Ennis, Esq., to your confidence and respect as a gentleman of unblemished character, strict integrity, high moral principle, and of fine legal attainments and strict fidelity as an attorney at law.

"HIRAM T. CRAIG, Recorder.

SALEM A. TILFORD, Auditor.

J. R. SHELTON, Treasurer.

JOHN HARDWICE, Clerk.

WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, Sheriff.

SAMUEL M. MITCHELL, Banker."

He also carried with him laudatory letters from all the State officers of Indiana, and

from the several judges and other officials in his part of the State.

While a practitioner in Kansas he was retained as counsel by the Missouri Pacific railway company, and also became a director in its system, as well as in other large corporations. He devoted especial attention to that branch of litigation growing out of default in the payment of municipal and other corporate obligations, his practice being largely in the federal courts and extending over half a dozen or more western States.

In the summer of 1880 Mr. Ennis, accompanied by his family, visited California. He carried with him many letters of introduction and commendation from prominent men, railway officials and railway companies, among which was the following from Hon. Albert H. Horton, then and now Chief Justice of the supreme court of Kansas:

"STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT,
Topeka, June 18th, 1880.

TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALIFORNIA:

SIR.—Pardon my addressing you without acquaintance, but as our townsman, Hon. Alfred Ennis, is about to visit your State, I desire to commend him to your confidence and attention. Mr. Ennis is one of the ablest lawyers in Kansas, is a gentleman of high character, and greatly esteemed by all acquainted with him. He has won distinction, especially in the litigation of railroad and other securities, and has an extensive practice in this and in adjoining States.

Respectfully,
ALBERT H. HORTON."

Also, the following from Hon. Ross Burns, then general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company:

"TOPEKA, KANSAS, June 17th, 1880.

HON. SILAS W. SANDERSON,

Gen'l. Solicitor C. & S. P. R. R.,

San Francisco, California.

SIR.—Permit me to introduce to you my friend, Hon. Alfred Ennis, of this city, who contemplates taking a tour of your country and city.

Mr. Ennis is a gentleman of high character and an attorney of ability, whose reputation is untarnished. He has been, and is now connected as attorney and counselor with many of our railroad enterprises in Kansas.

Any courtesies you may be able to show him will be heartily appreciated by me, and by scores of his friends in Kansas and elsewhere.

Yours truly,

ROSS BURNS."

Before leaving Topeka he had built up a business which was second to none in what was then the far West, having an extensive clientage throughout the United States, and many English-American investors committing their interests to his charge.

In 1882 professional business called him to Boston, and for more than twelve months he was a resident of that city, his son and daughters meantime availing themselves of the educational advantages afforded by that centre of learning.

In 1884 he came to Chicago to accept the position of general counsel of Pullman's Palace Car Company. His appointment to this responsible post was commended by such men as A. L. Williams, John F. Dillon, H. L. Terrell, C. R. Bissell, George O. Manchester, S. D. Loring, Charles A. Rogers and Dumont Clark. Mr. Williams, at the time counsel for the Union Pacific railroad company, said:

"Alfred Ennis is a first-class lawyer, and as counsel for corporations is invaluable. I have frequently been associated with and more frequently opposed to him, in large corporation cases, and I know few men more valuable as an associate, or more formidable as an adversary."

Having accepted this position, Mr. Ennis moved his family to Chicago, where he has since resided. At the time (1884) he had four children—an only son, Walter B., and three daughters, Lillie A., Luna May and Alma Viola.

As general counsel for the Pullman company, Mr. Ennis conducted the business of the department for five years, achieving distinguished success. During this time he successfully handled a business aggregating many millions of dollars, which included many thousand miscellaneous and contested

matters, including many hundred lawsuits throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. He severed his connection with the corporation about the end of the year 1888, with a view to resuming private practice, into which he desired to induct his son, a young man of high character and fine ability, who was then about to be admitted to the bar. The Pullman company parted with him with expressions of sincere regret, he retaining the highest respect and esteem, not only of the officers, but also of all others connected with the corporation.

His fond parental hopes received a hard blow in 1890, when his only son, whom he had hoped to make his partner, sickened and died in the very prime of young manhood. Notwithstanding this disappointment, Mr. Ennis has continued in active practice, winning substantial recognition of his fine legal attainments, his fidelity to professional duties, and his careful conservation of all interests entrusted to his care.

While a Democrat in politics he has always contented himself with a simple adherence to the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, always declining to permit active political work to interfere with professional duties.

He is an honored member of the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, and the Chicago Bar Association. He is also a Mason of high degree, having been favored by receiving the Scottish Rite degrees; besides this he belongs to several leading clubs and social organizations. He has traveled extensively, and is well informed; but his accumulated professional duties prevent him from taking that part in social enjoyment for which he is pre-eminently fitted. His home is a centre of culture, and always an attractive resort for people of education and refinement. Of his three daughters, one has married the son of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the eminent Baptist clergyman, now of Boston.

DAVID SPENCER WEGG.

In the allotments of human life, few attain to eminent positions. It is a curious and interesting study to note how opportunity waits on fitness and capacity, so that all at last fill the places for which they are best qualified. In the legal profession there is no "royal road" to promotion. Its high rewards are gained by diligent study, and long and tedious attention to elementary principles, and are awarded only to those who develop, in the arena of forensic strife, characters of integrity and moral worth. We all fall into the niches in the elaborate edifice of life that we are best qualified to fill. However marvelously "natural selection" may work in the production of species, there is a wondrous selection in the sifting out of the fittest from the mass of common material that crowds all the avenues of the law. In that most difficult and perplexing profession, the very occupation of superior position argues for its possessor solid ability, signal skill, sound learning, untiring industry and uncompromising integrity. Such thoughts spontaneously occur as we contemplate the career of a successful and eminent lawyer, such as that of the one who is the subject of present contemplation. He has risen from the workshop of a mechanic by his own unaided exertions, through capacity and merit, to a high position at the bar, and to the management of a great public enterprise.

Mr. Wegg is a native of the Province of Ontario, having been born on the 16th of December, 1847, at the village of St Thomas. His parents, John W. and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg, were of English lineage. His mother's family—the Duncombes—traces its descent from Sir Charles Duncombe (Lord Feversham), who came to America in 1730. They were among the early and leading settlers in Canada; professional men, prominent both in a scholarly and political way; representative of the advanced views of the liberal

party; active in the establishment of the educational system, and prominent in reforming banking and currency. The ancestors of his father, who was born in Norfolk, England, were mainly engaged in mechanical pursuits, architects and artisans, but among them was an admiral in the English navy and a representative of the Crown on the Island of Trinidad.

David S. Wegg, when he had grown to sufficient strength and maturity to make his labor serviceable, worked in his father's carriage shop and acquired proficiency at the trade. He aspired, while yet a lad, to a higher avocation, and took every opportunity to obtain an education. By hard reading before and after the hours of the day devoted to manual labor, he qualified himself for teaching. While fulfilling his duties as teacher in the schools of St. Thomas, he began the study of the law, and devoted every spare hour and holiday to diligent reading. Having thus, in the intervals of labor, become familiar with the elementary principles of the law, at the age of twenty-five years he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where his uncle, Chief Justice Lyon, resided. Availing himself of the kind offer of this relative to live in his family, he entered the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated in the summer of 1873. He was immediately employed by the law firm of Fish & Lee, of Racine, and soon became a partner. In 1875 he accepted an offer of partnership from ex-Chief Justice Dixon, at Milwaukee. The firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes will be remembered as one of the most brilliant and eminent law firms of the Northwest. During the time that Mr. Wegg remained in this connection, his labors were most engrossing, and the experience gained most valuable. He appeared in litigated cases and developed an aptitude and capacity for forensic practice. When this partnership

was dissolved on account of the ill health of Judge Dixon, Mr. Wegg entered the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, which was largely employed in railroad interests and made the law of corporations a specialty. From this agreeable and lucrative association Mr. Wegg was called to the position of assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. The duties of this position required his almost daily attendance in the courts of the various States traversed by the road. He tried cases almost without number, prepared briefs, argued appeals and gained signal success and reputation as a learned, sagacious and skillful lawyer. In 1885, Mr. Wegg took charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central railroad company and moved to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here, without relinquishing the legal duties which the department required, there was added a vast financial and managerial responsibility. The company undertook the immense task of obtaining an entrance into Chicago, where every available avenue of approach seemed to be occupied by powerful corporations that did not look kindly upon the advent of a competitor. In the prosecution of this enterprise it became necessary to organize a new corporation—the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad company. Mr. Wegg was made its president, and upon him rested, without the title of manager, the vast responsibility of its financial and constructive, as well as legal, management. He purchased the right of way, conducted condemnation proceedings, negotiated bonds, built a magnificent depot and attended to the thousand details of the immense undertaking with the skill of a trained expert and the prudence and sagacity of a practical lawyer. More recently, when the Northern Pacific railroad company acquired possession of the Wisconsin Central, Mr. Wegg was elected a director of that great continental corporation, a position which he has recently voluntarily relinquished. Eloquent advocates, astute plead-

ers and learned lawyers have been produced in every country where the common law has prevailed. In America these have not infrequently shown qualities of the highest statesmanship when called into councils of state. It is only within the last decade or two that the needs of the great corporations engaged in transportation by rail have brought to the front men combining the highest legal ability, financial skill and executive power. They are not numerous, and when found command salaries as munificent as those paid to the highest in civil life. Among these so rarely endowed Mr. Wegg will freely be accorded a foremost place.

As a lawyer, a professional colleague who knows him well says: "I think he is the best lawyer I have ever known." He seems to have assimilated the principles of jurisprudence and to be able to supply from his intellectual reservoir a correct solution to any new combination of details that will stand the test of severest criticism. In the earlier years of his practice he excelled most of his competitors in his skill in the presentation of railroad cases to juries, while before the court his mastery of legal principles, familiarity with precedents and power of logical and forcible argument made him well nigh invincible. He has been trustee of large estates and has held many responsible positions of trust and confidence with corporations other than those mentioned. As counsel his services have been in great demand, and he has been extensively retained in important and complicated litigations in New York and other eastern cities.

Mr. Wegg has a physical constitution well suited to bear the strain of his mental exertions. He is strong and sturdy, of more than average weight, and in the enjoyment of perfect health. His complexion is light, his eyes blue, and his expression mild and cheerful. He is courteous in his bearing, and in his intercourse genial and winning, but there is in his massive head and clear-cut features an impression of reserve power.

Outside of professional studies he is well informed, and in some lines of literature and science an adept. He is a free and interesting conversationalist, an agreeable comrade, and a most fascinating companion. He is a member of the Literary Club and Union League Club, of this city; the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee, and the Manhattan, of New York; but the demands of business,—that inexorable taskmaster of gifted men,—leaves little leisure for the indulgence of social intercourse. He loves better to devote what time can be snatched from engrossing duties to the domestic circle.

As soon as Mr. Wegg had assured his professional success, some five years after enter-

ing upon practice, he married. The lady of his choice was Miss Eva Russell, daughter of Mr. Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, a native of the "Badger State." The marriage took place in 1878. Mrs. Wegg reinforces the English blood of the family with bonnie Scotch, that has brought to the household two sturdy sons, bearing the names of Donald Russell and David Spencer, the former born in 1881 and the latter in 1887.

Mr. Wegg is no partisan, but professes a stalwart Republican attachment. The family belongs to the Episcopal parish of St. James, of which Mr. Wegg is an attendant and supporter.

MOSES PURNELL HANDY.

Moses P. Handy was born at Warsaw, Missouri, April 14, 1847. He is descended, on the paternal side, from an old family, which has been prominent in Maryland and Virginia for over two hundred years. The American progenitor of the Handy family was Samuel Handy, a planter in Somerset county, Maryland. He came to America in 1635, sailing from Gravesend, England. Mr. Handy's great great grandfather, Captain George Handy, was prominent in the revolutionary war. On April 8th, 1777, he loaned to the Continental Congress \$8,000 in specie, which was not repaid until after his death. He was a shipmaster, and owned many vessels, which he placed freely at the disposal of the government. Four of these were seized by the British, and one of them was burned in an attack on Handy Hall, the plantation of Captain Handy. His father, and his father's father, also suffered with the early colonists, the senior, Colonel Isaac Handy, being one of the most eminent officers in the French and Indian wars. James Henry Handy, Captain George's grandson, the grandfather of Moses P., was conspicuous in public affairs and the treasurer of the fund raised for the estab-

lishment of the first public school in the National capital, among the subscribers to which were Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and James Monroe.

On his mother's side, Mr. Handy is descended from Moise Chaille, who was one of the Huguenots driven from France by the persecutions of the Capets. From this Moise Chaille, Mr. Handy gets his cognomen of Moses, which is an old family name.

Moses P. Handy was born while his father, Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, D. D., was a missionary in Missouri, in which capacity he traveled all over the State, organizing Presbyterian churches. Subsequently Dr. Handy filled important pulpits in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and became known as one of the most eminent divines in the Southern Presbyterian church. When Moses was less than a year old the death of his mother obliged Dr. Handy, for the sake of his four small children, to return to the eastern shore of Maryland, of which State he was a native. At a tender age, Moses showed the bent of his mind. At four he read fluently, and at seven began to edit a paper, to which his father was the sole subscriber. He was educated at Portsmouth,

Virginia, and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute when the war broke out. His father was imprisoned for political reasons in Fort Delaware, and the family removed to Delaware to be near him. When Dr. Handy was released by exchange, Moses went south and at the age of seventeen joined the Confederate army. Through the interest of friends he was made courier, with the rank of lieutenant on the staff of General Stevens, chief of engineers in Lee's army.

When the war ended, Handy found himself penniless in Richmond, and tried his hand at various means of subsistence. He was school teacher and book canvasser by turn, meantime writing his experiences on the "Retreat from Richmond" for *The Watchman*, a paper edited in New York by Rev. Dr. Deems.

In 1867 he walked into the office of *The Christian Observer* in Richmond, and demanded employment from Rev. Dr. Converse of that paper. In vain was he assured that there was no vacancy. He had but the traditional quarter of a dollar in his pocket, and with characteristic persistence, he refused to take no for an answer. Luckily the mailing clerk failed to appear that day, and young Handy acted as his substitute, asking only his board as his compensation for his services. In a few days he had made himself so useful that when the missing clerk appeared Handy was given another clerkship, at a salary of ten dollars a month and his board. Some months later he reported a speech by Hon. Henry Wilson, afterwards vice-president of the United States, at Orange Court House for the *Richmond Dispatch*, securing a beat on the other papers which, with other good work, secured for him a regular position on the local staff of the *Dispatch*. He quickly gained a reputation as a brilliant reporter, and his feats are among the traditions of the *Richmond newspaper men*. On one occasion he secured a full report of a colored convention in "Chimborazo," one of the worst districts in the city, the denizens of which had

threatened to murder any white reporter who might dare to attend the meeting. A dare-devil Virginian, who enjoyed the danger of the adventure, kept guard over Handy with a loaded revolver, while he took his notes. When the meeting was over the two placed themselves back to back, and, under cover of their revolvers, made good their retreat.

Mr. Handy became city editor of the *Dispatch* in 1869, and passed rapidly through the various grades of editorial service on that paper. He took a prominent part in the reconstruction movement which elected Walker governor of Virginia, and brought that State back into the Union. But while a staunch supporter of the conservative party, he was always noted for that perfect fairness to both sides which has always marked his work, both in the gathering of news and in commenting upon it.

The Capitol disaster in Richmond in April, 1870, nearly cost Mr. Handy his life. The court of appeals had met to decide the relative claims of the two rival mayors, one of whom was H. K. Ellyson, proprietor of the *Dispatch*. The floor of the courtroom gave away, hurling four hundred human beings forty feet into the room below. He was buried under the debris, and that he was not among the killed was due solely to the fact of his having been stunned by a blow from a falling beam as he went down, thus being saved from suffocation.

Mr. Handy served for two years as the general manager for the southern branch of the American Press association, and acted as a correspondent for several of the leading northern journals.

He took an active part in politics, representing Richmond on the Conservative State committee. He organized the first political club in the first militia organization in the State after the war, and was president of the convention which nominated Gilbert C. Walker for Congress. Mr. Handy, in 1873, was a candidate for an elective public office for the first and only time in his life. He sought nomination by the Conservative par-

ty, which was equivalent to an election, for the office of Commissioner of Revenue, the most lucrative office in the State, but was defeated by one vote. That same year President Grant appointed him honorary commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Handy, however, stayed at home.

In 1873 he sprang into national fame as the only newspaper correspondent who had witnessed the transfer of the steamer *Virginius* by the Spanish authorities to the United States government. Owing to the excited state of public feeling on account of the outrage upon, and massacres of, American citizens by the Spaniards in Cuba, the time and place of the surrender were kept a profound secret. Mr. Handy, who had been sent to Key West, Florida, by the *New York Tribune*, obtained an inkling of the event and succeeded in smuggling himself on board the American man of war, to which the surrender was to be made, and was the only civilian who witnessed the affair. His account was telegraphed to his paper, the *Tribune*, which was thereby enabled to plume itself on one of the notable beats in the history of American journalism. The other *New York* paper stopped their presses when the *Tribune* appeared with the story and issued extra editions, reprinting Handy's story from the *Tribune*. His signal success resulted in a flattering offer to join the *Tribune's* editorial staff, then a galaxy of the most brilliant of American journalists. Mr. Handy did some noble work on the *Tribune*, among his feats being an exposure of the Louisiana election frauds in 1874, when he unearthed Kellogg's check book and the letters he had received from Carpenter and Butler. Kellogg announced his intention to shoot Mr. Handy on sight, but made no effort to see him.

Toward the end of the year 1875, Handy left *New York* to take the editorship in chief of the *Richmond Enquirer*. In this capacity he took a prominent part in the political campaigns of the State. In 1876, he was appointed a commissioner from Vir-

ginia to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. While in that city, Col. A. K. McClure, who had long watched Handy's career, made him associate editor of the *Times*. He represented that paper in New Orleans during the Tilden-Hayes controversy, and his articles on the action of the "visiting statesmen" in the Louisiana Returning Board investigation, attracted attention alike for their thoroughness and their dispassionate fairness. His various political letters in the *Times* soon made the initials "M. P. H." famous all over the United States. Late in 1880, Mr. Handy became managing editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and, as usual, success followed his efforts. Wide acquaintance with journalism and journalists, backed by the liberality of the proprietor, enabled him to surround himself with some of the best talent in the country. Mr. Handy worked hard, and greatly improved this journal, quadrupling its circulation in three years. Overwork caused his health to give way early in 1884, and his physician ordered him to Europe to recuperate. In three months he returned to this country and represented the *Press* in the early part of the presidential campaign of that year, during a portion of which he was Mr. Blaine's guest at Bar Harbor.

In August, 1884, Mr. Handy severed his connection with *The Press*, having arranged with a syndicate of capitalists and active young newspaper men to purchase the *Evening News of Philadelphia*. The purchase was effected, and *The News Publishing Company* was organized with Mr. Handy as its president and editor-in-chief of the reorganized paper, whose name was changed to the *Daily News*.

Under Mr. Handy's management the *Daily News* soon made its mark in journalism, being quoted all over the country, and the special features introduced by it were copied everywhere, until now they are a matter of course with all the bright evening newspapers, of which the *Daily News* was the prototype. Mr. Handy's health again failing from his hard work on the *News*, he

went back to his old field of political correspondence in 1887. But the rapid jumps from city to city, with uncertain hours for food and sleep, still further injured his health. Mr. Handy, therefore, went abroad again, and remained until his shattered health was completely restored.

When Director-General Davis, of the World's Columbian Exposition, was in search of a man to assume charge of the organization of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, the name of Moses P. Handy naturally presented itself, because of his wide acquaintance with journalism and journalists throughout the world, as well as his wonderful executive ability and power of organization. The tender came simultaneously with that by President Harrison of the Consul-Generalship to Egypt. The major, however, decided to cast his fortunes with the Fair. His task was really the creation of a department, for the field was entirely unexplored; methods as well as forces had to be originated, and the territory to be covered was the globe. How thoroughly the work was accomplished has been best shown by the universal interest which was created in the enterprise. Major Handy was the first department chief appointed; the first to have his organization perfected; and the first to hand in his final report to the director-general. He was a member of the National Commission to Europe, which was sent by the Exposition management, to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition and to encourage those in power to make liberal appropriations for the representation of their nations at the great fair. That this work

was well done is shown by the magnificent displays other countries made at the Exposition, which was the marvel of the world. Major Handy's boast is, that although the scope of his department was greatly increased, its expenditures were forty per cent of the original estimate of expenses.

Major Handy is well-known as one of the best after dinner speakers in America or indeed in the world. For ten years he was president of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia, which, under his direction and by means of the unique method of doing things originated by him, became the foremost dining club of the world. Major Handy is also a member of the Grid-iron Club, of Washington, and vice-president of the Fellowship Club, of Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago, Argo, Union League and Union Clubs of Chicago; the Lotus Club, of New York, and the press clubs of several cities. Major Handy is also a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, and belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and a number of other organizations, both charitable and beneficial.

Major Handy was married, in 1869, to Miss Sarah Matthews, daughter of George H. Matthews, of Cumberland county, Virginia. Among her ancestors were Samuel Matthews, the first governor of Virginia chosen by the people, and Thomas Miller, the first clerk of Powhattan county. She, as well as her husband, has made her mark in literature, being particularly distinguished for her widely copied *vers de societe*.

Major Handy has seven children, three sons and four daughters.

THOMAS WETHERILL PALMER.

Thomas Wetherill Palmer comes of a sturdy stock, his ancestors on both sides having been among the early settlers of the continent which Columbus opened up to civilization. His mother's people were Rhode Islanders, being directly descended

from Roger Williams; while her father was a native of Massachusetts, having been one of those who fought with Warren at Bunker Hill. After the revolution he was appointed by President Jefferson to a federal judgeship in the territory of Michigan, within

whose confines he held court, as it were in the wilderness, while yet Tecumseh was a living terror to the whites.

Thomas, the father of Thomas W. Palmer, was born in the State of Connecticut, but was a pioneer in the settlement of the Northwest, and the year 1809 found him already on the frontier line, conducting a lucrative trade with the Indians at the post of Detroit. Twenty-one years later (June 25, 1830) Thomas W. Palmer was born. The boy literally grew up with the country, and by the time that his manhood approached, territories had become States, forests had given way to cities, society had taken root in the land of the savage, and the spire of the church and belfry of the school were rising from the bosom of the prairies.

Young Palmer enjoyed the benefit of a fairly good scholastic education, being assiduous in his studies, and passing through the course at St. Clair college, where he completed his preparatory studies. He graduated from the University of Michigan with the customary degree. After graduation he passed some months in foreign travel, and while abroad he made a pedestrian tour through Spain, acquiring that familiarity with the language and people of the country which was destined to prove of no little value to his own government. Returning to this country Mr. Palmer entered upon mercantile pursuits, being for some time engaged in business in Wisconsin, and subsequently conducted some large enterprises in Detroit, where he now resides. His success as a merchant was the result of diligence and probity, which qualities have also secured the esteem of his fellow citizens. Later in life Mr. Palmer became an active participant in politics, exercising potent influence, and filling many positions of trust with fidel-

ity to the public and honor to himself. He was a member of the Board of Estimates of the State of Michigan, and later served in the legislature for several terms as a member of the upper house. Having brought to each and every station an enlightened intelligence and strong sense of duty, he was next chosen as one of Michigan's representatives in the senate of the United States, occupying that high position for the full term of six years.

In 1887 Senator Palmer was chosen president of the water-ways convention, which convened at Sault Sainte Marie, under the auspices of the Duluth chamber of commerce, and in that position rendered valuable assistance to the cause of lake navigation. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain.

When the act of Congress was passed for the institution, at Chicago, of a World's Fair, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus, President Harrison selected ex-Senator T. W. Palmer as a member of the Board of National Commissioners. His recognized native ability and long experience pointed to him as one pre-eminently qualified to fill the office of president of that august body, and he was elected thereto at its first session. How faithfully and how well he discharged the duties of that arduous position is a fact of which the Nation is justly proud. To his position he brought the extraordinary combination of rare tact, ripe experience and unswerving integrity. Honored by his countrymen, beloved by his associates and approved by his own conscience, he once more retired to private life after the close of the great Exposition, justly proud that his last acts as a public man had been in harmony with his entire public career—*sans peur et sans reproche*.

JOHN TILGHMAN DICKINSON.

The important and laborious position of Secretary of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition was unani-

mously bestowed upon Colonel John T. Dickinson, of Texas, a gentleman yet in his early manhood, possessing rare qualifications and

exceptional genius. The ability and efficiency which Colonel Dickinson brought to the discharge of his duties, exemplified in the great success and universal popularity of the Exposition, shows that the Commission did not err in its choice. Circumstances had brought him into the management of a great Inter-State Military Encampment, an international musical contest held in Austin, and later to that of the international Fair Association, with its Texas-Mexican Exposition at San Antonio, the marked success of which, owing largely to the energy and ability of their secretary and manager, pointed him out as a suitable man to be associated with the managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Colonel Dickinson is a member of the bar of his native State, but has never engaged in the practice of law. His tastes led him to adopt the newspaper profession. While yet a lad at school he edited and managed an amateur boys' paper, known as the *Boy's Companion*, and while a student at the University of Virginia, he was editor of the *University Magazine*. The experience gained in these youthful essays in editorial work, developing an adaptation for the magic power which moulds opinions, naturally inclined him to pursue an editorial career, and in 1879, when only twenty-one years of age, he assumed editorial control of the *Daily Telegram*, the leading Democratic newspaper of Houston, Texas.

Colonel Dickinson is said to resemble in personal appearance the late Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, and like him is an ardent believer in the magnificent destiny of the "New South," an enthusiastic advocate of the interests and glory of that portion of our country, and especially of those of the "Lone Star State." He became a representative of her institutions, attracting to himself popularity among the people of his State, and the favorable notice of careful observers in other parts of the country. While representing his newspaper at Austin, the capital of the State, in January, 1881, he was elected secretary

of the house of representatives of Texas. So satisfactory were his services, and so efficient his labors, that the following year he was chosen secretary of the Texas State Capitol Board, composed of the Governor and heads of the State departments. He held this office in connection with the secretaryship of other important State boards from 1882 to 1888, during the entire period of the construction of the Texas State Capitol building, which is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States. Filling these public positions, his services in connection with the Military Encampment and Fair Association of Texas which have already been mentioned, attracted the attention of the Chicago World's Fair committee, which employed him to aid in the effort to have the Columbian Exposition located in Chicago. After interviewing members of Congress in several States in behalf of Chicago, he joined the committee in Washington, whose labors after an unexampled contest with the representatives of New York, St. Louis and Washington, were successful.

After the passage of the Act of Congress, approved April, 1890, providing for the appointment of two World's Fair commissioners, to be selected from the two leading political parties in each State and territory, General L. S. Ross, then governor of Texas, recognizing his peculiar fitness for the position, nominated Colonel Dickinson as the Democratic commissioner from the "Lone Star State," and he was accordingly appointed by the President of the United States, in accordance with the terms of the law. At the first session of the World's Columbian Commission, held in Chicago in June, 1890, called for the purpose of organizing under the Act of Congress, Colonel Dickinson was unanimously elected secretary of the commission. Since the date of his election, there have been many sessions of the World's Columbian commission held in the city of Chicago, and at each session the one hundred and eight commissioners, composing the National body that supervised and controlled the manage-

ment of the World's Columbian Exposition, have given emphatic and hearty evidence of their approval of the method, system and policy pursued by Secretary Dickinson in the discharge of the onerous, important and arduous duties devolving upon him as the National secretary of the greatest Exposition the world has ever seen.

Col. Dickinson was born in Houston, Texas, on the 18th of June, 1858. His father, John Dickinson, was a Scotchman from Kelso on the Tweed, but a resident of the United States from childhood. He was one of the leading business men and planters in southern Texas. His mother, Elizabeth Tilghman Dickinson was a native of the Old Dominion and descended from the prominent families of Virginia and Maryland. They were splendid people, in fine circumstances, and gave to their only son the best educational advantages to be procured. He was under the best teachers in Houston, Texas, and for some years studied in the most thorough schools in Leamington, England, and Dundee, Scotland. From thirteen to sixteen he had his first practical experience of business in the general offices of a

railway company in Houston, Texas. He then attended Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia, from 1874 to 1876. He spent the next three years at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in several of the academic departments, and took the degree of Bachelor of Law in June, 1879. During the succeeding summer he pursued the course of instruction at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

The military title which he appropriately and gracefully wears, was acquired by service on the military staff of Governor John Ireland, of Texas, from 1884 to 1888.

Col. Dickinson married on the 15th of June, 1893, the charming and lovely widow of the late John Mattocks, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of Chicago. Mrs. Dickinson is a daughter of Jacob Harris, one of the old citizens of Chicago.

In personal appearance, Col. Dickinson is a man of fine physique, courtly bearing, kind hearted, as brave as he is generous, with democratic ideas, tastes and convictions, impressing all who meet him as a man of energy and of dignity of character, although approachable and the most genial of associates.

INDEX.

A

Abbett, Leon, 473.
 Abbot, (Mrs.) Alice Asbury, 150.
 Abbott, (Mrs.) Mary, 147.
 Abells, (Rev.), 373.
 Abelnethy, Alonzo, 116.
 Aberhamson, (Rev.) L. G., 343.
 Abt, Peter, 605.
 Academy of Music, 570.
 Academy of Sciences, erection of, 125.
 Accola, (Rev.) O. J., 362.
 Ackerman, (Rev.) A. W., 343.
 Ackerman, W. K., 146, 425, 468, 470, 473.
 Acme Box Co., 454.
 Ada Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Adam, (Rev.) William, 384.
 Adams, (Dr.) Charles, 277, 278, 282.
 Adams, (Dr.) C. F., 612.
 Adams, (Rev.) E. A., 343.
 Adams, Francis, 188.
 Adams, F. Granger, 33.
 Adams, George E., 91, 142, 467, 469, 561.
 Adams, John, 178.
 Adams, (Rev.) J. A., 344.
 Adams, J. McGregor, 392, 428, 467, 468, 513.
 Adams, (Dr.) R. E. W., 269.
 Adams, (Rev.) S. H., 368.
 Adams and Westlake Co., 428.
 Addy, (Matthew and Co.), 424.
 Adelphi Theatre, 573, 574.
 Adler, (Rev.) Liebman, 149, 364.
 Adler and Sullivan, 433.
 Adolphus, (Dr.) Philip, 262.
 Adsit, J. M., 128.
 Aermotor, Co., 432.
 Agard, (Rev.) J. W., 362, 369.
 Agassiz, Louis, 153.
 Agnew, (Rev.) P. J., 326.
 Aiken, Frank E., 571, 573.
 Aiken, Samuel, 334.
 Aiken, (Mrs.) Samuel, 334.
 Aiken's Theater, 571.
 Ajax Forge Co., 425.
 Albaugh, (Dr.) William, 500, 505.
 Alberting, (Rev.) H., 358.
 Allis, Owen F., 470.
 Aldrich, Charles, 209.
 Aldrich, Herbert L., 149.
 Aldrich, J. F., 467, 561.
 Aldrich, (Solicitor General), 113.
 Aleel, Howard, 540.
 Alemany, (Rt. Rev.), 320.
 Alhambra Theatre, 573.
 All Saints' Church, mentioned, 325, 356.
 All Souls' Unitarian Church, historical sketch of, 385.
 Allen, Alexander B., 471.
 Allen, Gorton W., 471.
 Allen, (Dr.) H. C., 612.
 Allen, J. Adams, 237, 239, 242.
 Allen, James Lane, 147.

Allen, (Rev.) John W., 328, 329.
 Allen, (Judge) 209.
 Allen Chapel, (M. E.), mentioned, 373.
 Allerton, Samuel W., 468, 470, 530, 535.
 Alley "L" railroad, inception and growth of, 537, *et seq.*
 Ailing, Joseph, 362.
 Allison, James, 480.
 Allonez, (Father) Claude, 302, 303.
 Allport, (Dr.) W. W., 264, 500, 505, 506, 507.
 Almy, Charles D., 25.
 Altgeld, John P., 150, 205, 489, 513, 518, 593.
 Altpeter, John J., 564, 569.
 Alvord, (Rev.) Alanson, 333.
 Amateur Musical Club, 585.
 Amborg, William A., 135.
 Ambrose, (Rev.) J. E., 244, 249.
 America, an illustrated weekly, 35.
 American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co., 455.
 American Bridge Works, 426.
 American Car Works, 408.
 American College of Dental Surgery, sketch of, 504.
 American Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust, 459.
 American Legion of Honor, mentioned, 404.
 Amerman, (Dr.) George K., 236, 237, 258, 264.
 Ames, (Dr.) W. V. B., 505.
 Ancient Order of United Workmen, mentioned, 404.
 Andreas, A. T., 145, 166, 171.
 Andrews, (Dr.) Edmund, 133, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 255, 256, 258, 264.
 Andrews, (Dr.) E. Wyllys, 249, 256, 261.
 Andrews, Frank T., 249, 256.
 Andrews, (Mrs.) Mary, 334.
 Andrews, (B. P.) & Co., 406.
 Andersen, N. B., 157.
 Anderson, (Rev.) A., 373.
 Anderson, Alexander D., 466.
 Anderson, C. J., 359.
 Anderson, (Dr.) Galusha, 116, 117, 298.
 Anderson, (Rev.) J. B., 373.
 Anderson, (Rev.) Paul, 358, 359.
 Ansell, Julia M., 140.
 Angle, (Dr.) Edward H., 504.
 Anshe Emeth, mentioned, 364.
 Anshe K'Nesseth Israel, mentioned, 365.
 Anshe Pole-Russia-Tzidek, mentioned, 365.
 Anthony, Elliott, 137, 171.
 Anthony, J. E. J., 119.
 Anthony, (Dr.) W. C., 269.
 Appellate Courts, constitution and jurisdiction of, 187; judges, clerk and terms of, 188.
 Apollo Club, 581.

Apollo Encampment, (Masons), 397.
 Apollo Lodge, (Masons), 397.
 Apollo Musical Club, 575, 576.
 Archer, Frederick, 577.
 Argonaut Club, 586.
 Argus and Democrat, (Madison) The, 43.
 Argyle, Duke of, 151.
 Arlington's Minstrels, 566.
 Armour, Allison V., 127.
 Armour, George, 126, 135, 142, 213.
 Armour, Philip D., 123, 124, 127, 468, 579.
 Armour Institute, described, 123.
 Arms, Julia H., 95.
 Armstrong, George Buchanan, 362, 527, 576, 608, 609.
 Armstrong, (Rev.) J. C., 119.
 Armstrong, Leroy, 147.
 Armstrong, Thomas H., 132.
 Arne on, N., 40.
 Arrichster (Rev.) L., 365.
 Arnold, (Rev.) E. C., 372.
 Arnold, Isaac N., 84, 88, 90, 130, 131, 132, 137, 145, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 164, 184, 185, 194, 198, 388, 513.
 Arnold, Matthew, 579.
 Arnold (U. S. Marshall), 595.
 Arnulphy, (Dr.), 276.
 Arrington, (Mrs.) A. W., 148.
 Art, patrons of, in Chicago, 578, *et seq.*
 Art Galleries in Chicago, 578, *et seq.*
 Arthur, Chester A., 64.
 Artlingstall, Samuel G., 557, 559, 560.
 Art Institute, mentioned, 125; history of, 126.
 Asbury M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Ashland Avenue Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Ashland Avenue German Methodist Church, historical sketch of, 371.
 Ashland Club, 586.
 Ashlar, The, 35.
 Assgood, Dexter, 304.
 Atchison, (Rev.) Hugh D., 372.
 Atchison, (Dr.) W. D., 285.
 Atchison, (Rev.) W. F., 372.
 Atkinson, (Rev.) John, 369.
 Atkinson, (Dr.) William H., 506.
 Atkinson Car Spring Works, 426.
 Atkinsonian's, The, sketch of, 506.
 Atlantic Street Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Atwater, (Mrs.) Elizabeth E., 131.
 Atwell Charles B., 112.
 Atwood, Charles B., 483.
 Atzel, George, 380.

Auburn Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Auburn Park Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Auburn Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Audubon Club, 587.
 Augustine, (Rev.) C., 361.
 Augustus, Edward, 32.
 Austin, (F. C.) Manufacturing Co., 432.
 Austin & Seroggs, 181.
 Automatic Mower and Manufacturing Co., 432.
 Avondale M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Axtell, (Rev.) N. H., 372.
 Axtell, (Dr.) 363.
 Ayer, B. F., 173, 174, 195, 217.
 Ayer, Edward E., 127, 142.
 Ayer, (Mrs.) Edward E., 579.
 Ayer, (Mrs.) Herbert, 279.
 Ayers, Nettie M., 612.

B

Babcock, (Dr.) Elmer E., 254.
 Babcock, (Dr.) Robert H., 254.
 Bacon, D. C., 505.
 Bacon, Henry M., 393.
 Bacon, (Dr.) Sara E., 282.
 Badenoch, John J., 96.
 Badin, (Rev.) Stephen D., 303.
 Bailey, C. S., 83.
 Bailey, D. F., 27.
 Bailey, E. J., 352.
 Bailey, (Mrs.) E. P., 392.
 Bailey, (Dr.) E. S., 276, 280.
 Bailey, Jonathan N., 527.
 Bailey, Joseph M., 115, 117.
 Baines, (Dr.) Oscar O., 288, 291, 292.
 Baird, (Maj.) G. W., 490.
 Baird, Lyman, 119.
 Baird, Robert, 112.
 Baker, David, 191.
 Baker, Frank, 188.
 Baker, Hiram, 88.
 Baker, Samuel, 545.
 Baker, William T., 127, 470, 472, 473, 479.
 Balatka, Hans, 575.
 Baldwin, M. H., 326.
 Baldwin, S. A., 360.
 Baldwin, William H., 136.
 Balestier, Joseph N., 145.
 Ball, Farlin Q., 362.
 Ballantyne, J. F., 19, 22, 23, 32, 91.
 Ballard, Addison, 467, 468.
 Ballard, (Dr.) E. A., 274.
 Ballard, J. H., 30.
 Ballentine, (Mrs.) Agnes M., 341.
 Ballentyne, D., 457.
 Ballingall, Patrick, 157.
 Balmer, J. R., 35.
 Banga, (Dr.) Henry, 261.
 Bangs, George S., 602.
 Bangs, Mark, 184, 188.
 Bankers' Club, 586.
 Banks, Charles Eugene, 145.
 Bannister, Henry, 63, 149.

- Bannister, Mary H., 63.
 Baptist Theological Seminary, history of, 116.
 Baragwanath, (William) & Son, 427.
 Barber, (Dr.), 290.
 Barbour, (Rev.) H. H., 301.
 Barbour, (Justice), 192.
 Barker, (Dr.) W. C., 269.
 Barlow, (Gen.) S. L. M., 141.
 Barlow, (Rev.) William, 352.
 Barnard, Henry, 101.
 Barnes, (Rev.) G. F., 386.
 Barnes, P. D., 612.
 Barnes, Seth, 26, 27.
 Harney, (Mrs.) W. J., 259.
 Barnum, P. T., 566, 571.
 Barnum-Richardson Manufacturing Co., 421, 424.
 Barrel, M. O., 409.
 Barrett, John P., 480.
 Barrett, Lawrence P., 570.
 Barrett, (Mrs.) O. W., 353.
 Barrett, (Rev.) Stephen M. A., 312.
 Barrett, (Dr.) W. C., 503.
 Barron, Elwyn A., 20, 148.
 Barrows, (Dr.) J. H., 149, 298, 380, 382, 494.
 Barry, (Rev.) A. C., 385.
 Barry, Charles, 26.
 Barry, (Rev.) William, 130, 132, 259.
 Barth, (Rev.) Mathias W., 345.
 Bartle, (Rev.) William T., 341.
 Bartlett, Adolphus C., 127, 136, 391, 467.
 Bartlett, (Dr.) A. R., 269.
 Bartlett, C. F., 32.
 Bartlett, (Dr.) John, 253, 261.
 Bartlett, (Dr.) N. Gray, 248.
 Bartlett, (Rev.) S. C., 27, 119, 335, 336.
 Bartlett, (Rev.) William A., 340, 342.
 Barting, (Rev.) William, 362.
 Bary, Charles, 559, 564.
 Barzinski, (Rev.) Joseph, 326.
 Barzynski, (Rev.) Vincent, 326.
 Bascom, Flavel, 27.
 Bascom, (Rev.) 339.
 Bashford, R. M., 467.
 Bass, John H., 421.
 Bass, Perkins, 85.
 Bassett, (Dr.) C. F., 611.
 Bastian, (Rev.) N. S., 327.
 Bastian, (Charles L.) Manufacturing Co., 446.
 Bastin, E. S., 148.
 Batchelder, (Rev.) John, 314.
 Bates, Eli, 511.
 Bates, John, 567.
 Bates, (Mrs.) Lindon W., 147, 584.
 Bates, Thomas, 603.
 Bates, W. F., 426.
 Bauer, (Julius) and Co., 448, 449.
 Baver, August, 361.
 Baxter, (Mrs.) J. W., 392.
 Bay, (Rev.) F. M., 326.
 Bayliss, (Rev.) E. E., 301.
 Bayliss, (Rev.) J. S., 370.
 Bayne, Miss, 80.
 Beach, Elizabeth, 79.
 Beach, George A., 380.
 Beach, James L., 31, 266, 267.
 Beach, (Rev.) Lyel, 372.
 Beach, Wooster, 284.
 Beach and Bond, 108.
 Beale, William G., 89.
 Beard, (Dr.) C. H., 259.
 Beaton, (Rev.) David, 343.
 Beattie, Charles J., 35.
 Beattie, John, 408.
 Beatty, J. F., 259.
 Beaubien, Alexander, 303.
 Beaubien, Charles H., 77.
 Beaubien, George, 304.
 Beaubien, Jean Baptiste, 152, 157, 158, 191, 192, 304, 571.
 Beaubien, Mark, 77, 304, 367.
 Beaubien Claim, The, history of, 191.
 Becker, (Rev.) Bernhard, 571.
 Becker, Fritz, 34.
 Becker, Martin, 513, 514.
 Becker, (Dr.) W. F., 612.
 Beckwith, Carroll, 581.
 Beckwith, Corydon, 173, 174.
 Beckwith, (Mrs.) Corydon, 174.
 Beckwith, (Miss) H. H., 393.
 Beckwith, Henry W., 174.
 Beckwith, John W., 174.
 Beckwith, Ayer and Kales, 173, 174.
 Beebe, (Dr.) Albert G., 277.
 Beebe, (Dr.) Gaylord D., 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 274, 281.
 Beebe, William H., 96, 138.
 Beecher, (Dr.) Edward, 100.
 Beecher, Henry Ward, 130.
 Beecher, Jerome, 549.
 Beers, Cyrenius, 347, 352.
 Beers, (Rev.) H. W., 355.
 Beggs, John F., 221.
 Beggs, (Rev.) Stephen R., 365, 366, 367.
 Beidler, Jacob, 115.
 Belden, (Mrs.) Elvira P., 334.
 Belden, Seymour, 48.
 Belden Avenue Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 301.
 Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 379.
 Belding, (Rev.) Lemuel C., 330.
 Belfield H. H., 123.
 Belfield, (Dr.) William T., 292, 502.
 Belfour, (Rev.) E., 358.
 Bell, Andrew J., 557.
 Bell, Lilian, 148.
 Bell, (Dr.), 500.
 Beman, S. S., 483.
 Bendix, Max, 577.
 Benedict, (Rev.) J. D., 327.
 Benedict, (Rev.) L., 339.
 Benham, F. A., 85.
 Benjamin, Emil, 428.
 Benjamin, Francis W., 362.
 Benjamin, Louis, 426.
 Bennett, F. O., 24.
 Bennett, (Rev.) H. W., 362, 371.
 Bennett, (Dr.) J. C., 612.
 Bennett, J. Hughes, 235.
 Bennett, John W., 517.
 Bennett, Samuel C., 83.
 Bennett Medical College, described, 122.
 Benson, (Dr.) John A., 253.
 Benson, O., 514.
 Bent, George P., 448, 449, 451.
 Bentley, Cyrus, 135, 170, 298.
 Bentley, C. E., 595.
 Bentley, H. D., 449.
 Benzning, (Rev.) Elias, 382.
 Berger, (Rev.) Jacob, 371, 373.
 Berger, Robert, 536.
 Bergeron, (Rev.) A. L., 325.
 Bergstein, Carl, 576.
 Berlitz School of Languages mentioned, 125.
 Bernard, (Dr.) C. C., 611.
 Bernasteln, (Rev.) B., 365.
 Berry, William, 104.
 Besant, Walter, 494.
 Bessemer, (Dr.) Howard B., 613.
 Best, William, 521.
 Best (Phillip) Brewing Co., 462.
 Bethany Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Bethany Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Bethany Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Bethel M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Bethesda Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Bethlehem Chapel, mentioned, 343.
 Bettman, (Dr.) Boerne, 254, 259, 261.
 Bevan, (Dr.) Arthur Dean, 239, 261.
 Bevan, (Dr.) Thomas, 248, 257, 258, 267.
 Beyer, B. A., 360.
 Bickerduke, George, 441.
 Bickle, Henry, 215.
 Bienvenu, (Bishop) Myriel, 307.
 Bierbower, Austin, 149, 382.
 Biermann, (Rev.) P. L., 326.
 Bigelow, (Mrs.) Harriet C., 393.
 Bigelow, (Capt.) 317.
 Bigelow, Liberty, 529.
 Bigelow (H. W.) Lodge (Masons), 397.
 Billings, C. K. G., 473, 518.
 Billings, (Dr.) Frank, 249, 255, 260, 261.
 Bills, George R., 330.
 Bines, Robert, 453.
 Bineteau, (Father), 303.
 Binmore, Henry, 146.
 Birchard, Matthew, 199.
 Bird, (Rev.) G. H., 344.
 Bird, (Dr.) 263.
 Birkhoff, George, 467.
 Birney, James G., 160.
 Bishop, Anna, 572.
 Bishop, (Rev.) E. R., 343.
 Bishop, Henry W., 143, 213.
 Bishop, (Dr.) S. S., 259.
 Bissell, G. F., 391.
 Bixby, (Rev.) C. H., 356.
 Bjork, (Rev.) Charles A., 362.
 Bjorkholon, John, 359.
 Black, G. V., 502, 503.
 Black, John C., 127, 169, 468.
 Black, Stanley P., 249, 256.
 Black, (Rev.) W. F., 327, 378, 329, 488.
 Black, William P., 169, 200.
 Blackburn, (Rev.) William, 378.
 Blackhawk, 226.
 Blackman, Orlando, 91, 97.
 Blackstone, T. B., 142, 213, 467.
 Blackwell, Robert S., 146.
 Blade, John H., 546.
 Blaine, (Mrs.) Emmons, 584.
 Blaine, James G., 176, 472, 493.
 Blair, Edward, 579.
 Blake, E. Nelson, 116, 117.
 Blake, (Rev.) James Vila, 148, 150, 385.
 Blake, (Dr.) S. C., 23, 251, 256, 258, 264.
 Blakely, C. H., 21, 63.
 Blakely, David, 21, 63.
 Blanco, Charles, 150.
 Blanchard, (Rev.) Jonathan, 334.
 Blanchard, Rufus, 146.
 Blanchard, (Rev.) H. H., 111.
 Blaney, (Dr.) J. V. Z., 114, 130, 138, 231, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 263, 330, 500, 602.
 Blanke, George F., 188.
 Blatchford, E. W., 119, 123, 127, 133, 135, 142, 212, 213.
 Blatchford, (Justice), 197.
 Bletsch, (Rev.) Jacob, 371, 373.
 Bliss, Edward, 35.
 Bliss, Sarah E., 50.
 Block, Isaac, 426.
 Block, Joseph, 426.
 Block, Louis J., 148.
 Block, Willard T., 425.
 Block and Pollak, 426.
 Block-Pollak Iron Co., 426.
 Blodgett, Henry W., 81, 88, 105, 113, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 171, 215, 216, 603.
 Blodgett, Israel P., 159, 160.
 Blodgett, (Mrs.) Israel P., 159.
 Blodgett, Tyler K., 453.
 Blood, (Rev.) Caleb, 299.
 Bloodgood, (Dr.) J., 264.
 Bloom, (Rev.) W. K., 343.
 Blouke, (Dr.) M. B., 281.
 Blount, Fred M., 518.
 Blum, Robert, 401.
 Bluthardt, Theodore J., 93.
 Boardman, George B., 380.
 Boardman, (Rev.) George N., 119, 149.
 Boardman, (Dr.) H. K. W., 128, 266, 267, 272, 273, 278.
 Bobal, (Rev.) Francis, 326.
 Boecklin, Arthur, 151.
 Boettcher, Dorothea, 151.
 Bogue, George M., 115, 425.
 Bogue, H. B., 394.
 Bogue, O. A., 538.
 Bogue, (Dr.) Roswell G., 251, 252, 257, 258.
 Bohemian Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Bohemian Cemetery, 606.
 Boies, Horace, 473.
 Boise, J. R., 148.
 Boldenweck, William, 96, 560, 564.
 Bolger, (Father), 308.
 Bolles, (Rev.) Charles E., 356.
 Bolles, Nathan H., 83, 84.
 Bolles, (Rev.) Silas, 369.
 Bolton, (Rev.) H. W., 368, 369.
 Bonbright, Daniel, 112.
 Bond, L. L., 362.
 Bond, (Dr.) Thomas, 248.
 Boner, C. H., 32.
 Bonfield, John, 207, 208.
 Bonifas, (Rev.) Theodore, 326.
 Bonney, Charles C., 146, 277, 283.
 Bonney, C. L., 536.
 Bonney, L. C., 536.
 Boone, Daniel, 231.
 Boone, (Dr.) Levi D., 28, 100, 128, 231, 233, 263, 602.
 Booth, (Dr.) A. J., 611.
 Booth, Edward M., 115, 121.
 Booth, Edwin, 570.
 Booth, Henry, 136, 166, 186, 277.
 Booth, Junius Brutus, 568.
 Booth, Sherman M., 43.
 Booth, (Rev.) T. W., 302.
 Booth (Judge), 183.
 Borden, William, 574.
 Borein, (Rev.) Peter R., 368.
 Borner, William, 470.
 Boston Arena Company, 565.
 Bo-twick, (Mrs.) Emma G., 572.
 Botsford, J. K., 111.
 Bottom, Elisha S., 232.
 Bouffleur, (Dr.) Albert J., 252.
 Bouton, N. S., 129, 185, 392, 408.
 Bouton, (Dr.) William C., 504.
 Bouton Foundry Co., 423.
 Bowen, Charles, 32.

- Bowen, Chauncey T., 518.
 Bowen, Clarence, 38.
 Bowen, C. C., 117.
 Bowen, (Dr.) G. W., 269.
 Bowen, Menard K., 535.
 Bowles, Samuel, 48.
 Bowmanville Congrega-
 tional Church, men-
 tioned, 343.
 Bowsfield, C. C., 43.
 Boyce, Leroy M., 129.
 Boyd, (Dr.) H. W., 248.
 Boyd, James E., 473.
 Boyd, (Rev.) Joseph N., 382.
 Boyden, S. Willard, 49.
 Boyer, (Dr.) Valentine A.,
 226.
 Boyesen, I. K., 487.
 Boyington, W. W., 129, 570.
 Boynton, (Dr.) J. R., 612.
 Brachvogel, Udo, 151.
 Brackett, William W., 352.
 Bradablock, (Rev.) I. L., 362.
 Bradbury, Thomas, 32.
 Bradley, A. D., 570.
 Bradley, Charles F., 149.
 Bradley, David, 436, 555.
 Bradley (David) Manufac-
 turing Co., 432.
 Bradley, J. H., 467, 483.
 Bradley, William H., 142,
 277, 513, 510.
 Bradwell, James B., 165,
 171, 172.
 Bradwell, (Mrs.) James B.,
 172.
 Bradwell, (Mrs.) Myra, 30
 393, 492.
 Bragden, Charles D., 19.
 Bragg, Hannah, 334.
 Brainard, (Dr.) Daniel, 114,
 239, 230, 231, 233, 235, 236,
 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 245,
 255, 256, 259, 281, 500, 603.
 Brainard, Jephthai, 229.
 Braithwaite, (Rev.) Charles,
 302.
 Branch, E. A., 449.
 Branch, Horace, 449.
 Brand, M., 603.
 Brand, Rudolph, 216.
 Brass, Roger J., 135.
 Brayman, Mason, 130.
 Brayton, James H., 92.
 Breckenridge, John C., 57.
 Breed, (Rev.) David R., 379,
 80.
 Breen, (Rev.) John, 315.
 Breese, Sidney, 100, 104, 159,
 217, 218.
 Brennan, (Rev.) J., 312.
 Brennan, Thomas, 96, 135.
 Brennan, Michael, 594.
 Brennan, W. F., 536.
 Breunock, John, 517.
 Brentano, Lorenz, 50, 52, 53,
 89, 94.
 Brentano, (Judge) Theo-
 dore, 51, 210, 211, 222, 223.
 Brewer, David J., 113.
 Brewer, (Justice) 183.
 Bridge, (Dr.) Norman, 89,
 239, 251.
 Bridge, R. W., 447.
 Bridgeport Swedish Con-
 gregational Church, men-
 tioned, 343.
 Bridges, T. B., 233.
 Bridgeman, Walter Ray,
 115.
 Briggs, Benjamin, 299.
 Briggs, F. G., 27.
 Briggs, S. A., 89.
 Brighton Congregational
 Church, mentioned, 343.
 Brighton Park M. E.
 Church, mentioned, 372.
 Brine, George J., 138.
 Brinkerhoff, Jacob, 352.
 Brinkerhoff, (Dr.) John,
 231, 232.
 Bristol, (Rev.) Frank M.,
 131, 149, 369, 372.
 Bristol, (Mrs.) Harriet, 324.
 Broderick, (Rev.) A., 318.
 Brodique, Eve H., 147.
 Brodowski, E. Z., 518.
 Brochaugh, (Rev.) C. O.,
 362.
 Bronson, Arthur, 159, 367.
 Bronson, Helen G., 395.
 Brookline Presbyterian
 Church, mentioned, 382.
 Brooks, Samuel, 338.
 Brooks, Andrew M., 85.
 Brooks, (Rev.) Arthur, 351.
 Brooks, H., 333.
 Brooks, J. C., 511.
 Brooks, J. P., 85.
 Brooks, John W., 435.
 Brooks, (Rev.) W. E., 343.
 Brooks (Father), 325.
 Broome, George D., 85.
 Brophy, (Dr.) Truman W.,
 239, 500, 502.
 Bross, John A., 47.
 Bross, William, 27, 34, 44, 47,
 48, 101, 115, 129, 133, 145, 153,
 529.
 Brower, (Dr.) Daniel R., 252,
 258, 261.
 Brown, (Dr.) A. L., 285.
 Brown, A. W., 213.
 Brown, Andrew J., 111.
 Brown, Asa B., 31.
 Brown, Berish, 43.
 Brown, (Mrs.) Caroline M.,
 583.
 Brown, Charles B., 540, 560.
 Brown, (Mrs.) Cynthia, 375.
 Brown, D. G., 406.
 Brown, D. Russell, 473.
 Brown, (Rev.) Daniel P.,
 373.
 Brown, Edwin Lee, 395, 466,
 556.
 Brown, (Mrs.) Elizabeth,
 375.
 Brown, Frank, 473.
 Brown, (Rev.) George A.,
 373.
 Brown, G. L., 550.
 Brown, Henry, 144, 567.
 Brown, Jesse B., 154.
 Brown, John, 81.
 Brown, John Young, 473.
 Brown, Lemuel, 406.
 Brown, Rufus, 367, 375.
 Brown, (Dr.) Sanger, 292.
 Brown, Thurlow W., 40.
 Brown, William H., 68, 77,
 87, 88, 89, 90, 100, 103, 104,
 121, 130, 132, 145, 158, 259,
 266, 273, 376, 388, 408.
 Brown, (Mrs.) William H.,
 105, 316, 390.
 Brown (Dr.), 500.
 Brown (Justice), 197, 209.
 Brown (Julius N.) Co., 449.
 Brown-Sequard (Dr.), 55.
 Browne, (Dr.) Edward B.,
 M., 365.
 Browne, Francis F., 148.
 Brownell, (Dr.) J., 264.
 Browning, O. H., 100.
 Bruce, (Dr.) E. Malcolm,
 274, 276.
 Brucke, Joseph, 25.
 Brush, William H., 369.
 Brush Electric Co., 455.
 Brushingham, (Rev.) J. P.,
 372.
 Bryan, Daniel Page, 603.
 Bryan Hall, 570.
 Bryan, Thomas B., 129, 393,
 467, 469, 470, 472, 579, 603.
 Bryant, John A., 449.
 Bryant, William Cullen, 266.
 Bryant & Stratton's Busi-
 ness College, mentioned,
 124.
 Bryant's Minstrels, 566.
 Buchanan, James, 57.
 Buchanan, W. I., 480.
 Bucher, Anthony, 321.
 Buck & Watts, 567.
 Buckingham, (Mrs.) E., 278.
 Buckingham, J. H., 380.
 Buckingham, J. S., 305.
 Buckley, George, 50.
 Buckner, Diana W., 103.
 Buckner, Simon B., 49.
 Buda Foundry & Manufac-
 turing Co., 426.
 Budach, (Rev.) R. P., 362.
 Buecking, (Dr.) E. F., 283,
 289, 291.
 Buehler, John, 391, 467.
 Buffum, (Dr.) Joseph H.,
 146, 272.
 Bugbee, (Rev.) L. H., 369.
 Bull, J. R., 32.
 Bull, Ole, 572.
 Bullock (M. C.) Manufac-
 turing Co., 422.
 Bunker, (Rev.) Adolph, 392.
 Bunn, John W., 483.
 Bunn, (Judge) 183.
 Burbank, Alfred P., 85.
 Burdette, Robert J., 64.
 Burgess, (Rt. Rev.) Alex-
 ander, 348.
 Burgess, (Rev.) O. A., 328.
 Burhoe, (Rev.) T. J., 300.
 Burk, Martin, 567.
 Burke, Andrew H., 473.
 Burke, Edmund W., 188.
 Burke, Martin, 221.
 Burke, (Rev.) Maurice F.,
 311.
 Burke, (Rev.) Thomas, 308,
 321.
 Burkhart, H. S., 518.
 Burleigh, Edwin C., 473.
 Burley, A. H., 513.
 Burnham, Arthur, 91.
 Burnham, Clara Louise,
 147.
 Burnham, D. H., 472, 482,
 492.
 Burnham, N. C., 274.
 Burnham, Sherburne W.,
 188.
 Burnham, Telford, 91.
 Burnham & Root, 380.
 Burns, Peter T., 249.
 Burns, Thomas J., 401.
 Burnside (Gen.), 55.
 "Burnt Record Act," pro-
 visions of, 187.
 Burr, George, 441.
 Burr, Jonathan, 88, 131, 390,
 391, 392, 403.
 Burro, (Rev.) V. D., 300.
 Burroughs, Frederic, 461.
 Burroughs, (Dr.) John C.,
 28, 97, 109, 110, 116, 296.
 Burroughs, (Rev.) Joseph,
 109.
 Burrows, Mary, 79.
 Burt, (Mrs.) Mary E., 150.
 Burt, (Dr.) W. H., 272.
 Burton, William E., 569.
 Busbey, William H., 20, 61.
 Busch, F., 461.
 Bush, (Dr.) L., 505.
 Bush and Gerts Piano Co.,
 448, 449.
 Bushnell, (Rev.) Albert, 337.
 Bushnell, William H., 35,
 145.
 Butler, Alvin S., 611.
 Butler, Charles, 367.
 Butler, Edward B., 136, 470,
 473, 479.
 Butler, (Dr.) G. F., 252.
 Butler, Louise Caroline, 169.
 Butler, (Rev.) Patrick T.,
 311, 326.
 Butler, (Father) Thaddeus
 J., 308, 311, 320, 326.
 Butman, (Dr.) Emma, 282,
 391.
 Butterfield, Justin, 154, 157,
 158, 159, 164, 165, 185, 235,
 349.
 Butterfield, J. C., 128.
 Butterfield, William, 235.
 Butterfield and Collins, 165.
 Butters, George, 547.
 Butterworth, Benjamin, 470,
 473, 494.
 Butz, Caspar, 151.
 Byford, Henry T., 252, 260.
 Byford, (Dr.) William H.,
 113, 146, 237, 239, 242, 244,
 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 252,
 257, 258, 264.
 Byrne, J., 453.

C

- Cable, George W., 494.
 Cable, H. D., 450.
 Cable, R. R., 276.
 Cable-tracks, methods of
 laying, 531, *et seq.*
 Cadman, Henry S., 472.
 Cady, (Rev.) Cornelius S.,
 341.
 Cady, (Rev.) M. E., 370.
 Cady, (Rev.) William J., 343.
 Caldwell, Billy, 79, 304, 367.
 Caldwell, (Dr.) F. C., 235.
 Caldwell, (Rev.) J. M., 362,
 370, 371.
 Caldwell, (Dr.) W. C., 253.
 Calhoun, Alvin, 37, 34.
 Calhoun, John, 5, 36, 37, 39,
 266, 567.
 Calhoun, (Mrs.) John, 36, 37.
 California Avenue Congre-
 gational Church, men-
 tioned, 343.
 Calkins, A. C., 259.
 Calkins, Elias S., 42.
 Calkins, William L., 353.
 Callaghan, B., 138.
 Callahan, Mary, 484.
 Calman, (Rev.) C., 365.
 Calumet Club, 581.
 Calumet Electric Street
 Railway, 535.
 Calumet Iron and Steel Co.,
 415, 418.
 Calvary Cemetery, 604.
 Calvary Episcopal Church,
 historical sketch of, 355.
 Calvary Presbyterian
 Church, mentioned, 382.
 Cameron, Daniel R., 96.
 Cameron, Dwight F., 535.
 Camp, I. N., 119, 473.
 Campbell, (Rev.) Alexan-
 der, 327, 329.
 Campbell, Benjamin, 540.
 Campbell, (Dr.) C. T., 409.
 Campbell, Daniel W., 545.
 Campbell, (Rev.) Frederic,
 379.
 Campbell, James, 605.
 Campbell, J. M., 467.
 Campbell, John T., 249.
 Campbell's Minstrels, 566.
 Campbell and Castle's Eng-
 lish Opera Co., 570.
 Campbell (James) and Co.,
 144.
 Campbell Park Presby-
 terian Church, mentioned,
 382.
 Candee, (Mrs.) L. L., 484.
 Canfield, (Rev.) A. J., 386.
 Cantwell, J. S., 27.
 Capital (Madison), The, 43.
 Carleson, (Rev.) Erlend, 359,
 360.
 Carlisle, James M., 172.
 Carlyle, Thomas, 136, 439.
 Carnduff, (Rev.) John, 328.
 Carney, James, 461.
 Carns, (Dr.) Paul, 149, 151.
 Carpenter, (Mrs.) Ann T., 354.
 Carpenter, E. R., 500, 505.
 Carpenter, (Mrs.) George,
 585.
 Carpenter, George B., 574.
 Carpenter, Nathaniel, 293.
 Carpenter, N. H., 127.
 Carpenter, Philo, 83, 120, 226,
 259, 332, 333, 334, 341, 375,
 388.

- Carr, (Dr.) M. S., 269.
 Carr, (Miss) R. R., 83.
 Carr, (Dr.) Rachel Hickey, 252.
 Carr, (Rev.) W. C., 301.
 Carr (Gen.), 74.
 Carrier, (Rev.) Augustus S., 121.
 Carrigan (Father), 319.
 Carroll (Father), 308.
 Carroll, (Rev.) J. J., 326.
 Carron, J. B., 468.
 Carse, (Mrs.) Matilda B., 492.
 Carson, John B., 46, 468, 573.
 Carson, Nellie M., 46.
 Cartam, (Rev.) Joseph M., 329.
 Carter, Consider B., 517.
 Carter, James, 351.
 Carter, (Dr.) James M. G., 234.
 Carter, Orrin N., 564.
 Carter, Thomas B., 576.
 Carter, (Mrs.) Thomas B., 376.
 Carver, B. F., 131.
 Carver, (Rev.) Thomas G., 355.
 Carwardine, (Rev.) H. W., 373.
 Cary, Anna Louise, 573, 575.
 Cary, Eugene, 467.
 Cary, (Dr.) Frank, 235, 252, 260, 261.
 Cary, Richard L., 148.
 Cary and Rounds, 43.
 Carey and Wilson, 35.
 Case, (Dr.) Calvin S., 503.
 Case, Charles H., 392, 393.
 Cass (Gen.) Lewis, 225.
 Cashman, (Rev.) Thomas F., 323, 324.
 Casselberry, (Dr.) William E., 249, 262.
 Cataract Construction Co., 454.
 Cathedral of the Holy Name, sketch of, 315, 316.
 Catherwood, (Mrs.) Mary Hartwell, 147, 494.
 Catholic Church, its inception and development in Chicago, 302, *et seq.*
 Catholic Missionaries, early, 302, *et seq.*
 Catlin, Charles, 513.
 Caton, (Rev.) Charles H., 328.
 Caton, J. G., 193.
 Caton, John Dean, 145, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 164, 173, 229, 235.
 Cattell, (Dr.) David M., 503.
 Cemeteries, Bohemian, 606; Calvary, 604; Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim, 605; Concordia, 605; Forest Home, 606; Graceland, 608; Mount Greenwood, 606; Mount Hope, 606; Mount Olive, 604; Oakwoods, 604; Rosehill, 601; Saint Boniface, 605; Saint Maria, 605; Waldheim, 606; Wunder's Church Yard, 605.
 Centenary M. E. Church, historical sketch of, 368.
 Centennial Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Centennial Mission, mentioned, 373.
 Center Street German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Central Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Central Church, mentioned, 363.
 Central Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Central Music Hall, 574.
 Central Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Central Park Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Chace, Henry C., 356.
 Chada, (Rev.) Frank D., 373.
 Chadwick, G. W., 83.
 Chadwick, (Rev.) J. S., 370.
 Chalmers, W. J., 473.
 Chalmers, (Mrs.) W. J., 585.
 Chamberlain, (Dr.) G. M., 260.
 Chamberlain, (Mrs.) Harriett, 341.
 Chamberlain, L. F., 136.
 Chamberlain, (Rev.) L. T., 335.
 Chamberlane, J. S., 103.
 Chamberlin, Everet, 145.
 Chamberlin, Thomas C., 118.
 Champlin, William R., 338.
 Channing, William Henry, 72.
 Chapel, L. W., 31.
 Chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, mentioned, 325.
 Chapin, A. L., 27.
 Chapin, Charles E., 24.
 Chapin, E. H., 130.
 Chapin and Foss, 402.
 Chapman, Charles, 305.
 Chappel, Eliza, 79, 80.
 Chappell, C. H., 473.
 Chapter of Rose Croix, 399.
 Charney, Walter H., 379, 380.
 Chase, Charles C., 90.
 Chase, Ira J., 473.
 Chase, (Rt. Rev.) Philander, 344, 349, 352.
 Chase, P. E., 394.
 Chatfield, James M., 33.
 Chatfield, John (Jr.), 33.
 Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C., 147.
 Chatfield-Taylor, (Mrs.) H. C., 584.
 Chatterton, W. A., 272.
 Cheatam, John, 400.
 Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim, (Jewish Cemetery), 605.
 Cheeseman, (Dr.) W. O., 611.
 Cheney, C., 603.
 Cheney, (Rt. Rev.) Charles E., 298, 345, 346, 347, 382.
 Cheney, (Mrs.) Charles E., 146.
 Cheney, (Dr.) Lucien P., 233, 243, 264.
 Chesbrough, Ellis S., 551, 552, 554.
 Chester, E. E., 483.
 Chester, Henry W., 119.
 Chetlain, Arthur, 188.
 Chetlain, A. L., 467.
 Chetlain, (Mrs.) A. L., 492, 584.
 Chew, (Dr.) John H., 261, 292.
 Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Co., 453.
 Chicago Athletic Association, 587.
 Chicago Avenue Church, mentioned, 363.
 Chicago Baptist Hospital, 612.
 Chicago Brewery, 461.
 Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., 426.
 Chicago Business College, mentioned, 124.
 Chicago Car Wheel Co., 421.
 Chicago City Railway Co., 530, 533, 534, 535.
 Chicago Club, 582.
 Chicago College of Dental Surgery, sketch of, 501.
 Chicago College of Law, described, 115.
 Chicago College of Pharmacy, described, 122.
 Chicago Commandery (Masons), 399.
 Chicago Conservatory of Music, mentioned, 125.
 Chicago Consistory (Masons), 399.
 Chicago Cottage Organ Co., 449, 450, 451.
 Chicago Council Princes of Jerusalem, 399.
 Chicago Cumberland Gun Club, 187.
 Chicago Democrat, 5, 6.
 Chicago Dental Club, sketch of, 505.
 Chicago Dental Infirmary, 501.
 Chicago Dental Society, sketch of, 504.
 Chicago Dredging and Dock Co., 198.
 Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Co., 428.
 Chicago Eagle Works, 406.
 Chicago Edison Co., 455.
 Chicago Encampment (Odd Fellows), 403.
 Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge for Reform, 392.
 Chicago Foundry Co., 423.
 Chicago General Railway Company, 536.
 Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Co., 428.
 Chicago Harmonic Society, 571.
 Chicago Hide and Leather Company, 441, 442.
 Chicago Historical Society, sketch of, 130.
 Chicago Homeopathic College, described, 122.
 Chicago Horse Shoe Co., 419.
 Chicago Industrial School for Girls, 395.
 Chicago Iron Works, 407, 408, 423.
 Chicago Lawn M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Chicago Lawn Universalist Church, mentioned, 385.
 Chicago Lead Pipe and Sheet Iron Works, 409.
 Chicago Library Association, historical sketch of, 130.
 Chicago Literary Club, 586.
 Chicago Lodge, (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Chicago Lodge of Perfection, 399.
 Chicago Lyceum, sketch of, 128.
 Chicago Magazine, The, 35.
 Chicago Manual Training School, described, 122.
 Chicago Medical College, united with Northwestern University, 250; women admitted to, 251.
 Chicago Music Co., 449.
 Chicago Musical College, mentioned, 125.
 Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, 393.
 Chicago Opera House, 570, 574.
 Chicago Orphan Asylum, 393.
 Chicago Passenger Railway Co., 544.
 Chicago Relief and Aid Society, 388, *et seq.*
 Chicago Rolling Mill Co., 419.
 Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., 457.
 Chicago Rubber Works, 457.
 Chicago Shipbuilding Co., 427.
 Chicago Splice Bar Mill, 419.
 Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 407.
 Chicago Steam Engine Works, 406.
 Chicago Steel Works, 420.
 Chicago Stove Works, 422.
 Chicago Theological Seminary, history of, 119.
 Chicago Tire and Spring Co., 420.
 Chicago University, history of, 116, *et seq.*
 Chicago West Division Railway Co., 540.
 Chicago Women's Club, 583.
 Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, 536.
 Chickering, J. W., 354.
 Chickering, Chase Bros., 449.
 Childs, J. F., 28.
 Childs, Luther, 367.
 Chilitoe, Cherleo and Co., 444.
 Chislett, (Dr.) H. R., 276, 281.
 Chittendon, (Dr.) G. W., 269.
 Christ Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
 Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, historical sketch of, 382.
 Christian, George C., 285.
 Christian Times, The, 110.
 Christy's Minstrels, 566.
 Church, Archibald, 249.
 Church, (Rev.) Leroy, 22, 66.
 Church, (Rev.) M. D., 383.
 Church (John) Co., 449.
 Church of Notre Dame de Chicago, mentioned, 325.
 Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, mentioned, 328.
 Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, mentioned, 326.
 Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, mentioned, 326.
 Church of Our Saviour, mentioned, 356.
 Church of St. Anthony of Padua, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Boniface, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Charles Borromeo, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Francis d'Assisium, historical sketch of, 315.
 Church of St. Francis de Sales, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Francis Xavier, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Lawrence, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Matthias, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Mauritius, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Nicolas, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Philip the Evangelist, historical sketch of, 356.
 Church of St. Rose of Lima, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Vitus, mentioned, 326.
 Church of St. Wenceslaus, mentioned, 326.
 Church of SS. Peter and Paul, mentioned, 326.
 Church of the Annunciation B. V. M., mentioned, 326.
 Church of the Ascension, historical sketch of, 354.
 Church of the Assumption B. V. M., mentioned, 326.
 Church of the Atonement, mentioned, 356.

- Church of the Blessed Sacrament, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Covenant, historical sketch of, 380.
Church of the Epiphany, mentioned, 356.
Church of the Good Shepherd, mentioned, 356.
Church of the Holy Angels, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Holy Cross, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Holy Family, historical sketch of, 320, *et seq.*
Church of the Holy Rosary, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Holy Trinity, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Immaculate Conception, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Messiah, mentioned, 355.
Church of the Nativity, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Redeemer, historical sketch of, 385; mentioned, 343, 356.
Church of the Sacred Heart, mentioned, 326.
Church of the Visitation, mentioned, 326.
Churchill, George, 68.
Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Co., 546.
Cigraud, (Dr.) B. J., 147, 504.
Cincinnati Forge and Iron Co., 426.
Circuit Court territorial jurisdiction of early, 184; changes in, 185; judges, clerk and terms of, 188.
Circuit riding, its trials and advantages, 184.
Claffin, James F., 96.
Clapp, Charles, 341.
Clapp, (Dr.) E. H., 269.
Clapp, (Mrs.) Laura, 341.
Clapperton, W. R., 340.
Clark, A. E., 386.
Clark, (Dr.) Anson L., 285, 286, 287, 291, 611.
Clark, (Mrs.) Cornelia A., 334.
Clark, David W., 518.
Clark, Elisha, 334, 375.
Clark, George C., 88, 89.
Clark, Henry A., 147.
Clark, Hugh G., 330.
Clark, (Mrs.) John, 585.
Clark, John H., 467.
Clark, John M., 142, 213, 467, 468, 485.
Clark, (Rev.) John N., 354.
Clark, J. Scott, 112, 149.
Clark, (Rev.) N. C., 353.
Clark, (Dr.) R. B., 269.
Clark, T. B., 366.
Clark, Thomas M., 278.
Clark, Raffen and Co., 423.
Clarke, Charles T., 513, 514.
Clarke, (Dr.) H., 231.
Clarke, Henry W., 111.
Clarke, T. C., 547.
Clarke, W. B., 406.
Clarke, (Dr.) W. G., 258.
Clarke, (Dr.) William E., 264.
Clarke, (Rev.) William G., 382.
Clarkson, J. J., 35.
Clarkson, (Rev.) Robert H., 350.
Cleaver, Charles, 145, 443, 444.
Clement, A. E., 386.
Clemmons, (C. B.) and Co., 448, 449.
Clendenning, (Rev.) T. C., 371.
Cleveland, Grover, 53, 172, 173, 177, 479, 582, 596, 600.
Cleveland Lodge (Masons) 398.
Clevenger, S. V., 260, 261.
Clifford, (Dr.) E. L., 147, 506.
Clifford, Lydia, 334.
Clifford, Richard W., 198.
Clover, Samuel T., 25, 148, 149.
Clowry, R. C., 473.
Clowry, (Father) William, 306, 307, 315.
Clybourn Avenue German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Clybourne, Archibald, 522.
Coan and Ten Broeck, 434.
Cobb, Henry Ives, 141, 483.
Cobb, J. W., 408.
Cobb, Silas B., 117.
Cobb, Weldon, 147.
Cobb, (Dr.) L., 276.
Coburn, L. L., 136.
Cochran, J. L., 540.
Cochran, W. F., 369.
Codman, H. S., 483.
Coe, George A., 112.
Coe, (Dr.) M. D., 269, 274.
Coeur de Lion Lodge, (Masons), 309.
Coffey, Alice, 135.
Coffin, J. W. C., 349.
Cogswell, Amos, 37.
Cohen, (Rev.) G. M., 364.
Colbert, Elias, 50, 145.
Colburn, (Mrs.) Levi, 259.
Colby, Myra, 172.
Cole, David, 517, 602.
Cole, (Dr.) H. P., 276.
Cole, John A., 394.
Cole, Samuel, 364.
Coleman, (Dr.) W. Franklin, 292.
Coles, (Governor), 63.
Colfax, Schuyler, 47, 608, 609.
Colgan, Edward D., 316.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, described, 122.
Collier, Robert Laird, 136.
Collier, Samuel, 136.
Collyer, (Rev.) Robert, 29, 136, 149, 385.
Colton, (Dr.) D. A., 270, 271, 273, 274, 278, 282.
Columbia Organ Co., 449.
Columbia Theatre, 574.
Columbia Brewery, 461.
Columbus Club, 582.
Colver, Nathaniel, 300.
Colver, (Dr.), 116.
Colville, Jean Elizabeth, 140.
Colvin, H. D., 42, 467.
Colvin, William H., 470.
Collins, George C., 83.
Collins, J. W., 480.
Collins, James H., 157, 158, 164, 165, 194, 235.
Collins, Loren C., (Jr.), 489.
Collins, R. G., 249.
Collins, William T., 23.
Collins and Burgie Co., 422.
Collison, (Rev.) H. M., 375.
Commercial Advertiser (Milwaukee), The, 43.
Commercial Club, 582.
Commercial Express, The, 35.
Committi, J. E., 34.
Comstock, Julia S., 63.
Comstock, (Dr.) T. G., 269.
Comstock, W. H., 536.
Concordia Cemetery, 605.
Congdon Brake Shoe Co., 419.
Congregation Beth Hamedrah Hachodosch, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Beth Hamedrach, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Bethel, mentioned, 365.
Congregation B'Nai Abraham, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Emanuel, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Moses Montefiore, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Ohaveth Emunak, mentioned, 365.
Congregation Ohaveth Sholem, mentioned, 365.
Congregation of the North Side, mentioned, 365.
Conkey (W. B.) Company, 143.
Conklin, (Rev.) Charles, 386.
Conklin, T. T., 22.
Conklin, (Mrs.) T. T., 220.
Conlan (Jr.), James, 135.
Connelly, Patrick, 316.
Conover, J. Frank, 450.
Conover Piano Co., 448, 451.
Conrad, Howard L., 147.
Conroy, Myron W., 459.
Conway, (Rev.) Patrick J., 312, 316, 318, 319.
Cook, B. F., 388.
Cook, Burton C., 605.
Cook, Daniel P., 68.
Cook, J. C., 249.
Cook, (Dr.) James F., 284, 285.
Cook, Cameron and Patterson, 46.
Cook County Hospital, 387.
Cook County Infirmary, 387.
Cook County Insane Asylum, 387.
Cook County Normal School, described, 124.
Cooke, A. F., 147.
Cooke, (Dr.) N. F., 268, 272, 273.
Cooke Brewing Co., 462.
Coolbaugh, Mary Ellen, 178.
Coolbaugh, William F., 136, 178.
Cooley, (Rev.) L., 326.
Cooley, Lyman E., 556, 559, 561, 561, 564.
Cooley, (Judge), 111.
Coombs, Hiram, 547.
Coombs, Jane, 570.
Cooney, Patrick, 221.
Cooper, (Dr.) John, 224.
Cooper, John S., 513, 514.
Cooper, (Rev.) William H., 355.
Cope, George W., 413.
Copeland, (Dr.) W. L., 502.
Corbett, (Rev.) Michael J., 326.
Corbin, (Mrs.) Caroline F., 147.
Corbin, H. C., 467.
Corbinian, (Rev.) M., 313.
Corinthian Chapter (Masons), 399.
Corkery, D., 467.
Cornell, Paul, 218, 518, 605.
Corning, (Rev.) J. L., 339.
Corning, Mary Jane, 70.
Corthell, Elmer L., 117.
Corwith, Nathan, 540.
Costner, H. A., 505.
Cotten, Robert, 139.
Cotton, (Dr.) A. C., 261.
Cottlow, (Dr.) B. A., 613.
Coughlan, H. D., 504.
Coughlin, Daniel, 219, 220, 221, 222.
Coulon, Wihtol and Co., 448, 449.
County Court, formation of, 186; officers and terms of, 188.
Courant, The, 46.
Courtney, (Rev.) Frederick, 351.
Couthen, Jessie, 479.
Covenant Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Covenant Lodge, (Masons) 398.
Cowdrey, Robert C., 479.
Cowdrey, Robert H., 147.
Cowles, Alfred, 47, 104, 128, 605.
Cowperthwaite, (Dr.) A. C., 272.
Cox, Agnes, 94, 97.
Cox, D., 233.
Cox, (Rev.) T. E., 325.
Cox, William L., 77.
Coyle, (Rev.) R. F., 378, 380, 381.
Cracraft, (Rev.) J. W., 354.
Crafts, Clayton E., 488.
Cragin, E. F., 467, 468.
Cragin Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Craig, (Rev.) A. E., 372.
Craig, (Dr.) J. D., 612.
Craig, (Rev.) Willis G., 121, 379, 380, 381.
Crandall, (Dr.) L. N., 300.
Crandall, (Rev. Dr.), 279.
Crandon, Frank P., 112.
Crane, Betsey, 293.
Crane, Ebenezer, 293.
Crane, R. T., 123, 467.
Crane Company, 423.
Craven, William M., 382.
Craver, Steele and Austin, 432.
Crawford, (Dr.) A. K., 270, 276, 611.
Crawford, Alexander R., 147.
Crawford, Andrew, 513, 514.
Crawford, M. L., 467, 470.
Cregier, De Witt C., 467, 468, 469, 470, 561, 575.
Crerar, Donald, 213.
Crerar, John, 123, 132, 142, 213, 391, 428.
Crerar, Adams and Co., 428.
Crew, Henry, 112.
Crews, (Rev.) H., 370.
Crevier, (Rev.) Hugh, 326.
Cribben, Sexton and Co., 422.
Criminal Court of Cook County, establishment of, 186.
Crissman, (Dr.) Ira B., 504.
Crissman, (Rev.) S. M., 382.
Cristoph, (Rev.) Giles, 313.
Criterion Theatre, 675.
Crittenton, (Rev.) C. R. D., 356.
Crocker, Alatheia, 161.
Crocker, Hans, 348.
Croffert, W. D., 479.
Crone, R. G., 34.
Croner, (Mrs.) E., 334.
Croner, (Rev.) J. C., 343.
Cronin, Philip Patrick H., 219, 220, 221, 222.
Crook, Gen., 61, 73.
Crooke, C. L., 446.
Crooke, John H. Co., 446.
Crosby, Uranus H., 570, 573.
Crosby (A.) and Co., 457.
Crosby (A. and W. H.) and Co., 457.
Crosby (G. A.) and Co., 428.
Crosby's Opera House, 572.
Crowe, (Dr.) J. N., 50, 505.
Crowe, (Rev.) W. S., 385.
Crowford, (Mrs.) Sophronia, 384.
Crutcher, (Dr.) Howard, 612.
Cudahy, John, 604.
Culbertson, William, 337.
Culbertson, E. F., 467, 468.
Cullom, Shelby M., 41, 57, 463.
Culver, Belden F., 513.
Culver, Benjamin F., 132, 133, 395.
Culver, George N., 127.
Culver, W. L., 169.
Cummings, Andrew, 467.
Cummings, D. M., 535.
Cummings, E. A., 547.
Cummings M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.

Dyhrenfurth, Julius, 571.
Dyress, (Rev.) C. T., 345.
Dyeart, Samuel, 483.

E

Eagle, E. E. S., 135.
Earl, Lawrence C., 580.
Earle, (Dr.) Charles W., 147, 148, 251, 252, 253, 262, 264.
Eaton, Will D., 23, 148.
East Chicago Foundry Co., 424.
East Chicago Iron and Steel Co., 419.
Eastman, (Col.) Francis A., 46, 54, 137.
Eastman, S. C., 70.
Eastman, Zebina, 31, 32, 33, 35, 56, 69, 70, 71, 80, 101, 266.
Ebenezer German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Eberhart, John P., 108, 110.
Ebersole, (Dr.) S. D., 613.
Eck, (Rev.) N., 302.
Eckhart, Bernard A., 557, 560.
Eckhart, Bernard E., 564.
Eddy, (Dr.), 67.
Eddy, Clarence, 575, 577.
Eddy, Ira B., 36.
Eddy, (Rev.) T. M., 146.
Eddy, Thomas M., 28.
Eddy (R. M.) Foundry Co., 424.
Edgerly, E. P., 249.
Edison General Electric Co., 455.
Edmonds, H. O., 473.
Edmonds, (Dr.) N. D., 503.
Edsall, (Rev.) S. C., 356.
Edwards, (Rev.) Arthur, 28, 67.
Edwards, A. R., 249, 504.
Edwards, Cyrus, 100.
Edwards, Ninian, 68, 100.
Egan, (Rev.) Charles D., 326, 327.
Egan, (Rev.) Dominic, 326.
Egan, John M., 593.
Egan, Patrick, 220.
Egan, (Rev.) P. A. L., 326.
Egan, (Dr.) W. B., 123, 228, 229, 233, 394, 396, 398.
Eggleston, N. H., 27, 339.
Eighth Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Eisen-Bockins, F. B., 147.
Eiszfeldt, (Rev.) Carl, 302.
Ela, J. W., 468.
Elder, F. E., 536.
Eldridge, (Dr.) John W., 228, 233.
Elevated Railroads, inception of, 536.
Elkins, (Mrs.) H. R., 391.
Elkins, William L., 544.
Ellingwood (Dr.) Finley, 28, 288, 290, 291.
Elliott, (Judge) 183.
Elliott, (Mrs.) Frank M., 41.
Elliott, (Rev.) J. W., 356.
Elliott, (Mrs.) Maude Howe, 147.
Ellis, (Dr.) 500, 505.
Ellis, (Mrs.) A. M. H., 127.
Ellis, (Rev.) Edward, 300.
Ellis, John, 269, 362.
Ellis, (Dr.) J. Ward, 402, 403.
Ellis, (Rev.) Sumner, 386.
Ellis and Fergus, 144, 236.
Ellsworth, J. M., 605.
Ellsworth, James W., 470, 479, 521, 579.
Elmblad, Magnus, 151.
Elmer, (Rev.) W., 356.
Elsdon, (Rev.) W. P., 301.
Elsdon Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
Elston and Woodruff, 443.
Elstrom, (Rev.) K. H., 373.
Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, mentioned, 383.

Emerald Avenue Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Emerson, Alfred, 127.
Emerson, O., (Jr.), 27.
Emerson Piano Co., 449.
Emery, Philip A., 33.
Emanuel, Johan A., 151.
Enos, James L., 32, 101.
Engel, Louis, 188, 204.
Engelbrecht, (Rev.) C., 313.
Engelbrecht, (Rev.) H., 362.
England, Isaac, 19.
Englehard, G. P., 30, 473.
Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway Co., 536.
Englewood Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
Englewood Cycling Club, 537.
Englewood M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Englewood North Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Englewood Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Englewood Trinity Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
English, W. E., 467.
Engrstrand, (Rev.) John, 302.
Enright, J. W., 138.
Ensforth, (Mrs.) Julia A., 334.
Erbe, Alexander, 151.
Erbe, Arthur, 391.
Ericson, Albert, 112, 113.
Erie Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Errett, (Rev.) Isaac, 328.
Erz, (Rev.) M. E., 336.
Escher, (Rev.) G., 558.
Essellen, Christian, 33.
Essex, Robert, 222.
Estey and Camp, 449.
Etheridge, (Dr.) James H., 238, 239, 261.
Eustace, (Rev.) Andrew, 312.
Evard, (Rev.) Carl A., 360, 362.
Evangel Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
Evans, C. B., 90, 467.
Evans, (Dr.) Charles H., 271, 282, 283.
Evans, John, 111, 112, 231, 236, 237, 240, 254, 263, 602.
Evening Journal, The, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44.
Evening Post, The, 45.
Evening Press, The, 35.
Evening Telegram, 35.
Everest, (Rev.) Charles H., 342.
Everett, (Dr.) Frederick, 611.
Eversz, (Rev.) M. E., 119.
Everts, W. W., 116, 296, 298.
Ewell, Marshall D., 122.
Ewing, Adlai T., 471.
Ewing, William G., 188, 195, 467.
Ewing Street Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Examiner, The, 35.
Excelsior Canton (Odd Fellows), 403.
Excelsior Iron Works, 407, 423.
Excelsior Lodge (Odd Fellows), 401, 402.

F

Faber, J. R., 143.
Fahmer, (Rev.) Robert, 362.
Fahnstock, (Dr.), 500.

Fairbank, N. K., 123, 127, 137, 290, 453.
Fairbank (N. K.) and Co., 446.
Fairchild, T. S., 44.
Fales, David, 119, 209.
Falk, Louis, 577.
Fallows, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, 149, 277, 383, 384, 561.
Famous Manufacturing Co., 432.
Fanning, (Rev.) John L., 311.
Farnham, Henry, 388.
Farnham, (Rev.) Lucian, 333, 339.
Farnsworth, (Col.) E. J., 290, 291, 292.
Farquhar, John M., 19.
Farragut Club, 587.
Farrar, Caroline F., 40.
Farrar, Isaac, 40.
Farwell, Charles B., 115, 172, 468, 560, 573.
Farwell, Frederick M., 605.
Farwell, John V., 135, 137.
Farwell, John V. (Jr.), 470.
Farwell, Marcus A., 504, 605.
Farwell, (Mrs.) Mary E., 149.
Farwell, William W., 166, 186.
Farwell, (Judge), 182.
Farwell, (Rev.) William, 369, 370, 372.
Fay, Amy, 150.
Fay, (Dr.), 505.
Fayerweather, Daniel B., 112, 113.
Fayerweather, James, 344.
Fearing, Blanche, 118.
Featherstone's (John) Sons, 424.
Federal Courts, character of, litigation in, 188; judges, officers and terms of, 188.
Feger, (Rev.) Albert J., 362.
Feehan, (Most Rev.) Patrick A., 310, 311, 316, 323.
Feirtat, (Rev.) J., 362.
Fellman, (Rev.) John, 302.
Fellows, (Dr.) H. B., 276, 279, 283.
Fellowship Club, 586.
Felsenthal, (Rev.) B., 365.
Felsenthal, E. B., 117.
Felton, (Rev.) C. E., 399.
Fenner, (Dr.) Christian, 249, 253, 256.
Fenn, (Rev.) W. W., 385.
Fenner, (Dr.) H. B., 612.
Fergus, Robert, 3, 144.
Fernandez, (Dr.) E. M. L., 603, 506.
Fernwood Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 301.
Ferris & Boyd, 439.
Fifud, John, 360.
Fickinsber, (Rev.) Richard, 371.
Field, Abner, 102.
Field, Eugene, 22, 63, 147.
Field, (Rev.) George, 330.
Field, Henry, 127.
Field, Marshall, 117, 123, 127, 132, 137, 213, 438, 498.
Fielden, Samuel, 168, 200, 204.
Fifer, Joseph W., 468, 470, 473, 573, 575.
Fifield, (Rev.) J. W., 343.
Fifth Avenue Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Fifth Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Fiftieth Street Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Fifty-fourth Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.

Filley, Chauncey I., 552.
Fillmore, Millard, 159.
Finch, John B., 603.
Fink, (Rev.) Louis M., 313.
Finerty, John, 30.
Finerty, John F., 7, 74, 149.
First Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 293, *et seq.*
First Bohemian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
First Church of Englewood, mentioned, 382.
First Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 334, *et seq.*
First Englewood Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 300.
First German Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
First German Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
First German Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
First M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
First Norwegian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, historical sketch of, 358.
First Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
First Presbyterian Church of Woodlawn Park, historical sketch of, 384.
First Scandinavian Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
First Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
First Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
First United Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 384.
First Welsh M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Fischer, Adolf, 168.
Fischer, (Rev.) Peter, 306, 314, 326.
Fishback, George W., 459.
Fisher, (Dr.) A., 264.
Fisher, (Dr.) E., 272, 612.
Fisher, J. G., 338.
Fisher, N. C., 454.
Fisher, (Rev.) S., 344.
Fisk, (Rev.) Franklin W., 119, 336.
Fisk, Herbert F., 112, 149.
Fitch, (Dr.) Graham N., 236, 237, 240, 241.
Fitch, (Dr.) T. D., 251, 252, 257.
Fithian, J. C., 146.
Fitzgerald, (Father), 308.
Fitzgibbon, (Father), 308.
Fitzpatrick Brothers, 446.
Fitz Simons, Charles, 467.
Fitzsimmons, M. J., 317.
Flack, (Rev.) G. J., 372.
Flanders, Charles A., 380.
Flanders, (Rev.) G. T., 386.
Flannagan, (Rev.) P. M., 312, 316, 326.
Fleming, Francis P., 473.
Fleming, Robert K., 144.
Flint, (Dr.) Austin, 236, 237.
Food, (Father), 325.
Flower, Lucy L., 96.
Flower, Roswell P., 473.
Flynn, John, 22.
Foley, (Rev.) Thomas, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 316, 317, 319.
Foley and Williams Manufacturing Co., 449.
Follansbee, A., 567.
Follansbee, F. A., 391.
Foot, Mr., 77.
Foote, (Senator), 67.
Forbes, Stephen, 77, 152.
Force, (Rev.) Bernard J., 313.

- Ford, Thomas, 191, 235.
 Ford, Marvin M., 441.
 Ford (J. S.), Johnson and Co., 440.
 Fordham, Oliver C., 33.
 Foreman, H. G., 547.
 Foreman, (Dr.) John, 284, 285.
 Forcupaugh and Co., 566.
 Forest Glen M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Forest Home Cemetery, 606.
 Forestville Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Forkell, (Rev.) V., 361.
 Forrest, Edwin, 563.
 Forrest, J. K. C., 19, 22, 37, 38, 39, 71, 266, 330.
 Forrest, Thomas L., 330.
 Forrester, (Rev.) J. E., 386.
 Forrester, (Mrs. Dr.) Jessie G., 289, 291.
 Forsell, (Rev.) J. C., 372.
 Forstmann, (Rev.) S., 326.
 Forster, Hawes and Co., 424.
 Forsyth, Robert A., 76.
 Fort Dearborn Lodge (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Fort Madison Iron Works Co., 426.
 Fort Wayne Iron Works, 421.
 Fortnightly Club, 584.
 Forty Club, 586.
 Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Forty-seventh Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Foster, (Dr.) A. H., 251, 258.
 Foster, (Dr.) F. H., 282.
 Foster, George F., 111, 123.
 Foster, J. Frank, 522.
 Foster, (Dr.) J. W., 89, 146.
 Foster, John H., 88, 128, 131, 231, 407.
 Foster, Nancy H., 395.
 Foster, (Mrs.) N. S., 117.
 Foster, (Dr.) R. N., 277.
 Foster, (Bishop), 111.
 Founding's Home, 392.
 Fournier, (Rev.) C., 326.
 Fourth Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Fourth Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Fowle, (Maj.), 373, 374.
 Fowler, (Rev.) Charles H., 111, 368, 474.
 Fowler, (Dr.) S. Mills, 612.
 Fowler, Stanley G., 21.
 Fowler (Henry) and Co., 45.
 Fowler Rolling Mill Company, 419.
 Fowler Steel Car Wheel Co., 419.
 Fox, (Rev.) D. F., 361.
 Fox, O. L., 447.
 Fox Lake Fishing and Shooting Club, 587.
 Foy, Andrew, 222.
 Frake, James, 392.
 Frake, (Mrs.) James, 392.
 Franchere, Daniel, 317.
 Francis, David R., 473.
 Frank, William, 360.
 Frankenthal, E., 467.
 Frankenthal, (Dr.) L. E., 291.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 69.
 Franklin, (Mrs.) Sarah, 259.
 Fraser and Chalmers, 422.
 Frederick, C. R., 540.
 Frederick, (Rev.) August, 362.
 Free Democrat, (Cleveland), The, 48.
 Freeman, (Rev.) Allen B., 293, 294, 298, 376.
 Freeman, Arthur B., 506.
 Freeman, Hannah C., 293.
 Freeman, Henry V., 188.
 Freeman, (Dr.) Isaac A., 500, 503, 505, 506.
 Freeman, Vincent H., 299.
 Freer, (Dr.) Joseph W., 133, 231, 237, 240, 241, 242, 257, 259, 264.
 Freer, L. C. P., 603.
 Freidag, (Rev.), 362.
 French, Alice, 494.
 French, (Dr.) Hayes C., 285.
 French, W. M. R., 126, 127.
 French-Sheldon, M., 147.
 Freund, (Dr.) A. L., 291.
 Friday Club, 584.
 Fridell, (Rev.) J. A., 302.
 Fridlund, (Rev.) M. A., 302.
 Frischkorn, (Dr.) C., 612.
 Fritts, L. C., 613.
 Fritzner, (Rev.) Ernst, 371.
 Froet, (Rev.) A. J., 300.
 Frothingham, (Rev.) James, 382.
 Fruit, (Dr.) W. E., 611.
 Fry, (Col.) Jacob, 231.
 Fuelling, (Rev.) M., 362.
 Fugitive Slave Law, early cases under, 192, 193.
 Fulcher, (Rev.) George A., 382.
 Fulkerson, W. H., 483.
 Fuller, B. A. G., 176.
 Fuller, (Miss) E. M., 393.
 Fuller, Frederick A., 176.
 Fuller, Henry, 529.
 Fuller, Henry B., 147.
 Fuller, L. K., 473.
 Fuller, Margaret, 72.
 Fuller, Oliver F., 133.
 Fuller, (Miss) S. M., 391.
 Fuller, Melville W., 176, 177, 178, 197, 198, 219, 345, 349, 487.
 Fuller, Nelson W., 32.
 Fuller, Robert T., 429.
 Fuller, Samuel W., 59, 169.
 Fuller, William A., 123.
 Fuller, (Dr.), 500, 505.
 Fuller and Ham, 177.
 Fuller, Ham and Shepard, 177.
 Fuller and Shepard, 177.
 Fullerton, A. N., 233.
 Fullerton, (Mrs.) A. N., 376.
 Fullerton Avenue German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, historical sketch of, 378.
 Fulton, J. L., 518.
 Fulton, (Rev.) J. M., 382.
 Fulton, (Rev.) William, 355.
 Fulton Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Fundy, L., 333.
 Funk, Lafayette, 471, 483, 488.
 Furbeck, W. F., 540, 544.
 Furness, W. E., 467.
- G**
- Gaffney, (Rev.) P., 312.
 Gaffrey, (Mrs.) Esther E., 338.
 Gaze, David A., 136, 529.
 Gage, George W., 388, 518, 520.
 Gage, John, 83, 129.
 Gage, John N., 605.
 Gage, Lyman J., 127, 135, 136, 210, 394, 468, 470, 472, 473, 479, 494.
 Gage, (Mrs.) Sarah, 376.
 Gaines, (Rev.) George W., 373.
 Galdos, B. Perez, 150.
 Gale, (Dr.) John, 224.
 Gale, Stephen F., 144.
 Galena Jeffersonian, The, 44.
 Galilee Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Gallagher, John J., 34.
 Gallagher, William J., 168.
 Gallagher and Gilbert, 35.
 Gallie, D. M., 505.
 Galligan, (Rev.) Thomas F., 312.
 Galvin, (Rev.) Edward I., 136.
 Ganse, (Rev.) H. D., 281.
 Garden City Brewery, 461.
 Garden City Sand Co., 454.
 Garden City Lodge, (Masons), 398.
 Gardiner, (Dr.) E. J., 239.
 Gardiner, (Mrs.) Fannie H., 150.
 Gardiner, (Dr.) Frank H., 503.
 Gardner, Henry A., 425.
 Garedd, Marilla E., 362.
 Garesche, (Rev.) F. P., 321.
 Garfield Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Garrard, Wilson C., 493.
 Garrett, Augustus, 344, 567.
 Garrett, (Mrs.) Eliza, 113.
 Garrett, Robert N., 32.
 Garrison, (Dr.) H. D., 284, 285, 286.
 Garrison, William Lloyd, 130.
 Garrett, (Dr.) Erasmus, 235.
 Garoy, John W., 518.
 Gary, Joseph E., 165, 166, 167, 169, 186, 188, 230, 209.
 Gatchell, (Dr.) Charles, 281.
 Gatchell, (Dr.) H. F., 274, 277.
 Gates, Caleb, 341.
 Gates, Fred T., 117.
 Gates, (Mrs.) Mabel K., 341.
 Gates, (Mrs.) Mary E., 341.
 Gates, Philetus W., 517.
 Gates, T. W., 34.
 Gates and Scoville, 406.
 Gates Iron Works, 423.
 Gatter, Catherine, 242.
 Gautier, Frank, M., 188.
 Gauthier, O. S., 535.
 Gavin, (Rev.) C. H., 311.
 Gavin, (Rev.) Edward W., 311.
 Gaylord, (Rev.) A. I., 343.
 Gehr, Samuel, 259.
 Gem of the Prairie, The, 38.
 General Electric Co., 455.
 Gennitt, (Rev.) J. M., 326.
 George, (Rev.) A. C., 368, 371.
 George, Henry, 223.
 George, (Thomas) and Co., 407.
 German Old Peoples Home, 391.
 German Theological Seminary, location and character of, 121.
 Germania Encampment (Odd Fellows), 403.
 Germania Mannerchor, 582.
 Gerold, C. A., 443, 449.
 Gertsley, M. M., 364.
 Getty, H. H., 127.
 Gibbons, John, 188.
 Gibbs, (Dr.) Aaron, 499.
 Gibbs, George A., 273.
 Gibson, (Dr.) Charles B., 503.
 Gibson, (Rev.) J. Munro, 378.
 Giddings, Joshua R., 153.
 Giesse, (Dr.) Emma C., 281, 612.
 Gifford, Louisa, 80, 228.
 Gifford, (Rev.) O. P., 302.
 Gilbert, Frank, 20, 62, 146.
 Gilbert, (Rev.) G. H., 119.
 Gilbert, N., 93.
 Gilbert, Selden, 27.
 Gilbert, (Rev.) Simeon, 67, 68, 149.
 Gilder, Richard W., 494.
 Giles, (Dr.) A., 269.
 Giles, William, 233.
 Gill, (Rev.) Patrick D., 326.
 Gillan, (Rev.) J. C., 311.
 Gillane, John J., 522.
 Gilson, (Rev.) L. K., 302.
 Gillespie, (Rev.) N. H., 313.
 Gilmer, Thomas L., 503, 597.
 Gilman, (Dr.) J. E., 276, 282, 283.
 Gilmore, A. P., 559, 564.
 Gilpin, Henry D., 131.
 Givins, Robert C., 147.
 Glade, John H., 338.
 Gladstone, William E., 136.
 Gleason, Arthur, 215, 216.
 Glenn, D. H., 467.
 Gleason, Frederick Grant, 573.
 Glennow, (Rev.) P. F., 312.
 Glessner, John J., 127, 467, 556.
 Globe Iron Works, 423.
 Globe Theatre, 571, 573.
 Glogauer, Fritz, 29.
 Glover, L. B., 30.
 Goerssele, (Rev.) W., 358.
 Goethe Lodge, (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Goggin, (Judge), 210, 211.
 Goggin, James, 188.
 Goldschmidt, (Rev.) E., 326.
 Goldzier, Julius, 25.
 Gompers, Samuel, 597.
 Goodall, Harvey, 26.
 Goodhue, (Dr.) Josiah C., 114, 229, 230, 235.
 Goodhue, (Dr.) O. A., 269.
 Gooding, William, 552.
 Goodman, Edward, 23, 66, 117.
 Goodman, Ephraim, 334.
 Goodman, (Rev.) James, 301.
 Goodman, J. B., 394.
 Goodrich, Adam T., 564.
 Goodrich, Grant, 88, 101, 111, 153, 151, 164, 166, 185, 235, 567.
 Goodspeed, (Rev.) E. J., 298.
 Goodspeed, (Rev.) T. G., 116, 117.
 Goodspeed, (Rev.) T. W., 298.
 Goodwillie, D. M., 454.
 Goodwin, (Judge) Daniel, 142, 179.
 Goodwin, (Jr.), Daniel, 179.
 Goodwin, (Rev.) Epaphras, 33.
 Goodwin, (Rev.) E. P., 334, 341.
 Goodwin, S. A., 179.
 Goodwin, (Rev.) W. R., 372.
 Goosley, (Rev.) S. C., 302.
 Gordon, (Rev.) James L., 365.
 Gordon, (Rev.) John, 300.
 Gore, David, 483.
 Gormally and Jeffry Manufacturing Co., 429.
 Gorton, (Mrs.) Frank, 585.
 Gottlieb, A., 472.
 Gottschalk, L. M., 570.
 Goudy, William C., 178, 277, 468, 513, 514.
 Goudy, (Mrs.) William C., 393.
 Gough, John B., 130, 278.
 Gould, (Mrs.) Marcia L., 484, 488.
 Goulet, Ambrose (Jr.), 311.
 Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix, 399.
 Gow, (Rev.) J. R., 301.
 Grace Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Grace Episcopal Church, historical sketch of, 354.
 Grace Lutheran Church, historical sketch of, 357.
 Grace (Kensington) M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Grace M. E. Church, historical sketch of, 369.

- Grace Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Grace-Land Cemetery, 602.
 Gradle, Henry, 249, 261.
 Graham, A. J., 518.
 Graham, (Dr.) David W., 252, 261.
 Graham, George R., 33.
 Graham, (Dr.) J. N., 264, 267.
 Graham, W. A. S., 468.
 Grand Army of the Republic, mentioned, 404.
 Grand Crossing M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Grand Crossing and Windsor Park Street Railway Co., 536.
 Grand Encampment of Illinois (Odd Fellows), 403.
 Grand Lodge of Illinois (Odd Fellows), 401, 403.
 Grand Lodge of the United States (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Grand Opera House, 570, 574.
 Granger, Elihu, 476.
 Grannis, Amos, 129.
 Grannis, (Rev.) G. B., 343.
 Grant, Ulysses S., 49, 64, 73, 88, 160, 176.
 Grant Locomotive Works, 425.
 Granville, Austyn, 147.
 Graphic, The, 35.
 Graver (William) Tank Works, 426.
 Graves, Dexter, 304, 564.
 Graves, Milton W., 344.
 Graves, (Dr.) N. A., 290, 291, 292.
 Graves, (Rev.) O. C., 119.
 Graves, (Dr.) S. W., 33, 266, 271.
 Gravier, (Father), 303.
 Grau, J., 570.
 Gray, Charles M., 128.
 Gray, (Mrs.) F. D., 391.
 Gray, H. D., 391.
 Gray, John, 84.
 Gray, (Rev.) J. A., 382.
 Gray, John H., 112.
 Gray, (Dr.) Thomas J., 613.
 Gray, (Dr.) William C., 29, 66, 149.
 Greeley, Horace, 20, 45, 55, 73, 388.
 Green, A. W., 522.
 Green, (Rev.) H. K., 300.
 Green Street Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Greenebaum, Elias, 90.
 Greenebaum, Henry, 34, 137, 517.
 Greenberger, D., 93.
 Greene, Albert C., 171.
 Greene, Anne Frances, 171.
 Greene, Frank R., 535.
 Greene, (Rev.) T. K., 272.
 Gregory, D. S., 114.
 Gregory, R. B., 453, 467.
 Gregory, S. S., 195, 467, 468, 159.
 Gresham, (Judge) W. Q., 64, 183, 216.
 Grey, (Justice), 197.
 Grey, C. F., 441.
 Gridley, (Rev.) J., 339.
 Griffin, Stephen D., 168.
 Griffin Wheel and Foundry Co., 420.
 Griggs, S. C., 47.
 Griggs, (S. C.) and Co., 143, 146, 150.
 Griggs, Bross & Co., 47.
 Grinnell, Julius S., 167, 168, 169, 180, 200, 216, 218, 535.
 Grinnell, Moses, 168.
 Grip-Cars, how operated, 532.
 Griswold, Daniel D., 130.
 Griswold, David D., 31.
 Griswold, David S., 31.
 Griswold, Hatte Tyng, 148.
 Griswold, Hiram, 48.
 Grogan, (Rev.) John H., 315, 318, 323.
 Grollman Manufacturing Co., 449.
 Gross, A., 449.
 Gross, John, 360.
 Gross, Michael, 370, 370.
 Gross, Phillips, 360.
 Gross Brothers, 446.
 Gross Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Gross Park Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Groves, Leonard, 573.
 Grosscup, Peter L., 188, 206, 219.
 Grosvenor, Lemuel C., 146, 282.
 Guilbert, (Dr.) E. A., 269, 270, 274.
 Gulliver, (Rev.) J. P., 335.
 Gunn, (Dr.) Janet, 258.
 Gunn, (Dr.) Moses, 238, 239, 242, 243, 244.
 Gunn, (Dr.) Robert A., 285.
 Gunn-aulus, (Rev.) F. W., 147, 148, 343.
 Gunther, Charles F., 577.
 Gurley, Jason, 569, 603.
 Gurley, John A., 27.
 Gurley, William W., 538.
 Gurnee, Walter S., 129, 331, 441.
 Gurnee, Hayden and Co., 441.
 Gurnee and Yoe, 441.
 Gurey, Aaron, 362.
 Guthrie, Alfred, 551.
 Guthrie, Ossian, 552, 576, 561.
- ## H
- Hackett, J. H., 570.
 Haddock, George O., 128.
 Haddock, (Mrs.) B. F., 259.
 Hadley, (Dr.) E. W., 500, 505.
 Hadley, (Rev.) William H., 385.
 Hadiway, (Rev.) C. M., 372.
 Haedicke, Paul, 25.
 Hager, Albert D., 132.
 Hahn (Father), 318.
 Hahn, (Dr.) H. S., 233.
 Hahn, (Dr.) J. A., 234.
 Hahnemann Medical College, described, 121.
 Haight, (Rev.) William M., 298.
 Haines, E. M., 57.
 Haines, John C., 540.
 Haines, Thomas C., 259.
 Haines, (Dr.) Walter S., 238.
 Haines Bros., 449.
 Hair and Ridgway, 454.
 Halbert, (Dr.), 276.
 Hale, George E., 112.
 Hale, (Dr.) E. M., 146, 172, 274, 277, 278.
 Hale, W. E., 338.
 Hale and Chapman, 43.
 Halford, E. W., 19.
 Hall, A. D., 150.
 Hall, Amos T., 277.
 Hall, Benjamin, 441.
 Hall, Charles, 136.
 Hall, Eugene A., 147.
 Hall, Eugene J., 147.
 Hall, (Dr.) George A., 268, 272, 275, 276, 279.
 Hall, (Dr.) George E., 280.
 Hall, James, 90, 100.
 Hall, (Rev.) John M., 372.
 Hall, Robert, 66.
 Hall, (Rev.) Thomas C., 382.
 Hall, (Rev.) Zodiac, 111, 399.
 Hallam, (Rev.) Isaac W., 294, 344, 349, 351, 352.
 Hall, Edward G., 96.
 Hallidie, A. S., 530.
 Halligan, (Rev.) Thomas J., 309, 311.
 Halliwell, (Mrs.) Sarah T., 492.
 Halmes, (Rev.) D. J., 328.
 Halsey, C. S., 271.
 Halsey, John J., 115.
 Halsey, (Rev.) LeRoy J., 121, 380.
 Halsey and King, 272.
 Halstead, Murat, 51.
 Halsted St. M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Haltendorf, (Rev.) W., 362.
 Ham, Charles M., 123, 148.
 Hamill, Charles D., 127.
 Hamill, (Dr.) R. C., 257, 264.
 Hamilton, Alexander, 178.
 Hamilton, Henry E., 155.
 Hamilton, J. B., 239, 261.
 Hamilton, James G., 112.
 Hamilton, R. P., 34.
 Hamilton, (Col.) Richard J., 58, 77, 79, 83, 90, 101, 102, 103, 104, 154, 155, 165, 365, 567.
 Hamilton, (Mrs.) Richard J., 139, 367.
 Hamilton, (Rev.) William B., 355.
 Hamilton Organ Co., 449.
 Hamlin, (Rev.) E. N., 295, 298.
 Hamlin, J. A., 574.
 Hamlin, L. B., 574.
 Hammond, A. L., 27.
 Hammond, C. G., 341, 602.
 Hammond, (Rev.) H. L., 341.
 Hammond, William A., 149.
 Hancock, Anson Uriel, 147.
 Hancock, William S., 605.
 Hancock, (Gen.) Winfield S., 88.
 Handy, Moses, P., 480.
 Handy, P. C., 561.
 Haney, Elbridge, 178.
 Haney, (Rev.) Freeborn, 369.
 Haney, Richard, 111.
 Hanford, Francis, 91, 99.
 Hanford, Philander C., 127.
 Hannah (James) and Co., 407.
 Hannan, James, 97.
 Hannegan, Edward, 54.
 Hansen, (Rev.) O. L., 373.
 Hanson, J. W., 27.
 Hanstein, Hermann, 95, 97.
 Hardie, (Dr.) T. M., 254.
 Hardin, (Rev.) F. A., 372.
 Hardin, (Col.) John J., 100.
 Hardy, (Dr.) Anna C., 282.
 Harlan, (Dr.) A. W., 253, 466, 500, 502, 507.
 Harlan, (Justice) John M., 13, 183, 188, 195.
 Harmon, (Dr.) Elijah J., 225, 226, 366.
 Harmon, (Mrs.) Elijah J., 367.
 Harmon, Martin D., 293.
 Harmon, Samantha, 293.
 Harmonia Lodge (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Harper, D., 523.
 Harper, (Rev.) E. T., 119.
 Harper, (Mrs.) Jane, 341.
 Harper, Joseph, 341.
 Harper, Robert A., 155.
 Harper, (Dr.) W. E., 504.
 Harper, (Dr.) William R., 117, 118, 148.
 Harper and Tweedale, 524.
 Harries, (Rev.) David, 382.
 Harrington, (Rev.) Joseph, 384.
 Harrington and King Perforating Co., 428.
 Harris, D. J., 394.
 Harris, George B., 473.
 Harris, Hubbard W., 577.
 Harris, (Rev.) M. H., 386.
 Harris, N. P., 569.
 Harris, (Dr.) Samuel S., 251.
 Harris, (Dr.), 500.
 Harrison, Benj., 19, 42, 61, 173, 498, 470, 472, 476, 487, 475.
 Harrison, Carter H., 24, 57, 65, 88, 137, 149, 211, 222, 468, 469, 489, 490, 495, 557, 561, 603.
 Harrison, (Rev.) H. S., 29.
 Harrison, William Henry, 57, 70, 144.
 Harrison and Forty-second Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Hartlaub, (Rev.) Peter, 313.
 Hartley, (Dr.) J. D., 611.
 Hartman, (Rev.) Joseph, 361.
 Hartney, Elizabeth L., 97.
 Harvard University Club, 588.
 Harvard School, mentioned, 125.
 Harvey, Alonzo, 333.
 Harvey, (Dr.) Charles W., 500.
 Harvey, J. D., 277.
 Harvey, Turlington W., 127, 135.
 Harvey Steel Car Co., 424.
 Haskell (Mrs.) Caroline E., 279.
 Haskell, L. P., 147, 500, 505, 506.
 Haskins, (Dr.) George W., 503.
 Hass, Louis, 360.
 Hass, William, 461.
 Hasselquist, (Rev.) T. N., 359.
 Hastings, Emma M., 66.
 Hastings, Samuel D., 66.
 Hatala, (Rev.) Alois, 318.
 Hatch, A. F., 24, 25, 138, 139.
 Hatch, J. T., 163.
 Hatch, L. H., 333.
 Hatch, O. M., 73.
 Hatch, (Dr.) P. L., 269.
 Hatfield, (Dr.) M. P., 248, 262.
 Hatfield, (Rev.) R. M., 298, 362, 368, 371.
 Hatfield, J. Taft, 149.
 Hatfield, Janes T., 112.
 Hathaway, Benjamin, 148.
 Hathaway, Pamela C., 36.
 Hatton, Frank, 64.
 Hauck, (Rev.) J., 362.
 Haughton, (Dr.), 269.
 Haven, (Mrs.) Aaron, 259.
 Haven, (Rev. Dr.) E. O., 251.
 Haven, (Rev.) Joseph, 119, 375.
 Haven, Luther, 88, 89, 130, 259.
 Haven, S. Z., 231.
 Havens, C. A., 577.
 Haverly's Theatre, 574.
 Havin's Theatre, 575.
 Haward, Robert, 379.
 Haward, William, 379, 380.
 Hawes, Kirk, 139.
 Hawes, (Dr.) W. J., 276, 612.
 Hawkins, Willis B., 22.
 Hawley (Gen.), 168, 215.
 Hawthorne, Julian, 35.
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 72.
 Hay, (Col.) John, 73.
 Hay, (Dr.) Walter, 259, 260.
 Hayden, Sophia G., 483, 492.
 Hayden Dental Society, sketch of, 506.
 Hayes, Catherine, 572.
 Hayes, (Rev.) Dennis, 311, 326.
 Hayes, Rutherford B., 71, 473.
 Hayes, S. S., 88, 137, 388.

- Hayman, (Dr.) L. B., 262, 504, 611.
 Haymarket Theatre, 575.
 Hayne, (Rev.) William, 300.
 Haynes, (Dr.) Ceila M., 611.
 Haynes, (Mrs.) Charles, 585.
 Haynes, Mary Jane, 341.
 Haynes, (Rev.) Myron W., 300, 301.
 Hazeltine, T. H., 562.
 Heacock, Russell E., 77.
 Head, Franklin H., 136, 142, 467.
 Head, Henry H., 438.
 Heald, H. N., 90.
 Heald, (Capt.) Nathan, 224, 293.
 Heald, (Mrs.) Rebecca, 293.
 Healy, G. P. A., 141, 580, 603.
 Healy, J. E., 453.
 Healy, Mary, 147.
 Healy, P. J., 453.
 Heath, B. S., 150.
 Heaton, J. Henniker, 498.
 Heaton, W. W., 187.
 Hebel, (Mrs.) Caroline, 391.
 Heckel, G. B., 150.
 Hedges, (Dr.) Leroy C., 612.
 Hedges, (Dr.) S. P., 277, 278, 282.
 Hegewisch M. E. Church, mentioned, 572.
 Heil, (Rev.) M., 358.
 Heilman, (Rev.) Lee M., 149, 361.
 Heinemann, (Rev.) A., 362.
 Heinemann, H. O., 26.
 Heinzelmann, (Rev.) H. W., 343.
 Hektoen, (Dr.) Ludwig, 252, 254.
 Feldman, (Rev.) George, 326.
 Heller, (Rev.) Max, 365.
 Hellman, (Rev.) Lee M., 357.
 Helm, J. William, 540.
 Helmer, (Rev.) Charles D., 336, 338.
 Helmkamp, (Rev.) L. U., 362.
 Helmuth, C., 183.
 Hemenway, F. D., 149.
 Hemlock, (Rev.) J., 326.
 Henderson, C. M., 115, 135, 137.
 Henderson, David, 23.
 Henderson, (Rev.) D. M., 327, 328.
 Henderson, Thomas J., 561.
 Hendrickson, Peter, 151.
 Hendy, (Dr.) Clara A., 277.
 Henneberry, (Rev.) F. S., 326.
 Hennepin, Louis, 303.
 Hennessey, (Bishop), 316.
 Henni, (Bishop), 320.
 Henning, (Rev.) V., 362.
 Hennrotin, Charles, 210, 467, 473, 540.
 Henrotin, (Mrs.) Charles, 494, 584.
 Henrotin, F., 260.
 Henrotin, (Dr.), 317.
 Henry, (Rev.) Charles, 302.
 Henry, Joseph, 240.
 Henseler, (Rev.) Augustinus, 314.
 Henson, (Rev.) P. S., 149, 296, 297, 298.
 Hentze, (Rev.) H., 358.
 Heon, (Rev.), 361.
 Hepburn, J. C., 249.
 Herald, The, 46.
 Herhold, F., 440.
 Hering Medical College, 612.
 Herman, (Rev.) J. E., 119.
 Hermitage Club, 582.
 Hermosa Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Hermosa M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Heron, John, 222.
 Herrick, (Dr.) James B., 114, 252, 261.
 Herrick, William B., 231, 236, 237, 240, 241, 242, 255, 391, 264.
 Herrick, William H., 140.
 Herring, Rudolph, 557.
 Hertz, Henry E., 221.
 Hervey, William H., 603.
 Hesing, Antone C., 52, 53, 391, 513.
 Hesing, Washington, 51, 53, 135, 467.
 Heuer, August, 513, 514.
 Hewitt, H. H., 426.
 Hewitt, O. B., 85.
 Hewitt Manufacturing Co., 426.
 Heydock, (Dr.) M. O., 247, 248, 260, 264.
 Hibbard, Homer N., 19, 127.
 Hibbard, (Rev.) John R., 330, 331.
 Hibbard, W. G., 259.
 Hickling, William, 605.
 High, James L., 146, 213.
 High, John, 376.
 High, (Mrs.) John, 376.
 High, (Jr.) John, 131.
 Higgenbotham (Father), 322.
 Higgins, (Capt.) E. L., 148.
 Higgins, George W., 386.
 Higgins, (Mrs.) George W., 386.
 Higgins, L. N., 19.
 Higgins, Van H., 130, 165, 173, 175, 186, 266, 467.
 Higgins, Beckwith and Strother, 173, 174.
 Higgins Brothers, 35.
 Higginson, George (Jr.), 546.
 Higginson, George M., 388.
 Higinbotham, H. N., 127, 276, 280, 392, 394, 468, 470, 472, 473, 475, 479, 498, 579.
 Hild, Frederick H., 137.
 Hildreth, (Dr.) J. C., 281.
 Hildreth, (Dr.) James S., 256, 257.
 Hildreth, (Dr.) Joseph L., 248.
 Hill, D. K., 468.
 Hill, Edward J., 148.
 Hill, Isaac, 57.
 Hill, (Miss) M. S., 584.
 Hill, Thomas H., 391.
 Himrod (Vincent), and Co., 408.
 Hinkley, Francis E., 117.
 Hinsdale, (Mrs.) Henry W., 259.
 Hindman, (Rev.) William M., 382.
 Hine, C. Vickerstaff, 149.
 Hinman, Clark W., 111.
 Hinners, (Rev.) Peter, 371.
 Hinton, (Rev.) Isaac Taylor, 83, 128, 144, 235, 290, 295, 299.
 Hintze, (Rev.) H., 361.
 Hipp, (Dr.) W. H., 288, 291.
 Hirsch, (Rev.) Emil G., 138, 365.
 Hirsch, James Z., 209.
 Hishen, (Rev.) D., 326.
 Hitchcock, (Father), 325.
 Hitchcock, (Dr.) H., 234.
 Hitchcock, Horatio, 264.
 Hitchcocks, (Dr.) Luke, 28.
 Hitchcock, (Dr.) Romeyn, 277.
 Hitt, Isaac R., 517.
 Hjel, (Rev.) A., 302.
 Hjort, (Rev.) O. C. O., 362.
 Hjortsberg, Max, 543.
 Hoadley, (Dr.) Albert E., 253.
 Hoag, (Dr.) J. C., 260, 264.
 Hoag, Thomas C., 12.
 Hoagland, Andrew J., 386.
 Hoar, George F., 467.
 Hoard, Samuel, 233.
 Hobart, H. H., 21.
 Hobart, (Dr.) H. M., 277, 282.
 Hobart, Horace R., 30, 65.
 Hobart, J. Smith, 27.
 Hobart, (Rev.) L. S., 339.
 Hobbs, James B., 113, 369.
 Hobzers, (Father), 318.
 Hodgkins, Jefferson, 521.
 Hodnett, (Rev.) Thomas P., 325.
 Hoeltgen, Robert H., 31.
 Hoeflinger, (Rev.) J., 313.
 Hoehn, (Rev.) M., 3, 8.
 Hoelscher, J. H., 260.
 Hoelter, (Rev.) Louis, 362.
 Hoer, James H., 259.
 Hoey, (Rev.) Lawrence, 306, 308.
 Hogan, John S. C., 152, 154, 304.
 Hohn, H. A., 467.
 Hoke, (Rev.) E. F., 381.
 Holbrook, Amos, 334.
 Holbrook, (Mrs.) Ella, 334.
 Holbrook, J. C., 27, 335, 340.
 Holbrook, Leverett H., 334.
 Holbrook, (Mrs.) Sophia, 334.
 Holbrook, (Mrs.) Susan A., 334.
 Holcomb, F. A., 150.
 Holcomb and Co., 144.
 Holden, Charles C. P., 137, 517.
 Holden, Charles N., 88, 89, 116.
 Holden, Emeline, 242.
 Holden, H. N., 119.
 Holden, William H., 143.
 Holland, (Rev.) R. A., 353.
 Holland Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Holley, A. L., 416.
 Hollister, (Dr.) J. H., 246, 247, 248, 255, 264.
 Holmberry, Charles, 446.
 Holmes, Bayard, 253.
 Holmes, (Dr.) Edward L., 238, 239, 259, 261, 264.
 Holmes, (Dr.) H. P., 613.
 Holmes, Israel, 605.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 499.
 Homburg, Louis, 449.
 Home for Incurables, 393.
 Home for the Friendless, 390.
 Home Stove Works, 422.
 Honberger, (Dr.) Frank H., 282.
 Honore, B. L., 327.
 Honore, H. H., 327.
 Honsinger, (Dr.) 500.
 Hooker, (Mrs.) Isabella Beecher, 494.
 Hooker, John W., 376.
 Hooker, (Mrs.) John W., 376.
 Hooker, (Gen.) Joseph, 69.
 Hooker, Richard, 183.
 Hooley, R. M., 467, 570, 573, 604.
 Hooley's Parlor Home of Comedy, 573.
 Hooley's Theatre, 570, 573.
 Hope Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Hopkins, A. Steele, 83.
 Hopkins, John P., 596.
 Hopkins, Marcellus, 538.
 Hormel, (Rev.) W. H., 382.
 Horner, W. B., 33.
 Horswell, Charles, 112.
 Horswell, George H., 112.
 Horton, George, 148.
 Horton, Oliver H., 188, 467, 559.
 Hoshouer, (Rev.) S. K., 327.
 Hosmer, (Dr.) A. B., 260.
 Hosmer, (Rev.) George W., 384.
 Hosmer, J. W., 129.
 Hostetter, A. B., 483.
 Hotchkiss, (Dr.) B. L., 612.
 Hotz, Christopher, 559, 560.
 Hotz, (Dr.) F. C., 251, 258, 259, 261.
 Hough, George W., 112.
 Houghsteling, J. L., 135.
 House (S. L.) Company, The, 445, 449.
 Howard, (Gen.) O. O., 29.
 Howard, (Rev.) W. G., 296.
 Howe, Julia Ward, 494.
 Howe, (Rev.) W. J., 328.
 Howe (Dr.), 290.
 Howe and Sands, 566.
 Howland, George, 89, 90, 91, 96, 107, 108, 109, 148.
 Hoyne, Philip A., 39.
 Hoyne, Thomas, 83, 88, 121, 128, 131, 132, 137, 138, 164, 266, 269, 273, 276, 567.
 Hoyne, Thomas A., 145.
 Hoyne, (Dr.) T. S., 272, 275, 276, 612.
 Hoyne, William, 35.
 Hoyt, J. W., 182.
 Hrejsa, (Rev.) F. J., 373.
 Hubbard, E. K., 105, 392.
 Hubbard, Gurdon S., 348.
 Hubbard, Harriette L., 103, 155.
 Hubbard, T. B., 83.
 Hubbell, (Rev.) E. B., 382.
 Huber, (Dr.) Henry S., 233.
 Huck, J. A., 461.
 Hudson, A. S., 237.
 Huetzel, (Rev.) J. G., 362.
 Huff, (Dr.) O. N., 235.
 Hughes, John, 305.
 Hughes, Thomas, 136.
 Hughtitt, Marvin, 115, 277, 467.
 Hugo, Victor, 307.
 Huginin, Hiram, 84.
 Rubert, Henry C., 438.
 Humboldt, Alexander Von, 515.
 Humboldt Park Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Humboldt Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Humboldt Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Humboldt Park Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Humphrey, (Dr.) Z. M., 274.
 Hunt, (Inspector), 594.
 Hunt, Alvin, 36.
 Hunt, Charles, 80.
 Hunt, George, 195, 201, 209.
 Hunt, R. M., 493.
 Hunter, David, 77.
 Hunter, (Rev.) J. W., 383.
 Huntington, Alonzo, 163, 164.
 Huntington (Mrs.) Alonzo, 163.
 Huntington (Capt.) Amos, 163.
 Huntington, Samuel, 163.
 Huntington (Rev.) William P., 384.
 Huntton, B., 83.
 Hurd, H. B., 394.
 Hurlbut, (Rev.) Eli B., 118.
 Hurlbert, (Rev.) C. J., 344.
 Hurlbut, H. A., 467.
 Hurlbut, Henry H., 77, 145, 305.
 Hurlbut, John E., 235.
 Hurlbut, J. S., 32.
 Hurlbut, (Miss) S. E., 393.
 Hurley, (Father), 308.
 Husband, George E., 274.
 Hutchinson, Charles, 578.
 Hutchinson, Charles H., 467, 468, 4, 0, 473.
 Hutchinson, C. L., 117, 126, 127, 210.
 Hutchinson, Charles S., 91.
 Hutchinson, Jonas, 188.

Hutchinson, Mosely, 47.
Hutchinson, Sarah F., 47.
Hutt, Louis, 454.
Hyde, J. N., 147, 237, 239, 252, 261.
Hyde, James T., 338.
Hyde, (Rev.) T. B., 363.
Hyde Park Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 301.
Hyde Park Club, 586.
Hyde Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Hyer, George, 43.
Hynes, William J., 100.

I

Illinois Central Railroad, suburban traffic of, 538.
Illinois Club, 582.
Illinois Council (Masons), 399.
Illinois Cycling Club, 587.
Illinois Encampment (Odd Fellows), 493.
Illinois Humane Society, 395.
Illinois Intelligencer, The, 104.
Illinois Malleable Iron Co., 423.
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, 400.
Illinois Military Academy, described, 124.
Illinois Steel Co., 414, 415, 424.
Illinois Teacher, The, 110.
Illinois Training School for Nurses, described, 122.
Illinois Washingtonian, The, 44.
Illinois Woman's Press Association, 583.
Immanuel Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
Immanuel Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, historical sketch of, 359.
Immanuel German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Immanuel Norwegian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Immanuel Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Improved Order of Red Men, mentioned, 404.
Independent Order of Foresters, 404.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, historical sketch of, 400.
Ingalls, A. W., 85.
Ingalls, John J., 468.
Ingalls, Ephraim, 237, 238, 250, 244.
Ingals, (Dr.) E. Fletcher, 289, 252, 261.
Ingersoll, Chester, 367.
Ingersoll, (Rev.) John, 81.
Ingersoll, L. D., 150.
Ingham, Cyrus B., 27.
Ingham, George C., 201.
Inglesby, Felix, 305.
Ingalls, (Rev.) James G., 381.
Interior, The, 50.
Inter Ocean, The, 39.
Iroquois Club, 582.
Iroquois Furnace Co., 415, 424.
Irvin, Isaac, 461.
Irvin, John A., 461.
Irving, (Rev.) John J., 300.
Irving Park Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
Irving Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Irwin, David W., 127.
Isham, Edward S., 142, 212.
Isham, George S., 249.
Isham, Maria P., 54, 111.
Isham, (Dr.) Ralph N., 234, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249.
Isham and Lincoln, 212.
Isberwood, Henry, 586.
Isherwood and McKenzie, 583.
Ives, (Dr.) F. B., 298.
Ives, Halsey C., 480.

J

Jackson, Andrew, 68.
Jackson, (Dr.) A. Reeves, 253, 254.
Jackson, (Rev.) H. G., 368.
Jackson, Huntington W., 142, 467.
Jackson, (Dr.) J. B., 300, 301.
Jackson, (Rev.) J. E., 302.
Jackson, (Mrs.) Julia Newell, 149.
Jackson, Lucinda, 294.
Jackson, (Rev.) M. H., 382.
Jackson, Samuel, 299.
Jackson, S. T., 293.
Jackson, (Rev.) William F. B., 346.
Jacobs, B. F., 135, 298.
Jacobs, (Father), 318.
Jacob's Clark Street Theatre, 574.
Jacobson, (Rev.) Abraham, 359.
Jacobson, S. E., 577.
Jacobus, (D.L.) and Brother, 489.
Jaeger, (Dr.) C. A., 269.
Jaeger, (Rev.) Nepomuck, 326.
Jagard, (Dr.) W. W., 24, 249, 256, 262.
Jameson, John A., 188, 218.
Jamison, (Rev.) Love H., 327.
Jameson, Egbert, 473.
Jansen, E. L., 48.
James, (Rev.) George W., 339.
Jansen, John T., 48.
Jansen, McClurg and Co., 48.
Jay, (Dr.) J. Milton, 285, 286, 287, 290.
Jedlicka, (Rev.) J. F., 328.
Jefferson, Joseph, 561.
Jefferson, (Mrs.) Joseph, 567.
Jefferson, Joseph (Jr.), 567.
Jefferson, Thomas, 57, 525, 582.
Jefferson Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, historical sketch of, 378.
Jeffrey, E. T., 487, 488, 469, 470, 472.
Jezgile, (Rev.), Merinard, 313.
Jenber, (Rev.) August, 302.
Jennifer, (Rev.) John T., 373.
Jenkins, (Judge), 209, 210.
Jenkins, James G., 188.
Jenkins, Robert E., 546.
Jenkinson, (Rev.) H. S., 382.
Jenks, A. B., 213.
Jenney, W. L. B., 386, 483.
Jensen, Paul Christian, 147.
Jernberg, (Rev.) R. A., 119.
Jessen, (Dr.) H. C., 272.
Jessup, (Rev.) E. C., 331.
Jewell, (Dr.) J. S., 246, 248, 249, 362.
Jewett, Edward R., 175.
Jewett, Hugh J., 175.
Jewett, John N., 175, 195.
Jewett, (Mrs.) John N., 579, 584.
Jewett, M. A., 27.
Jewett, Samuel R., 175.
Jewett, Thomas L., 175.
Jewett and Adams, 175.
Jewett, (John N.) and Jewett Bros., 175.
Jewish Manual Training School, described, 124.
Johannes Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
John, (Rev.) R. A., 361, 362.
Johns, S. W., 483.
Johnson, A. P., 440.
Johnson, Andrew, 43.
Johnson, (Dr.) C. N., 503, 507.
Johnson, (Rev.) E. P., 381.
Johnson, F. S., 249, 260, 261.
Johnson, (Rev.) Herrick, 115, 121, 380.
Johnson, (Dr.) Hosmer A., 131, 133, 233, 234, 235, 237, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 255, 257, 258, 260, 264, 283, 602.
Johnson, (Rev.) James G., 335.
Johnson, (Rev.) J. E., 344.
Johnson, (Dr.) J. H. S., 612.
Johnson, Morris, 193.
Johnson, Reverdy, 198.
Johnson, (Capt.) Seth, 373, 374, 376.
Johnson, (Mrs.) Seth, 367, 376.
Johnson and Son, 380.
Johnson Chair Company, 441.
Johnston, (Rev.) H. D., 383.
Johnston, Joseph, 444.
Johnston, Samuel, 512.
Johnston, Shepherd, 90, 96.
Johnstone, William S., 197.
Joliet Steel Co., 415.
Jones, Amanda T., 148.
Jones, A. M., 24.
Jones, (Mrs.) Daniel A., 391.
Jones, Darius E., 27.
Jones, Fernando, 561.
Jones, Frank H., 489.
Jones, I. G., 284.
Jones, (Rev.) Jenkin Lloyd, 149, 385.
Jones, J. Russell, 27, 540, 579.
Jones, (Rev.) J. W., 356.
Jones, J. W. M., 64.
Jones, Kiler K., 31.
Jones, L. E., 284.
Jones, Minnie, 140.
Jones, (Rev.) S. Russell, 355.
Jones, (Dr.) Samuel J., 248, 260.
Jones, Willard, 293.
Jones, William, 84, 88, 89, 128, 169, 197, 198, 406, 567.
Jones, William E., 380.
Jones, (Dr.) H. W., 267.
Jones, King and Co., 406.
Jones's Commercial College, mentioned, 124.
Joslyn, A. J., 28.
Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases, established, 250.
Joy, James F., 194.
Judd, Norman B., 59, 101, 121, 129, 157, 160, 164, 266, 273, 388.
Judd, (Mrs.) Norman B., 390.
Judd, Orange, 30.
Judd, S. Corning, 467.
Judge, Thomas F., 564.
Judicial System, development of, 185, et seq.
Judiciary, The, not influenced by politics, 183; advantages of an elective, 184.

K

Judson, (Dr.) E., 489.
Judson, Philo, 602.
Judy, J. W., 483.
June and Turner, 566.
Jung, (Rev.) John, 313, 314.
Jung, Marie, 605.
Junker, (Mrs.), 391.
Justi (H. D.) and Son, 507.
Jutkins, (Rev.) A. J., 369.

Kadish, S. J., 513.
Kaestner (Charles) and Co., 423.
Kaiser, A., 448, 449.
Kaiser, (Rev.), Eusebuis, 318.
Kales, Francis H., 174.
Kales, John Davis, 174, 217, 249.
Kales, William, 174.
Karison, (Rev.) C. O., 373.
Karpowsky, Emil, 25.
Kaspar, W., 138.
Kauffman, William, 25.
Kavanaugh, Marcus, 135.
Kavelage, (Rev.) Ferdinand, 315.
Keane, M. J., 96.
Keater, (Rev.) F. W., 356.
Keating, (Rev.) Thomas L., 311.
Keays, (Rev.) Charles H., 343.
Kedzie, J. H., 150.
Keeley Brewing Co., 462.
Keeling, (Rev.) R. J., 353.
Keenan, (Rev.) F., 312.
Keenan, Henry F., 147.
Keenan, (Mrs.) Ellen, 103.
Keep, Albert, 142, 213.
Kehliath Anshe Maarev, historical sketch of, 364, 365.
Kehoe, John W., 211.
Keist, (Rev.), 361.
Keith, Edson, 123, 127, 142, 213, 277.
Keith, E. B., 85.
Keith, Elbridge G., 135, 470, 472.
Keith, George E., 249.
Keith, O. R., 381.
Kejr, (Rev.) John, 302.
Keller, (Rev.) John J., 371.
Keller, (Rev.) William, 373.
Kelley, (Mrs.) Elizabeth, 117.
Kellogg, (Rev.) Ezra B., 166.
Kelley, Hiram, 605.
Kelley, Patrick, 468.
Kelley, Thomas, 560, 564.
Kellogg, Julius F., 112, 350.
Kellogg, (Dr.) J. L., 272, 273, 274.
Kellogg, Sarah, 83.
Kelly, (Rev.) A. C., 302.
Kelly, (Dr.) C. V., 266.
Kelly, Edward, 316.
Kelly, (Rev.) E. A., 326.
Kelly, (Rev.) Thomas F., 319.
Kendall, Amos, 68.
Kennard, (Rev.) J. Spencer, 298.
Kennedy, D. J., 425.
Kennedy, (Rev.) Edward, 312.
Kenney, (Rev.) I. E., 300.
Kennicott, (Dr.) J. Asa, 129, 142, 499.
Kennicott, Robert, 133, 134.
Kennicott, (Dr.) William H., 499.
Kenrick, (Archbishop), 320.
Kenrick, (Rev.) Patrick, 309.
Kent, (Rev.), 374.
Kent, (Mrs.) Emeline, 334.
Kent, S. A., 117.
Kent, Trumbull, 334.

- Kent Law School, described, 122.
 Kentucky Minstrels, The, 566.
 Kenwood Bridge Co., 426.
 Kenwood Club, 586.
 Kenwood M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Kenyon, (Rev.) A., 300.
 Kenyon, (Dr.) L. M., 368.
 Kenyon, William Asbury, 144.
 Lepilath B'Nai Sholom, mentioned, 365.
 Kercheval, Gholson, 154.
 Kercheval, L. C., 397.
 Kerfoot, S. H., 467, 468.
 Kerfoot, W. D., 473, 479, 496.
 Kerfoot, William E., 210.
 Kern, C., 467.
 Kerr, Alva Milton, 147.
 Kerr, (Charles H.) and Co., 143.
 Kistler, (Rev.) A. H., 372.
 Ketchum, J. P., 473.
 Key, Francis Scott, 580.
 Key, John R., 580.
 Keyes, Rollin A., 467, 470.
 Keyes, Willard, 120.
 Kiest, (Rev.) F. C., 358.
 Kildahl, (Rev.) J. M., 362.
 Kilroy, (Rev.) E. B., 313.
 Kilwinning Lodge (Masons), 398.
 Kimball, (Rev.) C. H., 301.
 Kimball, C. F., 434.
 Kimball, C. P., 434.
 Kimball, (Rev.) H. D., 370.
 Kimball, Peter, 434.
 Kimball, (Dr.) R. H., 506.
 Kimball, Walter, 561.
 Kimball, W. W., 448, 449, 467.
 Kimball, (Mrs.) W. W., 492.
 Kimball and Co., 434.
 Kimball (C. P.) and Co., 434.
 Kimbel, Charles R., 386.
 Kimberley, (Dr.) Edward S., 89, 226, 227, 233, 235.
 King, Ben, 148.
 King, Byron, 406.
 King, Edward, 273.
 King, Henry W., 389.
 King, John, 284.
 King, John A., 559, 560.
 King, (Dr.) J. B. S., 612.
 King, James C., 535.
 King, (Dr.) Oscar A., 253.
 King, Otis, 83.
 King, Thomas Starr, 130.
 King, Tuthill, 244, 567.
 King, William, 406.
 King, William H., 89.
 Kingsbury, E. S., 567.
 Kingwill, J. H., 473.
 Kinney, (Rev.) C. H., 356.
 Kinsella, (Rev.) Jeremiah, 306, 307, 315.
 Kinsley, H. M., 467.
 Kinzie, Eleanor Marion, 225.
 Kinzie, James, 153, 405.
 Kinzie, John, 76, 77, 144, 152, 184, 224, 225, 395.
 Kinzie, John H., 76, 130, 158, 235, 259, 348, 349, 388, 602.
 Kinzie, (Mrs.) Juliette A., 147.
 Kiole, Robert A., 197.
 Kiobassa, P., 467.
 Kippax, (Dr.) John R., 272, 277.
 Kirchoer, (Rev.) Julius, 361, 362.
 Kirchoer, (Rev.) J. G., 362.
 Kirchoff Distillers, 458.
 Kirk, Alfred, 91, 97.
 Kirk, (Rev.) C. L., 302.
 Kirk, Charles S., 513, 514.
 Kirk, James A., 444.
 Kirk, James S., 603.
 Kirk, John B., 444.
 Kirk, (J. S.) & Co., 444, 445.
 Kirk, Milton W., 444, 473.
 Kirke, Wallace F., 444.
 Kirkeberg, (Rev.), 361.
 Kirkland, Caroline, 584.
 Kirkland, (Maj.) Joseph, 133, 146, 147, 549.
 Kirkland, Elizabeth S., 146, 147.
 Kirkman, Marshall M., 146, 470.
 Kitchell, H. D., 27, 339, 340.
 Kittredge, (Rev.) A. E., 380.
 Klein, (Rev.) A., 361.
 Klein, (Rev.) G., 362.
 Klein, Mayer, 364.
 Klein, (Rev.) R. A., 362.
 Kling, (Rev.) L., 362.
 Knapp, (Rev.) George W., 556.
 Knapp, (Dr.) H. E., 269.
 Knapp, (Dr.) M. L., 235, 238.
 Knickerbocker, Joshua C., 187.
 Knight, Clarence A., 545, 603.
 Knights and Ladies of Honor, mentioned, 404.
 Knights of Honor, mentioned, 404.
 Knights of Pythias, mentioned, 404.
 Knoll, (Dr.) Walter F., 270, 277, 281.
 Knott, (Dr.), 227.
 Knowles J. H., 149.
 Knox, James, 441.
 Knox, (Dr.) J. Suydam, 234, 239.
 Kraase, (Rev.) Daniel, 362.
 Kobrzynski, (Rev.) Simon C., 326.
 Koch, (Dr.) Ignatius, 34.
 Koehler, (Rev.) L. C., 362.
 Koenig, J., 410.
 Koenig & Gager Furniture Company, 441.
 Koerner, (Rev.) Charles, 361.
 Kohlbeck, (Rev.) Valentine, 326.
 Kohlsaat, Christian C., 188, 518.
 Kohlsaat, H. H., 20, 60, 117, 126, 477, 483, 470, 472.
 Kohn, (Rev.) W. C., 361.
 Kolm, Ida, 605.
 Kopp, (Rev.) Anthony, 313, 318.
 Kraft, (Rev.) C., 362.
 Kralovec, John, 518.
 Kraus, Adolph, 89, 467.
 Kraus, John, 440.
 Krehler, (Rev.) F. C. C., 358.
 Krohn, (Rev.) P., 343.
 Kroll, (Rev.) F. X., 326.
 Kroeber, (Rev.) August, 318.
 Kroeger, Arnold, 360.
 Kroeschell Bros, 426.
 Kuhlén, (Rev.) G., 302, 318.
 Kunreuter, (Rev.) Ignatz, 364.
 Kunze, John P., 221.
- L.**
- Ladd, (Dr.) Azel P., 43.
 La Fayette Lodge, (Masons), 367.
 Lafeyr (Bishop), 320.
 Laffin, Matthew, 125, 134, 603.
 Laframboise, Alexis, 304.
 Laframboise, Joseph, 304.
 Laidlaw, (Dr.) George, 288, 291.
 Laird and Lee, 143.
 Lake, J. K., 525.
 Lake Forest University, historical sketch of, 114, *et seq.*
 Lake Front, litigation concerning, 194.
 Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transit Co., 427.
 Lake Shore Foundry Co., 424.
 Lake Street Railroad Co., 544.
 Lake View Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Lake View Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Lake View Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Lake View Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Lake View Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Lakeside Club, 583.
 Lakeside Nail Co., 419.
 Lallor, John J., 145, 149, 150.
 Lambrecht, (Rev.) Gottlieb, 362.
 Lampert, (Rev.) B., 373.
 Lampman, Henry S., 453.
 Lampson, T. W., 34.
 Land Titles, source of, in Chicago, 191.
 Landreth, (Dr.) Mary H., 270.
 Lane, Albert G., 89, 92, 96, 108, 109.
 Lane, Elisha B., 108.
 Langdon, (Mrs.) Artemisia, 341.
 Langdon, (Mrs.) Candace L., 341.
 Langdon, James J., 34.
 Langdon Jessie R., 341.
 Lange, (Rev.) J., 326.
 Langeland, Knud., 151.
 Langley, C. B., 21.
 Langley Avenue Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Laning, (Dr.), 276.
 Larned, Edwin C., 90, 137, 170, 171, 266, 388.
 Larned, Frances G., 171.
 Larned, Julia, 171.
 Larned, Walter C., 171.
 Larrabee, (Rev.) Edward A., 355.
 Lars, Dee, 33.
 La Salle, Chevalier, 303.
 La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 301.
 La Source, (Father), 303.
 Lassage, (Rev.) J. C., 326.
 Lassig Bridge and Iron Works, 426.
 Lathrop, Bryan, 387, 604.
 Lathrop, (Rev.) S., 371.
 Lathrop, S. G., 149, 369.
 Lathrop, Samuel S., 294.
 Latimer, (Dr.) H. H., 289, 291.
 Law Schools, necessity for, 183.
 Lawler, Frank, 467.
 Lawrence, Edward F., 470, 473.
 Lawrence, George W., 27.
 Lawrence, J. Frank, 517.
 Lawrence, Joseph F., 334.
 Lawrence, (Mrs.) Susan, 334.
 Lawrence, (Dr.) William M., 298.
 Lawrence, Campbell and Lawrence, 212.
 Lawson, Victor F., 21, 22, 63, 210, 467, 468.
 Lawton, L. C., 457.
 Lawyers, miscellaneous practice of early, 153; tendency of, to become specialists *ib.*
 Leach, (Rev.) William R., 372.
 Leader, (Cleveland), The, 45, 47, 48.
 Learned, (Rev.) W. C., 302.
 Leavell, (Rev.) C. S., 372.
 Leavenworth, Ruth, 80.
 Leavitt, (Dr.) S., 272, 276.
 Leavitt and De Kalb Streets M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Leavitt Street Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 337.
 Lebeau, Narcisse, 317.
 Lebel, (Rev.) Isadore A., 317.
 Lechler, (Rev.) G. W., 362.
 Lee, (Bishop), 346.
 Lee, David S., 354.
 Lee, George P., 259.
 Leeb, (Rev.) F. C., 362.
 Leek, (Rev.) John D., 372.
 Leeming, John, 249.
 Lefeus, Thies J., 470, 473, 479.
 Leffingwell, William Bruce, 149.
 Lehman, E. J., 24.
 Leicester, H., 566.
 Leicht, Andrew E., 513.
 Leininger, George, 25, 504.
 Leiter, Levi Z., 126, 132, 137, 498, 535.
 Leland, Warren, 467, 468.
 LeMeister, (Father), 317.
 Leman, Henry W., 216.
 Lesser, (Rev.) A. J. G., 365.
 Lester, Helen W., 150.
 Lester, John T., 467.
 Letz, F., 360, 407.
 Letz, Jacob, 360.
 Levi, (Rev.) L., 364.
 Levy, (Rev.), 365.
 Lewis, D. R., 538.
 Lewis, H. B., 385.
 Lewis, John, 27.
 Lewis, Leslie, 97.
 Lewo, Leslie, 85.
 Leydon, (Rev.) T., 322.
 Libby, (Rev.) E. H., 343.
 Libby Prison War Museum, 577.
 Libraries, 128 *et seq.*
 Lieb, Charles, 34, 35.
 Lieb, Herman, 467.
 Lieberman, A., 426.
 Liebling, Emil, 577.
 Lierman, (Rev.) S. Hermann, 314.
 Liesegang, Adolph, 577.
 Lill, William, 120, 461, 602.
 Lill and Diversey, 461.
 Lincoln, Abraham, 40, 48, 55, 58, 59, 70, 71, 73, 88, 100, 105, 121, 154, 156, 159, 162, 171, 185, 193, 197, 198, 206, 267, 311, 572, 582.
 Lincoln, Robert T., 59, 132, 142, 213.
 Lincoln Club, 582.
 Lincoln Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Lincoln Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Lind, Jenny, 571.
 Lind, Sylvester, 244, 551.
 Lindblom, Ernst, 151.
 Lindblom, Robert, 96, 467, 468.
 Linder, U. F., 153.
 Linder, (Mr.), 161.
 Lindsay, (Rev.) George D., 382.
 Lindsey, R. R., 34.
 Lindskog, (Rev.) Herman, 356.
 Linebarger, (Rev.) I., 372.
 Ling, Louis, 168, 200, 203, 204.
 Link-Belt Machinery Co., 427.
 Lipe, Clark, 517.
 Lippincott, (Gen.) Charles E., 68.
 Lippincott, Thomas, 68.
 Listermann, Bernard, 577.
 Little, (Rev.) Arthur, 335.
 Little, Charles I., 149.
 Little, O. E., 395.
 Little, Porter, 34.
 Littlejohn, (Bishop), 350.

Livermore, D. P., 27.
 Lloyd, Alexander C., 384.
 Lloyd, Henry D., 150.
 Lobdell, E. L., 538.
 Lobinger, (Rev.) Henry S., 328.
 Lobrecht, (Rev.) L., 364.
 Lochner, (Rev.) Louis, 362.
 Lock, Josephine C., 97.
 Locke, (Rev.) Clinton, 259, 346, 348, 354, 362.
 Locke, (Mrs.) Clinton, 259, 360.
 Lockwood, (Judge), 191.
 Lockwood, (Dr.) F. H., 612.
 Lockwood, Samuel D., 68, 100, 104.
 Locy, William A., 115.
 Loebner, (Rev.) C. A., 373.
 Logan, John A., 23, 88, 168, 173.
 Lombard, Frank J., 93.
 Lombard, (Mrs.) J. L., 392.
 Lonerhan, (Father), 311.
 Lonergran, (Rev.) Arthur P., 311.
 Long, Eugene C., 90.
 Long, James, 90.
 Long, (Dr.) John Harper, 503.
 Long, John N., 249.
 Longnecker, Joel M., 216.
 Loomis, H. C., 133, 567.
 Loomis, (Mrs.) Mason, 584.
 Loomis, Roxanna M., 38.
 Lomis, Welthyan, 225.
 Lord, (Dr.) F. A., 274, 278.
 Lord, (Dr.) I. S. P., 269.
 Lord, (Rev.) M. N., 327, 328.
 Lord, (Rev.) William, 384.
 Lord, Willis, 149, 378.
 Lorimer, (Rev.) George C., 2, 6, 297, 298.
 Loss, (Rev.) L. H., 392, 393.
 Lossing, Monroe J., 504.
 Louderback, Delancey H., 540.
 Lovejoy, Owen, 158, 334.
 Lovell, Vincent S., 329, 330.
 Lowe, (Rev.) Boyd, 369.
 Lowell, James Russell, 35, 130.
 Lowenthal, B., 138.
 Lowther, T. D., 137.
 Loyal Legion, The, mentioned, 404.
 Lubbock, Sir John, 136.
 Lucknor, (Dr.) E., 261.
 Ludlam, E. M. P., 274.
 Ludlam, (Dr.) R., 33, 146, 266, 267, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 281, 283.
 Ludlam, (Dr.) R., (Jr.), 277.
 Luethe, (Rev.) F., 326.
 Lull, (Mrs.) Sarah, 334.
 Lull, Walter, 334.
 Lull and Holmes, 402.
 Lumbard, Frank, 572.
 Lundgren, (Rev.) C. J., 344.
 Lundy, Benjamin, 31, 69, 70.
 Lunt, Orrington, 111, 112, 113, 121, 135, 273.
 Lupton, William, 400.
 Lush, (Dr.) Richard, 40.
 Lutkin, Peter C., 112.
 Luttrell, (Father), 325.
 Lydston, (Dr.) G. Frank, 253.
 Lydston, James A., 253.
 I yell, Sir Charles, 136.
 Lyman, (Dr.) Henry M., 238, 239, 257, 261, 611.
 Lyman, J. H., 340, 341.
 Lyman, (Rev.) Timothy, 334.
 Lynch, J., (Jr.), 407.
 Lynch, Thomas, 604.
 Lynn, (Dr.) I., 233.
 Lyon and Healy, 448, 449, 452, 453.
 Lyon, Potter and Co., 448.
 Lyons, J. B., 453.
 Lyons, (Rev.) Michael P., 312.

M.

MacArthur, (Dr.) R. D., 261.
 MacDonald, Charles A., 556.
 MacDonald, (Dr.) P. S., 251.
 MacFarland, Henry J., 276.
 MacGregor, (Rev.) Duncan, 288.
 MacIntyre, (Rev.) Percival, 356.
 MacMillan, Thomas C., 20, 61, 62, 142, 394, 468, 557, 561, 562.
 MacWhinney, Elgin, 504.
 McAllister, William K., 540.
 McAllister and Jewett, 175.
 McAlpin, Patrick, 516.
 McArthur, (Dr.) A. L., 246.
 McArthur, Eriel, 231, 263, 523.
 McArthur, Henry G., 334.
 McArthur, (Dr.) L. L., 293, 291.
 McAuliff, Cornelius, 25.
 McAvooy, John, 604.
 McAvooy Brewing Co., 462.
 McCarg, Ezra E., 59, 130, 132, 135, 169, 170, 259, 513.
 McCarg, Isaac, 169.
 McCarg, Louis, 169.
 McCarthy, J. J., 547.
 McChesney, J., 32.
 McChesney, (Rev.) S., 370.
 McClellan, (Dr.) G. B., 269.
 McClellan, (Gen.) George B., 243.
 McClellan, Jam. s., 80, 93.
 McClory, (Rev.) Augustin, 315.
 McClure, James G. K., 115.
 McClurg, A. C., 132, 142.
 McClurg, (A. C.) and Co., 143, 150, 151.
 McComas, (Dr.) J. Lee, 611.
 McConnell, George M., 30.
 McConnell, Murray, 191.
 McConnell, (Judge), Samuel P., 188, 221.
 McCook, (Rev.) H. C., 479.
 McCormick, Cyrus H., 29, 54, 56, 113, 120, 135, 137, 429, 430, 431, 470, 603.
 McCormick, R. H., 579.
 McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., 431.
 McCormick Theological Seminary, history of, 120.
 McCormick's Hall, 574.
 McCoy, (Rev.) Isaac, 293.
 McCrea, S. H., 517.
 McCulloch, (Mrs.) Catherine W., 394.
 McCullagh, Joseph B., 19, 73.
 McCullough, Mary, 395.
 McDermid, Delos, 213.
 McDermott, (Rev.) M. M., 311.
 McDivitt, S. P., 379, 380.
 McDonald, Edward S., 180.
 McDonald, M. C., 25.
 McDonnell, (Rev.) P. J., 324.
 McDonnell, (Rev.) S. P., 320.
 McElhearn, (Father), 308.
 McElligott, T. G., 188.
 McEwen, Walter M., 580.
 McFarland, H. J., 605.
 McFarland, William, 569.
 McFatrieh, (Dr.) George, 291.
 McFatrieh, (Dr.) J. B., 287, 289, 290, 291.
 McFee, (Mrs.) Caroline, 94.
 McGaffey, Ernest, 148.
 McGann, Lawrence E., 536.
 McGann, (Father), 308.
 McGargie, William J., 180, 218.
 McGillen, John, 468.
 McGin, John E., 307.
 McGivern, (Rev.) T., 311.
 McGivern, (Rev.) T. F., 316.

McGoorry, John P., 222.
 McGorsk, (Rev.) B. H., 306.
 McGovern, John, 147.
 McGrath, Patrick, 518.
 McGrath, (Father), 325.
 McGreevey, James, 424.
 McGregor, William, 426.
 McGuire, (Rev.) Hugh, 320.
 McGuire, (Rev.) D. F., 323.
 McGuire, (Rev.) P. H., 322.
 McGuire Manufacturing Co., 425.
 McGurck, (Rev.) D., 372.
 McIlvaine, George W., 48.
 McIntyre, (Dr.) E. R., 612.
 McIntyre, (Rev.) Robert, 369.
 McKay, (Dr.) A. F., 611, 612.
 McKay, (Rev.) E. E., 372.
 McKee, David, 159, 405.
 McKee, (Mrs.) David, 159.
 McKenzie and Jefferson, 568.
 McKeon, (Rev.) F., 311.
 McKerser, (Rev.) C. S., 386.
 McKim, Mead and White, 483.
 McKinley, William E., 473.
 McLaren, John, 88, 89.
 McLaren, (Rev.) William E., 121, 348, 351, 354.
 McLaughlin, (Rev.) P. J., 312.
 McLean, (Dr.) John, 235, 2, 6, 237.
 McLean, (Judge), 185.
 McLeish, Andrew, 117, 467, 57.
 McMahon, (Mrs.) Anna B., 150.
 McMahon, (Dr.) J., 224.
 McMullen, (Rev.) John, 306, 304, 309, 310, 311, 316, 317.
 McMullen, J. B., 21.
 McMullen, J. C., 467.
 McNally, Andrew, 210, 468, 470.
 McNeill, Malcolm, 115.
 McNulta, J. C., 467.
 McPherson, (Rev.) S. J., 115.
 McPherson, Simon J., 142, 213, 378, 380.
 McShane, (Rev.) H. M., 311.
 McShane, (Rev.) O'Gara, 328.
 McViekar, (Dr.) Broekholst, 227, 241, 233, 234, 256, 263, 283.
 McVicker, James H., 568, 569.
 McVicker, Mary M., 569.
 McVicker's Theatre, 573.
 McVoy (John) and Co., 420.
 McWilliams, (Dr.) S. A., 251, 253.
 Mabbatt, Emeline, 228.
 Mable, (E. F.) and Co., 566.
 Mack, (Mrs.) M., 334.
 Mack, (Dr.) Mary K., 613.
 Mackelvey, James A., 382.
 Mackin, (Rev.) J., 311, 318.
 Mackin, Joseph C., 168, 182, 215, 216.
 Mackin, (Rev.) M. T., 325, 326.
 Madame Rose Jacques Co., 572.
 Madden, (Rev.) W. J., 311.
 Magan, (Rev.) John, 312.
 Mager, (Rev.) John Baptist, 313, 314.
 Magie, H. H., 172.
 Magruder, (Justice), 167, 201.
 Maguire, Hugh J., 135.
 Mahan, J. L., 449.
 Mahla, (Dr.) F., 246, 247.
 Mahoney, (Rev.) D. S., 325.
 Maitland, James, 149.
 Majerus, (Father), 318.
 Major, (Dr.) Laban S., 284, 285, 326, 327.
 Mak-Saw-Ba Shooting Club, 587.
 Malcolm, (Rev.) J. H., 382.

Mallette, James P., 96.
 Mailman, (Rev.) Maternus, 314.
 Mallory, (Rev.) W. C., 302.
 Maloney, (Rev.) P. C., 312.
 Maloney, (Rev.) S., 326.
 Manahan, Thomas, 439.
 Mandeville, (Rev.) C. E., 371, 372.
 Manierre, (Judge) George, 125, 139, 132, 155, 162, 164, 165, 170.
 Manley, W. E., 27.
 Mann, Alice, 569.
 Mannhardt, Emil, 54.
 Mannhardt, (Rev.) Jacob, 54.
 Manufacturers' Piano Company, 448.
 Mapleson, J. H., 576.
 Maplewood Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Marble, Dan, 588.
 Marcy, Oliver, 111, 112.
 Marguerat, (Dr.) E., 251, 258.
 Market Street Mission, mentioned, 363.
 Markham, H. H., 473.
 Marquette, Jacques, 302.
 Marquette Club, 582.
 Marquis, A. N., 145.
 Marquis, (Rev.) David C., 121, 381.
 Marquis, (Dr.) George P., 504.
 Marsh, Charles L., 147.
 Marsh, G. A., 298.
 Marsh, F. O., 298.
 Marsh, J. B., 28, 29.
 Marsh, J. B. T., 338.
 Marsh, Sylvester, 197, 198.
 Marshall, (Dr.) F. D., 611.
 Marshall, Ira E., 259.
 Marshall, James A., 145.
 Marshall, John, 57.
 Marshall, John S., 113, 236, 260, 503, 506.
 Marshall, L. A., 467.
 Marshall, Tom, 57.
 Marshfield Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Martin, E. J., 478.
 Martin, (Dr.) Franklin H., 292.
 Marti, Richard S., 369.
 Martin, Samuel S., 193.
 Martindale, Eljah B., 472.
 Martineau, Harriett, 384.
 Mason, A. B., 149, 150.
 Mason, (Mrs.) Amelia Gere, 150.
 Mason, Caroline, 334.
 Mason, David H., 49.
 Mason, Edward G., 131, 132, 142, 145, 213.
 Mason, George, 466, 518.
 Mason, J. B., 27.
 Mason, (Mrs.) Jane, 334.
 Mason, Matthias, 405.
 Mason, Roswell B., 29, 283, 389, 529, 552.
 Mason, William E., 210.
 Mason & Davis Co., 422.
 Mason & McArthur, 407.
 Masonic Fraternity, historical sketch of, 396, et seq.
 Massey, G. V., 473.
 Mateika, J. V., 467.
 Mather, Thomas, 104.
 Matlack, (Rev.) J. A., 372.
 Matron, (Rev.) B. F., 356.
 Matson, (Rev.) Louis E., 340.
 Matterson, (Gov.) 435.
 Matterson, Andre, 46, 56, 57.
 Matterson, (Dr.) Arthur E., 305.
 Matterson, Joseph, 36.
 Matterson, (Rev.) W. B., 302.
 Matthews, (Mrs.) George W., 352.

- Matthews, William, 150.
 Matthews, W. S. B., 148.
 Matthewson, A. J., 552, 556.
 Matzinger, (Rev.) Philip F., 382.
 Mauser, (Rev.) M., 364.
 Maxwell, Henry B., 454.
 Maxwell, James, 454.
 Maxwell, Philip, 226, 227, 228, 229, 233, 348.
 Maxwell Bros., 454.
 Maxwell Street German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 May, Horatio N., 513.
 May Street Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Maynard, (Dr.) W. G., 252.
 Mechanics' Institute, 128, 395.
 Meddleschulte, William, 577.
 Medill, Joseph, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 137, 470.
 Medill, S. J., 19, 45.
 Meek (Dr.), 263.
 Meeker, George W., 90, 101, 170, 193.
 Meeker, Joseph, 375.
 Meerhoff (Dr.) C. E., 506.
 Meggy, Percy R., 21, 62.
 Meier, (Rev.) J. L., 302.
 Mellander, (Rev.) J., 360.
 Mellette, A. C., 473.
 Meloy, (Rev.) William T., 382.
 Melrose, (Dr.) James, 269.
 Membre, (Father), 303.
 Memorial Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 300.
 Menard, Pierre, 76.
 Menard, Toussaint, 317.
 Menges, (Dr.) Theodore, 504.
 Menken, Adah I., 570.
 Mercer, (Rev.) L. P., 279, 331.
 Meredith, (Rev.) Lewis, 371, 372.
 Mesler, (Dr.) Marie J., 252, 262.
 Merriam, W. R., 473.
 Merrill, George W., 376.
 Merriman, (Dr.) H. P., 248, 261.
 Merritt, (Gen.), 74.
 Merwin, James B., 34.
 Messenger, John, 506.
 Messiah Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Messing, (Rev.) A., 365.
 Metropolitan Business College, mentioned, 124.
 Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Co., 545.
 Mettler, (Rev.) A. B., 372.
 Metz, George, 461.
 Meyer and Weber, 449.
 Meyers, (Mrs.) Annie M., 402.
 Michaelis, Richard, 20, 147.
 Michaelis, W. F., 506.
 Middleton Car Spring Co., 426.
 Midgley, J. W., 117.
 Mielhke, Henry, 361.
 Mienfinger, (Rev.) George L., 371.
 Mikkleson, (Rev.) A., 359.
 Milchrist, Thomas E., 209, 595, 599.
 Miles, (Gen.) Nelson A., 473.
 Millar, A. P., 392.
 Millar, (Mrs.) A. P., 392.
 Millar, C. J., 383.
 Millard, Alden C., 517.
 Millard Avenue Congrega-tional Church, mentioned, 343.
 Milburn, (Rev.) William H., 479.
 Milligan, (Rev.) H. F., 383.
 Miller, (Dr.) A., 272.
 Miller, Adam, 149.
 Miller, (Dr.) Benjamin, C., 234, 283.
 Miller, (Rev.) Daniel H., 331.
 Miller, DeLaskie, 237, 239, 256, 261, 264.
 Miller, (Rev.) Emory, 362, 363.
 Miller, E. C., 249.
 Miller, Fred, 462.
 Miller, Hattie J., 394.
 Miller, (Rev.) Henry T., 382.
 Miller, H. H. C., 394.
 Miller, J., 366, 441.
 Miller, James E., 403.
 Miller, John S., 143, 195, 561.
 Miller, Matilda C., 110.
 Miller, (Mrs.) Olive Thorne, 150, 159.
 Miller, Samuel, 441, 522, 7.
 Miller, Truman W., 260, 292.
 Mills, Benjamin, 100.
 Mills, Caroline, 334.
 Mills, H. B., 534.
 Mills, Jonathan, 158, 163.
 Mills, Luther Ladin, 91, 99.
 Milner, (Rev.) D. C., 343.
 Milsted, (Rev.) T. G., 365.
 Miltmore, Ira, 85, 128.
 Milwaukee News, The, 43.
 Miraudeau, Jean Baptist, 405.
 Missionary Jurisdiction of the North-west and West, mentioned, 384.
 Mitchell, (Dr.) Clifford, 272.
 Mitchell, Ellen, 88, 150.
 Mitchell, (Rev.) John, 294.
 Mitchell, Joseph, 146.
 Mitchell, (Dr.) J. S., 277, 278, 283.
 Mitchell, (Rev.) J. T., 367.
 Mitchell, Maggie, 509.
 Mitchell, S. M., 249.
 Mitchell, William H., 603.
 Miter, J. J., 27.
 Mixer, (Dr.) Mary A., 281, 252, 258.
 Mohn, (Rev.) A., 359.
 Mohr (John) and Son, 436, 427.
 Molitor, (Rev.) Joseph, 326.
 Moll, Carl, 518.
 Moller, (Rev.) C. N., 356.
 Monarch Cycle Co., 429.
 Monroe, (Rev.) A., 344.
 Monroe, Harriett, 147, 475.
 Monroe, James, 104.
 Montgomery, George W., 136.
 Montgomery, J. S., 372.
 Montgomery, (Dr.) L. H., 235.
 Montgomery, (Rev.) M. W., 119.
 Montgomery, (Dr.) W. T., 252, 259.
 Montrose M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Moody, Dwight L., 116, 135, 149.
 Moon, J. J., 32.
 Moore, Francis C., 103.
 Moore, Henry, 37, 58, 235.
 Moore, (Rev.) H. G., 356.
 Moore, John, 293.
 Moore, Peter, 293.
 Moore, (Rev.) W. H., 355.
 Moore, William H. A., 148.
 Moors, E. B., 156.
 Moos, Bernhard, 138, 139.
 Moran, Thomas A., 99, 100, 115, 135, 218.
 Morden Frog and Crossing Works, 425.
 More, (Rev.) C., 372, 373.
 Moreland M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Moreland Norwegian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Moreland Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Moretti, (Rev.) Sosthene-ous, 326.
 Morfit, (Dr.) J., 264.
 Morgan, Caleb, 352, 354, 439.
 Morgan, (Rev.) C. L., 343.
 Morgan, F. W., 457.
 Morgan, George C., 556.
 Morgan, (Dr.) John C., 611.
 Morgan, William E., 249, 256.
 Morgan and Wright, 457.
 Morgan, Wheeler and Mor-gan, 457.
 Morning Bulletin, The, 35.
 Morning Herald, The, 35.
 Morrell, (Rev.) Henry H., 355.
 Morris, Buckner S., 59, 128, 155, 157, 162, 164, 194.
 Morris, Edgar Coit, 115.
 Morris, (Mrs. Dr.) Henri-etta K., 239.
 Morris, J. H., 334.
 Morris, (Mrs.) Mary E., 334.
 Morris, Sellers & Co., 419.
 Morrison, (Rev.) William, 393.
 Morrow, Thomas V., 284.
 Morrison, (Rev.) T. N., 356.
 Morse, (Rev.) A. L., 343.
 Morse, Charles H., 119.
 Morse, Ellen, 56.
 Morse, John, 56.
 Morton, (Rev.) Charles M., 382.
 Morton, J. L., 561.
 Morton, Levi F., 473, 476.
 Morton, Oliver T., 188.
 Morton, (Dr.) Samuel G., 269.
 Moseley, Flavel, 88, 89, 259, 376.
 Moses, Adolph, 487.
 Moses and Ayers, 408.
 Moses, Hiram P., 406.
 Moses, (Rev.) I. S., 364.
 Moses, John, 132, 153, 146, 561.
 Moses, (Rev.) M., 364.
 Mosler Safe Company, 447.
 Moss, Chambers and McBean, 525.
 Moss, (Dr.) Lemuel, 116.
 Moss and Arnold, 139.
 Mott, Valentine, 269.
 Moulton, (Mrs.) F. I., 391.
 Mount Greenwood Cem-etry, 606.
 Mount Hope Cemetery, 606.
 Mount Olive Cemetery, 606.
 Mount Olivet Cemetery, 604.
 Mountain, (Rev.) T., 383.
 Mueller, (Rev.) J. A. R., 362.
 Mueller, A. H., 388.
 Muir, Allen, 473.
 Muldoon, (Rev.) P. J., 310.
 Mulkey, John H., 204, 213.
 Muller, (Rev.) Eusebius, 314.
 Muller, (Rev.) Joseph, 318.
 Mulligan, (Gen.) James A., 58, 306, 604.
 Mulligan, (Mrs.) James A., 492.
 Mullins, (Rev.) George G., 378.
 Munger, Albert, 579.
 Munger, A. A., 132.
 Munn, Sylvester W., 555.
 Munson, Parnell, 540.
 Murdoch, James E., 568, 570.
 Murphy, Annie, 230.
 Murphy, Con. T., 148.
 Murphy, Edward, 81, 83.
 Murphy, (Rev.) E. A., 311.
 Murphy, F. B., 260.
 Murphy, John, 37, 316.
 Murphy, (Rev.) P. J. R., 319.
 Murphy, Theodore D., 187.
 Murray, (Rev.) Bernard P., 326.
 Murray, O. E., 372.
 Musical Review, The, 35.
 Mutual Aid, mentioned, 404.
- Muus, J. F. Adolph, 517.
 Myers, (Dr.) Max, 263.
 Myrick, Willard, 197.
- N**
- Naper, Joseph, 154, 160.
 Narymore, M. O., 613.
 Nash, Henry H., 132.
 Nate, (Rev.) John, 372.
 Nathan, Adolph, 470, 473.
 National Boiler Works, 426.
 National Homeopathic Medical College, 611, 612.
 National Malleable Casting Co., 424.
 Naulty, William H., 135.
 Nawocki, (Rev.) S., 326.
 Neebe, Oscar, 204, 205.
 Needham, Chas. W., 117.
 Neilson, (Rev.) Andrew S., 381.
 Nelson, Andrew, 513.
 Nelson, (Rev.) C. G., 373.
 Nelson, (Dr.) Daniel T., 247, 261.
 Nelson, H. B., 568.
 Nelson, (Dr.) H. P., 292.
 Nelson, (Rev.) H. P., 373.
 Nelson, (Rev.) J. G., 373.
 Nelson, J. O., 449.
 Nelson, Murry, 559, 560.
 Nelson, Robert, 470.
 Nelson, W. C., 603.
 Nettleton, Louis, 59, 98.
 Neumann, (Rev.) Maximil-ian, 315.
 Neve, (Rev.) J. L., 362.
 New England Congrega-tional Church, historical sketch of, 335.
 New England Piano Co., 449.
 New York Biscuit Co., 455.
 Newberry, (Col.) Edward W. B., 103.
 Newberry, Henry W., 212.
 Newberry, (Gen.) Walter C., 142, 468.
 Newberry, Walter L., 89, 101, 129, 131, 132, 140, 142, 212, 250, 358, 603.
 Newberry, (Mrs.) Walter L., 213.
 Newberry & Dole, 6.
 Newcomb, (Miss) E. P., 385.
 Newell, John, 467.
 Newhall, (Dr.), 68.
 Newhall, Harrison, 331.
 Newman, Fannie, 394.
 Newman, (Dr.) Henry P., 253.
 Newman, William H., 605.
 Newman Bros., 449.
 Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, 392.
 Newspaper Centres, 5.
 Newspapers, Number, Lan-guage and Politics of Chicago, 4.
 Newton, (Gen.) John, 559.
 Niblo, A. R., 31.
 Nichols, (Rev.) C. M., 372.
 Nichols, J. P., 101.
 Nichols, (Rev.) Starr N., 330.
 Nichols, W. A., 27, 334.
 Nichols, W. C., 391.
 Nichols & Co., 566.
 Nickerson, Samuel K., 132.
 Nickerson, Samuel M., 127, 513, 579.
 Nicolay, John G., 19, 73.
 Nielson, (Dr.) Theodore, 612.
 Niemoeller, (Rev.) Eustace, 314.
 Nightingale, Augustus F., 97.
 Nightingale, (Rev.) Craw-ford, 384.
 Niles, G. S., 429.
 Niles, M. C., 429.

- Nilson, John, 359.
 Nilsson, Christine, 572, 573.
 Nixon, Charles E., 60.
 Nixon, (Dr.) Oliver W., 63.
 Nixon, (Mrs.) W. K., 579.
 Nixon, (Dr.) W. O., 19, 20.
 Nixon, William Penn, 19, 20, 59, 60, 467, 468.
 Noble, (Rev.) Calvin, 331.
 Noble, (Dr.) F. A., 29.
 Noble, (Rev.) Frederick W., 336.
 Noble, (Rev.) Lewis L., 354.
 Noble, Mark (Sr.), 367.
 Noble, (Dr.) S. B., 505.
 Noonan, Edward T., 457.
 Noonan, (Rev.) Patrick, 318.
 Noonan, (Rev.) Patrick M., 311.
 Nordem, (Rev.) A., 365.
 Nordlander, (Rev.) E. J., 302.
 Norelius, (Rev.) E., 30.
 Normal Park Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Normal Park Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Normal School M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Normast, Louis F., 441.
 Norris, (Rev.) J. H., 382.
 North, Caleb, 330.
 North, Levi J., 569.
 North Ashland Avenue Baptist Church mentioned, 302.
 North Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 North Brewery, 461.
 North Chicago Lodge (Odd Fellows), 401.
 North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., 414, 415.
 North Chicago Street Railroad Co., 536, 539.
 North Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 337.
 North State Brewery, 461.
 Northrup, (Dr.) George W., 116, 117.
 North's National Amphitheatre, 569.
 Northwest M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Northwestern Bank Note and Counterfeit Reporter, The, 35.
 Northwestern Copper Works, 446.
 Northwestern Educator, The, 101.
 Northwestern Elevated Railroad Co., 540.
 Northwestern Home and School Journal, The, 110.
 Northwestern Iron and Metal Co., 426.
 Northwestern Rectifying House, 458.
 Northwestern University, historical sketch of, 111, *et seq.*
 Northwestern University Dental School, sketch of, 503.
 Northwestern University Law School, influence exerted by, 183.
 Northwestern University Medical School, 250.
 Northwestern University Record, The, 114.
 Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, 251.
 Norton, Edward, 420.
 Norton, James S., 467.
 Norton, Mirerva Brace, 149.
 Norton, S. F., 23, 147.
 Norton Brothers' Works, 420.
 Noyes, (Dr.) Edmund, 500, 503, 509.
 Noyes, (Rev.) George C., 380.
 Noyes, (Rev.) George F., 384.
 Noyes, Henry S., 111.
 Nugent and Owens, 407.
 O'Brien, (Rev.) P., 326.
 O'Brien, W. W., 99.
 O'Connor, (Bishop), 306.
 O'Connor, Charles, 316.
 O'Connor, James, 135.
 O'Connor, James F., 135.
 O'Connor, (Rt. Rev.) Michael, 315.
 O'Connor, (Rev.) P. J., 324.
 O'Donnell, Frank A., 135.
 O'Dowd, (Rev.) Peter, 319.
 O'Gara, (Rev.) Thomas, 312.
 O'Kane, (Rev.) John, 327.
 O'Meara, (Father), 305, 307.
 O'Neill, (Rev.) Edward, 312.
 O'Neill, (Rev.) P., 316.
 O'Neill, Charles J., 604.
 O'Neill, John, 461, 467, 468.
 O'Regan, (Rt. Rev.) Anthony, 306, 307, 312, 316, 317, 320, 604.
 O'Sullivan, Patrick, 219, 220, 221.
 O'Sullivan, (Rev.) S. 312.
 O'Sullivan, (Rev.) Timothy, 326.
 Oak Park Cycling Club, 587.
 Oakland Club, 586.
 Oakland Methodist Church, historical sketch of, 371.
 Oakley, Horace S., 143.
 Oakwoods Cemetery, 604.
 Oberle, (Father), 318.
 Oberman, J., 462.
 Occidental Canton (Odd Fellows), 403.
 Occidental Consistory S. P. R. S., 399.
 Ochser, (Dr.) A. J., 258.
 Odell, John J. P., 136, 470, 473, 479.
 Odgers, (Rev.) Joseph, 372.
 Odgers, (Rev.) J. Hastie, 372.
 Odgers, (Rev.) J. H. H., 372.
 Odd Fellows, Right Worthy Grand Lodge of, 401.
 Odontographic Society, sketch of, 506.
 Odontological Society, sketch of, 505.
 Ogden, Caroline, 169.
 Ogden, Mahlon D., 130, 156, 169, 185, 236.
 Ogden, William B., 37, 43, 88, 101, 105, 116, 117, 120, 130, 132, 137, 159, 161, 162, 169, 185, 235, 236, 266, 358, 461, 538, 551, 553, 554, 602, 603.
 Ogden Avenue Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Oglesby, Richard J., 41, 47, 204.
 Oglesby, (Mrs.) Richard J., 484.
 Okie, (Dr.) A. Howard, 268.
 Old People's Home, 391.
 Olin, Abram, 163.
 Olin, Gideon, 163.
 Olin, (Dr.) Henry W., 286, 287, 289.
 Oliver, John Milton, 518.
 Olivet Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Olivet Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Olmsted, Frederick Law, 472, 482, 520, 521.
 Olney, (Attorney-General), 595, 597.
 Olsen, Edward, 139.
 Olsen, J., 448, 449.
 Onahan, William J., 135, 138, 468.
 Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S., 399.
 Oriental Lodge (Masons), 397.
 Order of Mutual Protection, mentioned, 404.
 Orth, William S., 280.
 Osborne, William H., 567.
 Osborne, (Rev.) L. S., 353, 354.
 Oslangerberg, (Rev.) G. H., 314, 315.
 Oswald, J. W., 260.
 Otis, (Hon.) John, 58.
 Otis, Lucius B., 259, 345, 346.
 Ott, (Rev.) C., 380.
 Ottofy, (Dr.) Louis, 504, 505, 507.
 Ousley, (Dr.) Linnie M., 612.
 Ovington, William H., 540.
 Owen, (Dr.) Alfred, 300.
 Owen, (Col.) T. J. V., 26, 79, 102, 103, 154, 155.
 Owen, (Mrs.) T. J. V., 159.
 Owens, (Dr.) John E., 249, 260.
 Owens, (Rev.) W. D., 328.
 Owsley, S. S., 544.
 Pace, Edward C., 483.
 Pacific Congregational Church, mentioned, 343.
 Paepcke (H.) and Co., 454.
 Page, D. W., 259.
 Page, Peter, 129, 603.
 Page, William R., 136.
 Pain, Henry J., 486.
 Pain (James) and Sons, 479.
 Paine, (Dr.) Lemuel C., 242.
 Paine, Seth, 33, 34.
 Painter, (Rev.) W. W., 370.
 Palmer, (Dr.) A. B., 233, 264.
 Palmer, (Mrs.) Alice Freeman, 118.
 Palmer, Charles T., 150.
 Palmer, Frank W., 19, 23, 60.
 Palmer, (Dr.) Henry, 253.
 Palmer, John M., 194.
 Palmer, Potter, 467, 470, 472, 473, 492, 578.
 Palmer, (Mrs.) Potter, 475, 492, 494, 578, 584.
 Palmer, Thomas W., 471, 472, 473, 476.
 Palmer, W. K., 574.
 Paoli, (Dr.) Gerhard, 233.
 Paoli, (Dr.) G. C., 251, 252, 258, 264.
 Papyrus Club, 587.
 Pardee, (Rev.) Luther, 348, 355.
 Park Avenue Methodist Church, historical sketch of, 370.
 Park Manor M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Park Side M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Park Side Norwegian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Parker, (Mrs.) Albert, 494.
 Parker, (Rev.) Alonzo K., 117, 305.
 Parker, (Col.) F. W., 148.
 Parker, Henry, 133, 264.
 Parker, John, 461.
 Parker, (Dr.) J. W., 612.
 Parker, Theodore, 72.
 Parker, (Rev.) W. H., 302.
 Parkes, (Dr.) Charles T., 238, 239, 242, 244.
 Parkhurst, (Rev.) N. N., 362, 363, 369, 370.
 Parlange, A. L., 473.
 Parmelee, Frank, 467, 529.
 Parmelee (Frank) and Co., 528.
 Parry, (Rev.) Thomas, 379.
 Parson, (Rev.) B. F., 333, 334.
 Parsons, Albert, 163.
 Parsons, (Rev.) D. L., 582.
 Parsons, (Rev.) J. H., 356.
 Parsons, John B., 544.
 Partridge, William D., 512.
 Patriotic Order Sons of America, mentioned, 404.
 Patterson, A. L., 25.
 Patterson, (Dr.) R. H., 247.
 Patterson, (Rev.) R. W., 27, 29, 50, 100, 114, 131, 145, 376, 377, 378, 468.
 Patterson, Robert W., (Jr.), 50.
 Patterson, W. J., 33.
 Patti, Adelina, 512, 575, 576.
 Pattison, Robert E., 473.
 Patton, (Mrs.) Francine L., 484.
 Patton, (Rev.) Francis L., 378, 380.
 Patton, W. A., 27.
 Patton, (Rev.) W. M., 372.
 Patton, W. W., 28, 29, 67, 334.
 Paul, (Rev.) B. F., 343.
 Paulina Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Payne, John B., 188, 468.
 Payne, John K., 474.
 Payne, William M., 91, 150.
 Payson, George, 273, 511.
 Peabody, (Dr.) J. W., 134.
 Peabody, Selim H., 91, 92, 480.
 Peabody and Stearns, 488.
 Pearce, J. Irving, 467, 468, 483.
 Pearce, (Rev.) William, 302.
 Pearson, Charles W., 112, 149.
 Pearson, (Mrs.) Eureka C., 56.
 Pearson, Hiram, 103.
 Pearson, John, 158, 159, 163, 164.
 Pearson, J. H., 119.
 Pearsons, Daniel K., 115, 120, 132, 261, 535.
 Pearsons, (Mrs.) D. K., 127.
 Pease, (Dr.) F. O., 612.
 Peasley, James C., 470.
 Peattie, Robert R., 23.
 Peck, Azel, 101, 129.
 Peck, A. H., 503, 505.
 Peck, (Mrs.) Clarissa C., 893.
 Peck, Ebenezer, 146, 235, 406, 602.
 Peck, Ferdinand W., 117, 136, 467, 468, 470, 472, 473, 479, 575.
 Peck, George W., 473.
 Peck, (Rev.) J. O., 368.
 Peck, John M., 100.
 Peck, P. F. W., 111, 367.
 Peck, W. W., 32.
 Peddie, (Dr.) John, 298.
 Peeke, George H., 337.
 Peet, S., 27.
 Penn, D. P., 471.
 Pennington, Thomas C., 535.
 Penton, T. B., 354.
 People's Church, 362.
 People's Paper, The, 35.
 Periam, Jonathan, 147.
 Perkins, G. W., 27, 334.
 Perkins and Krause, 409.
 Per-Leo, Jane Yates, 44.
 Perren, (Rev.) Christopher, 298, 300.
 Perry, Charles S., 233.
 Perry, (Dr.) E. J., 503.
 Perry, (Dr.) G. B., 506.
 Pestana, (Mrs.), 255.
 Peters, (Rev.) H. A., 372.
 Peterson, C. F., 151.
 Peterson, (Rev.) C. I. P., 359.
 Peterson, Isaac, 359.
 Peterson, (Rev.) M. E., 119.
 Peterson, O. M., 151.
 Petran, S. S. H. J., 382.
 Petrie, Charles S., 404.

- Petrie, (Rev.) William J., 356.
 Pettibone, Mullikin and Co., 425.
 Pettigrew, John A., 514.
 Pettitt, William, 348.
 Peyton, Francis, 83.
 Phelps, Erskine M., 276, 279, 467, 470, 473, 535.
 Phelps, (Rev.) James, 370.
 Phelps, Joseph W., 362.
 Phelps, Sophia A., 362.
 Philbrick, John D., 88.
 Philharmonic Society, 571.
 Philleo, (Dr.), 68.
 Phillips, A. W., 274.
 Phillips, Charles B., 529.
 Phillips, George S., 147.
 Phillips, Wendell, 130.
 Phillips, W. A., 112, 372.
 Pick, (Miss) E. A., 392.
 Pickands, Brown and Co., 424.
 Pickard, J. C., 91.
 Pickard, Josiah L., 88, 89, 90, 107, 108.
 Pictorial Railsplitter, The, 35.
 Pierce, Abbey, 392.
 Pierce, Elizabeth, 153.
 Pierce, E. A., 149.
 Pierce, (Col.) Gilbert A., 19, 20, 61, 147.
 Pierce, (Dr.) O. F., 612.
 Pierce, O. J., 95.
 Pierson, (Dr.) H. W., 613.
 Pierson, (Gen.) J. Fred, 425.
 Pigott, William, 21.
 Pike, Eugene S., 470, 473.
 P i l g r i m Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 338; mentioned, 343.
 Pillsbury, George A., 117.
 Pillsbury, William L., 81, 82, 83.
 Pinet (Father), 303.
 Pioneer (St. Paul), The, 43.
 Pitney, (Dr.) Aaron, 266, 272.
 Pitney, F. V., 33.
 Pitney, (Dr.) Joseph, 236.
 Plagge, Christopher, 93.
 Plano Manufacturing Co., 432.
 Piathe, (Rev.) G. H., 314.
 Plantz, Walter A., 135.
 Pleasants, George W., 187.
 Plumb, Ralph, 561.
 Plummer, S. C., 249.
 Plymouth Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 339, *et seq.*
 Poinsett, R., 199.
 Polachek, Max, 26.
 Polk, James K., 54.
 Pollak, August, 426.
 Pollak, Emil, 426.
 Pollard, J. Percival, 147.
 Pomeroy, Brick, 35.
 Pond, (Mrs.) Lucretia, 131.
 Pontevieux (Father), 306.
 Pool, Isaac A., 35.
 Pool, (Dr.) William F., 137, 140, 146, 149.
 Poor, J. H., 375.
 Pope, (Dr.) Harold H., 229.
 Pope, (General) John, 60.
 Pope, Nathaniel, 75, 104, 185.
 Pope, W. J., 467.
 Population, early increase in, 5, 6.
 Porter, (Rev.) Edward C., 350.
 Porter, (Rev.) Jeremiah, 79, 145, 293, 294, 304, 336, 348, 349, 373, 374, 375.
 Porter, (Mrs.) Mary C., 568.
 Porter, Robert P., 61.
 Porter, Washington, 473, 496.
 Portland Avenue German M. E. Church, mentioned, 573.
 Post, C. N., 453.
 Post, George B., 482, 483.
 Post, T. M., 100.
 Potter, O. W., 123, 277.
 Powell, Edwin, 237, 257.
 Powell, T. E., 506.
 Powell, T. W., 149, 391.
 Power, Thomas, 26.
 P o w e r H o u s e s, how equipped, 532.
 Powers, Carrie E., 95.
 Powers, Horatio N., 147.
 Powers, (Rev.) Perley, 372.
 Poyer, (Dr.) U. G., 506.
 Prairie Farmer, The, 45, 101, 129.
 Prairie Herald, The, 47.
 Prater's Genuine Virginia Minstrels, 566.
 Pratt, (Dr.) E. H., 277, 281.
 Pratt, (Dr.) H. P., 612.
 Pratt, (Rev.) James, 352.
 Pratt, (Dr.) Leonard, 274, 277.
 Pratt, Silas G., 490, 576, 577, 581.
 Prendergast, (Rev.) G., 312.
 Prendergast, Patrick Eugene, 53, 222, 495.
 Prendergast, Richard, 559, 560, 564.
 Prentice, George D., 130.
 Prescott, (Rev.) T. O., 330.
 Press, The, its defects and its influence, 3; English and American papers contrasted, *ib.*; influence of Chicago newspapers, *ib.*
 Press, destruction of files, 34; sketch of its history in Chicago, 3 *et seq.*
 Press Club of Chicago, 583.
 Preston, Sophie, 57.
 Preston, William D., 96, 393.
 Prettyman, John, 580.
 Price, William, 46.
 Princes of Jerusalem (Masons), 399.
 Prindville, John, 316.
 Printy, (Dr.) James A., 611.
 Private Schools, statistics of, 125.
 Probasco, Henry, 141.
 Probate Court, established, 187; officers and terms of, 183.
 Proctor, Robert, 362.
 Proehl, (Rev.) W., 362.
 Prosser, W. R., 449.
 Prothero, (Dr.) J. H., 504.
 Providence Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Prudden, (Rev.) Theodore P., 337.
 Prussing, George C., 129.
 Pruyin, (Dr.) Charles P., 503, 506.
 Pruyne, Peter, 227.
 Publications, statistics of, issued in Chicago, 4.
 Pullen B., 483.
 Pullman, George M., 123, 136, 436, 438, 468, 498, 579.
 Pullman Iron and Steel Co., 419.
 Pullman Land Association, 437.
 Pullman Loan and Savings Bank, 438.
 Pullman M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Pullman Palace Car Co., 424, 436.
 Pullman Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Pullman Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Pullman Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Purrington, D. V., 338.
 Puschek, Charles A., 25.
 Putman, Oliver, 106.
 Putnam Frederic W., 480.
 Putney, (Mrs.) Mary, 341.
 Fyplatz, (Rev.) S. M., 326.
 Quarter, (Rev.) Walter J., 306, 311, 312.
 Quarter, (Rt. Rev.) William, 305, 306, 307, 311, 317.
 Queal, Robert F., 137.
 Quequew (Farther), 308.
 Querey, Charles, 397.
 Quigley, (Rev.) T., 316.
 Quimet, (Rev.) T., 326.
 Quine, (Dr.) William E., 248, 253.
 Quinlan, (Dr.) Charles H., 114, 500.
 Quinlan, (Dr.) John D., 500.
 Quinn, Alice Mary, 35.
 Quinn, Daisy E., 33.
 Quinn Chapel (M. E.), mentioned, 373.
 Raab, (Supt.) Henry, 81.
 Rabwartz, (Rev.) Abraham, 465.
 Rae, F. G., 24.
 Rahlfs, George, 517.
 Railroad Chapel, mentioned, 382.
 Rand, W. H., 392.
 Rand, McNally and Co., 143.
 Randolph, Isham, 564.
 Randolph, John P., 330.
 Randolph, (Dr.) Mary, 281, 290.
 Ranke, (Rev.) Augustus, 361.
 Rankin (William and John), 406, 407.
 Rantze, H. H., 360.
 Rapid Transit Bridge and Construction Co., 537.
 Rapp, Wilhelm, 53.
 Raster, Herman, 52, 53, 54, 137.
 Rathz, (Rev.) George, 326.
 Rauch, Albert, 440.
 Rauch, (Dr.) John H., 233, 234, 235, 237, 555, 561.
 Raus, Ernest, 511.
 Rausen, (Rev.) Matthew C., 362.
 Ravenswood Congregational Church, mentioned, 243.
 Ravenswood M. E. church, mentioned, 371.
 Rawalr, Jonas, 330.
 Rawleigh, J. T., 467.
 Rawson, (Mrs.) C. L., 266, 267.
 Rawson, (Dr.) E., 272, 273, 281.
 Rawson, (Mrs.) S., 334.
 Rawson, S. W., 544.
 Rawson, William, 334.
 Ray, (Dr.) Charles H., 21, 44, 45, 48, 64, 130.
 Ray, L. B., 468.
 Raymond, Benjamin W., 101, 131, 376, 567, 602.
 Raymond, (Mrs.) Benjamin W., 376.
 Raymond, (Mrs.) C. L., 353.
 Raymond, (Rev.) Lewis, 298, 299.
 Raymond, Miner, 149.
 Raymond, S. B., 84.
 Raymond Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Rea, (Dr.) R. L., 237, 238, 244.
 Reading, (Dr.) Edgar, 286.
 Reading, (Dr.) E. M., 286, 287, 288, 290, 291.
 Ready, (Mrs.) Elizabeth, 334.
 Real Estate News Letter and Insurance Monitor, The, 35.
 Ream, N. B., 468.
 Reasener, (Dr.) Mary, 281.
 Reasener, (Dr.), 250.
 Reeder, John, 360.
 Reed, Charles H., 99.
 Reed, (Mrs.) Elizabeth A., 150.
 Reed, (Dr.) E. S., 612.
 Reed, J. H., 326, 538.
 Reed, Opie F., 147.
 Reed, Pauline M., 94.
 Reed, S. B., 556.
 Reed, (Dr.) W. E., 271.
 Reed, (Rev.) W. K., 348, 352.
 Reed (A.) and Sons, 448, 449.
 Reese, Michael, 261.
 Rehm, Jacob, 513.
 Reid, (Dr.) J. G., 504, 505, 506, 507.
 Reid, (Rev.) J. M., 28.
 Reid, Whitelaw, 51.
 Reifuss, Albert W., 26.
 Reilly, (Dr.) Frank W., 22, 23, 556, 561.
 Reisinger, (Dr.) E. E., 612.
 Reissig, Charles, 407.
 Renan, William, 363.
 Republican, The, 39, 45, 46, 48.
 Reunion Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Revell, Alexander H., 96, 136, 369, 473, 479.
 Revell (Fleming H.) and Co., 143.
 Rexford, Alma Z., 391.
 Reynolds, A. B., 233.
 Reynolds, (Dr.) Belle L., 282.
 Reynolds, Calista O., 178.
 Reynolds, (Rev.) Charles, 337, 343.
 Reynolds, (Dr.) George W., 261.
 Reynolds, John, 102.
 Reynolds, John P., 155, 466, 463, 608.
 Reynolds, S. J., 473.
 Rhodes, (Dr.) John E., 252.
 Rialto, The, 567.
 Rice, Dan, 565.
 Rice, F. W., 26, 64.
 Rice, J. B., 233, 568, 569.
 Rice, (Mrs.) John B., 568, 569.
 Rice, (Rev.) N. L., 259.
 Rice, Susanna, 293.
 Rice, (Rev.) William H., 299.
 Rice's Theatre, 566.
 Rice-Macy Piano Co., 448, 449.
 Rich, M. Byron, 345, 346.
 Richards, (Dr.) Annetta S., 258.
 Richards, (Rev.) J. W., 371.
 Richards, William C., 298.
 Richberg, John H., 89.
 Richmond, (Rev.) James C., 344.
 Riddell, George R., 504.
 Riddle, Hugh, 279.
 Ridgeway, Henry B., 113, 149.
 Ridgeway Avenue Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Ridlon, (Dr.) John, 260.
 Ridlon, John F., 249.
 Riley, Thomas, 557, 561.
 Rincker, H. W., 407.
 Rinder, (Rev.) Frederick, 371.
 Rintleman, (A. H.) and Co., 449.
 Riordan, (Rev.) D. J., 325.
 Riordan, (Rev.) Patrick W., 319, 320.

- Ripley, Edward P., 472, 479.
 Ripley, George, 72, 73.
 Risberg, (Rev.) Fridolf, 119.
 Risser (A. F.) and Co., 443.
 Ritchie, (Rev.) Arthur, 355.
 Ritchie, Henry, 354.
 Ritchie, John, 147.
 Ritchings, Caroline, 570.
 Rouch, John M., 540.
 Robbins, (Rev.) Allen, 327.
 Roberts, (Rev.) C. B., 301.
 Roberts, Charles H., 149.
 Roberts, (Rev.) Ellis, 372.
 Roberts, Francis E., 424.
 Roberts, John H., 136.
 Roberts, N. J., 503.
 Roberts, R. R., 366.
 Roberts, (Dr.) T. E., 281.
 Roberts, (Dr.) T. G., 612.
 Roberts, William C., 114.
 Robey Street German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Robinson, Alexander, 304.
 Robinson, (Rev.) E. G., 117.
 Robinson, Harry P., 65.
 Robinson, Harvey P., 30.
 Robinson, (Dr.) J. A., 611.
 Robinson, L. W., 480.
 Robison, (Dr.) J. A., 261.
 Robson and Crane, 574.
 Roche, John A., 545, 557.
 Rockefeller, John D., 117, 297.
 Rockener, (Mrs.) Gusaava, 391.
 Rockwood, George H., 337.
 Roe, Reynolds Edward, 147.
 Roemheld, Miss, 95.
 Roesch (Father), 318.
 Roeding, B., 467.
 Refnot, P. F., 317.
 Rogers, (Dr.) Henry Wade, 111, 112, 352.
 Rogers, John G., 186, 402, 433.
 Rogers, (Dr.) L. D., 611.
 Rogers, Brown and Co., 424.
 Rogers, Brown and Merwin, 424.
 Rohde, (Rev.) Nemesius, 314.
 Rohlfis, (Mrs.) Anna K. Green, 494.
 Rohr, F. W. (Jr.), 260.
 Roler, (Dr.) E. O. F., 248.
 Roler, (Mrs.) E. O. F., 393.
 Roles, (Rev.) Joseph P., 311, 316, 318.
 Rollins, (Rev.) G. S., 343.
 Root, Dwight L., 337.
 Root, (Rev.) J. S., 343.
 Roop, (Dr.) J. E., 292.
 Root, (Dr.) Eliza H., 252, 258, 611.
 Root, George F., 148.
 Root, George P., 453.
 Root, James P., 146.
 Root, John W., 126, 472, 483.
 Rosatti (Rt. Rev.) Joseph, 304.
 Rose, Edward, 467.
 Rosehill Cemetery, 601.
 Rosehill Sardis Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
 Rosenbaum, H., 404.
 Rosenbauer (Father), 318.
 Rosenberg, Adolph, 577.
 Rosenberg, Jacob, 364.
 Rosenthal, L., 364.
 Rosenthal, James, 96.
 Rosenthal, Julius, 137, 143.
 Rosenwinkel, (Rev.) G., 362.
 Ross, (Dr.) Joseph P., 234, 238, 239, 242, 243, 244, 256, 257, 258, 264.
 Rossiter, (Miss) H. B., 85.
 Roth, (Rev.) Henry W., 358, 361.
 Rothget, H., 360.
 Rothschild, A. M., 473.
 Rounds, S. P., 34, 35, 43.
 Rounseville, William, 26, 32, 147.
 Rountree, Ellen R., 175.
 Rountree, John H., 175.
 Rouse, Adolphus, 344.
 Rouse, (Rev.) John, 353, 354.
 Rouse, (Mrs.) John, 353.
 Rowe, (Rev.) James, 372.
 Rowe, H. D., 535.
 Rowlands, (Rev.) H. O., 301, 302.
 Rowley, (Rev.) Joseph, 302.
 Roy, (Rev.) J. E., 271, 334, 339.
 Royal Arcanum, mentioned, 404.
 Royal League, mentioned, 404.
 Royce, E. A., 505.
 Rubel, S., 610.
 Rubens, Harry, 138.
 Rucker, Henry L., 507.
 Rudd, Edward A., 31.
 Rudziejewski, (Rev.) J., 326.
 Ruhland, Hermann, 151.
 Rumsey, George F., 131, 132.
 Rumsey, I. P., 394, 467.
 Rummels, J. S., 468.
 Runyan, Eben F., 89, 517.
 Rush, (Dr.) Benjamin, 235.
 Rush, (Dr.) E. F., 286.
 Rushworth, Richard, 400.
 Rusk, (Rev.) John, 378.
 Russell, Jacob, 348.
 Russell, John, 100.
 Russell, J. B. K., 376.
 Russell, J. K., 454.
 Russell, Martin J., 24, 58.
 Russell, (Col.) William, 57.
 Russell, William E., 473.
 Russell, William H., 559, 564.
 Russell and Angel, 409.
 Rust, Henry A., 117, 276, 279, 394, 607.
 Rutherford, (Dr.) C., 253.
 Rutherford, William, 556.
 Rutter, (Dr.) David, 244, 245, 246, 249.
 Ryan, E. G., 31, 128, 567.
 Ryan, Edward E., 135.
 Ryan, (Mrs.) Morah E., 147.
 Ryan, (Rt. Rev.), 316.
 Ryce, Henry L., 205.
 Ryder, (Dr.) 137.
 Ryder Chapel, mentioned, 386.
 Ryerson, Joseph T., 388.
 Ryerson, Martin A., 117, 127, 467, 470, 473, 479, 511, 603.
 Ryerson, (Mrs.) Martin A., 117.
 Ryland, (Rev.), 350.
- S**
- Saberton, J. S., 457, 461.
 Sabin, Albert E., 85, 91, 97.
 Sabin, (Rev.) George A., 386.
 Sacramento Avenue Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Sacramento Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Saeger, (Rev.) Anthony, 318.
 Safford and Son, 449.
 Sage, Annie W., 258.
 Saie, H. W., 505.
 Salem Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Salisbury, (Dr.) Jerome H., 252.
 Salisbury, W. H., 457.
 Salter, W., 27.
 Salter, William L., 149.
 Samuels, J. M., 480.
 Sandes, (Mrs.) Margaret Isabelle, 492.
 Sands, J. J., 461.
 Sands, Nathan and Co., 566.
 Sanford, (Rev.) Miles, 295.
 Sanitary Messenger, The, 35.
 Sankey, T., 566.
 Saracen Club, 587.
 Sarber, (Rev.) O. B., 302.
 Sargent, George M., 419.
 Sargent, John K., 293.
 Sargent, William D., 419.
 Sargent Co., The, 419, 426.
 Satterfield, (Rev.) M. W., 373.
 Sattler, (Rev.) John, 344.
 Saul, G. W., 473.
 Saunders, John, 326.
 Saunders, T. W., 404.
 Sauter, Charles, 352.
 Savage, (Rev.) George S. F., 27, 119, 120, 333, 339.
 Savage, Minot J., 149.
 Sawyer, (Dr.) E. W., 505, 612.
 Sawyer, Sidney, 603.
 Sayre, (Dr.) C. E., 504.
 Seales, Francis, 188.
 Seales, Francis H., 513.
 Scammon, Elakim, 58.
 Scammon, Franklin, 132, 133, 330.
 Scammon, J. Young, 19, 39, 58, 59, 60, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 101, 105, 131, 132, 134, 137, 144, 145, 157, 158, 160, 164, 169, 185, 198, 266, 275, 276, 278, 329, 330, 331, 377, 567.
 Scammon, (Mrs.) J. Young, 579.
 Scammon, McCagg and Fuller, 59, 169.
 Scandinavian Bethel Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Scandinavian Pilgrim Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Scanlan, Frank, 220.
 Scanlan, Kickham, 222.
 Scarrett, H. M., 603.
 Scarritt, (Rev.) Isaac, 365, 366.
 Scates, McAllister and Jewett, 175.
 Scates, McAllister, Jewett and Peabody, 175.
 Schaack, (Capt.) Michael, 145.
 Schade, Louis, 34.
 Schaefer, Dr. Henry C., 252.
 Schaefermeyer, (Rev.) Liborius, 314.
 Schaeffers, (Rev.) J., 326.
 Schaeffer, (Rev.) William A., 358.
 Schaeffer (Father), 318.
 Schafer, F. C., 249, 262.
 Schaff, Adam, 448, 449.
 Schaff Brothers' Piano Co., 444, 449.
 Schaffer, (Rev.) Leander, 306.
 Schaffooth, (Rev.) Charles, 313.
 Schagemann, (Rev.) J. H., 326.
 Schairer, G., 360.
 Schenck, (Rev.) Noah H., 352.
 Schiller Theatre, 575.
 Schilling, (Rev.) C., 314.
 Schlaeger, George, 313.
 Schloesser, (Rev.) Kilianus, 314.
 Schloetzer, (Dr.) George, 233.
 Schmid, Theodore, 151.
 Schmidt, Ernest, 260.
 Schmidt, George W., 112.
 Schmidt, Harold, 151.
 Schmidt, (Dr.) Otto L., 260.
 Schmirch, (Rev.) Ignatz, 315.
 Schnaubelt, Rudolph, 206.
 Schneider, George, 50, 51, 70, 71, 137, 472.
 Schneider, Franz A. H., 70.
 Schnell, (Rev.) John, 371.
 Schnerr, (Rev.) Leander, 313.
 Schnyder, (Rev.) H., 313.
 Schoenhofen, Peter, 633.
 Schoenhofen (Peter) Brewing Co., 462.
 Schoff, S. S., 21.
 Scholz, (Rev.) J., 302.
 Schoolcraft, Henry, 225.
 School Statistics, 125, 126.
 Schovelin, T. A., 150.
 Schubert, Benedict, 364.
 Schubert, John C., 189.
 Schuckai, (Rev.) H., 373.
 Schulte, (F. J.) and Co., 143.
 Schultz, Louis, 517.
 Schumaker, (Rev.) C., 361.
 Schurz, Carl, 51, 71.
 Schuttler, Peter, 433, 517.
 Schuttler and Hotz, 433.
 Schuttler (Peter) Wagon Works, 433.
 Schuyler, William H., 19, 21, 73.
 Schwab, Charles H., 467, 470, 473, 479.
 Schwab, Justus, 168, 204.
 Scotch Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Scott, (Rev.) H. M., 119.
 Scott, James W., 64.
 Scott, John A., 112.
 Scott, Josiah, 66.
 Scott, J. H., 84.
 Scott, J. W., 23, 24, 25, 467, 468, 473.
 Scott, (Rev.) R. D., 379.
 Scott, (Rev.) Willard, 339, 344.
 Scott, (Gen.) Winfield, 226.
 Scott (Charles) and Co., 35.
 Seaville, J. W., 119.
 Seaville and Sons, 407, 408.
 Seaville Iron Works, 407.
 Scripps, John Locke, 43, 44, 47, 266.
 Scripps, (Mrs.) Mary E., 44.
 Scripps, Preston and Kean, 44.
 Scriven, C. H., 34.
 Scudder, (Rev.) Henry M., 343.
 Seaton and Tonk, 447.
 Sears, John (Jr.), 330.
 Sears, Joseph, 136.
 Sears, Nathaniel C., 188.
 Seaton, B. F., 32.
 Second Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 298 et seq.
 Second Bohemian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Second Evangelical Lutheran Church, sketch of, 358.
 Second German Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Second Presbyterian Church, historical sketch of, 376.
 Second Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Sedgwick Branch Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
 See, Leah, 405.
 See, (Rev.) William, 366, 367, 405.
 Seeburger, A. F., 467, 470, 473.
 Seeböck, W. C. E., 577.
 Seeger, Eugene, 151.
 Seely, Levi, 115, 145.
 Seiffert, Otto L., 260.
 Seipp Conrad, 461.
 Seipp, W. C., 467, 468.
 Seipp (Conrad) Brewing Co., 462.
 Selby, Paul, 19, 62.

- Select Knights of America, mentioned, 404.
 Selfridge, H. G., 136.
 Selle, (Rev.) Augustus, 356, 357, 360.
 Selton, Charles J., 32.
 Senn, (Dr.) Nicholas, 147, 239, 261.
 Sergel (Charles H.) and Co., 143.
 Seringhaus, (Rev.) J. D., 362.
 Seward, Harriet C., 104.
 Seward, (Col.) John, 104.
 Seward, William H., 40, 41.
 Sewell, May Wright, 494.
 Sexton, James A., 513.
 Sexton, P. J., 604.
 Seymour, (Rev.) George F., 348.
 Seymour, Horatio W., 24.
 Seymour, (Dr.) S., 272, 281.
 Shackelford, Emma, 42.
 Shattuck, (Mrs.) L. Brace, 492.
 Shauer, Regina W., 94.
 Shaw, Annie C., 580.
 Shaw, (Dr.) Carrie, 613.
 Shaw, Gilbert B., 132, 136, 545.
 Shaw, James, 27.
 Shaw, (Rev.) Knowles, 328.
 Sheahan, James W., 19, 46, 47, 50, 56, 137, 138, 145.
 Shears, (Dr.) G. F., 268, 276, 279.
 Shears, (Dr.) Jesse E., 282.
 Sheard, Joshua R., 407.
 Sheffield, C. G., 409.
 Sheffield Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Sheffer, C. B., 454.
 Sheldon, Delia A., 162.
 Sheldon, Henry, 116.
 Sheldon, E. H., 132, 266, 603.
 Sheldon, John P., 162.
 Sheldon (Justice), 212.
 Shelley, (Rev.) Frederick, 383.
 Shepard, Dan, 24.
 Shepard, (Mrs.) Frances W., 484.
 Shepard, Henry M., 137, 188, 457.
 Shepard, (Dr.) L. D., 507.
 Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, 126.
 Sheppard, (Rev.) Robert, 343, 362, 369.
 Sheppard, Robert D., 112.
 Sheridan, (Gen.) Philip, 88.
 Sheridan Club, 585.
 Sheriffs, John, 334.
 Sherman, A. S., 111, 128, 401.
 Sherman, (Mrs.) C. K., 96.
 Sherman, E. B., 402, 403.
 Sherman, Ezra L., 352.
 Sherman, F. C., 101, 603.
 Sherman, Howard, 407.
 Sherman, John, 473.
 Sherman, John B., 521, 556.
 Sherman, (Dr.) J. S., 248.
 Sherman, Oren, 456.
 Sherman, Silas W., 349.
 Sherman, Bay and Co., 409.
 Sherman Brothers and Co., 446.
 Sherman, Shedd and Foster, 407.
 Sherry (Father), 308.
 Sherwood, George, 393.
 Sherwood, Smith J., 349, 352.
 Sherwood, William H., 577.
 Sherwood (Dr.), 500.
 Shibley, (Dr.) Mary, 282.
 Shields, G. O., 149.
 Shipperd, (Rev.) J. B., 339.
 Shipman, George E., 32, 121, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 277, 278, 281, 282, 392.
 Shipman, (Mrs.) George E., 392.
 Shippen, (Rev.) R. R., 384.
 Shiras (Justice), 197.
 Shirley, (Rev.) C. A., 328.
 Shirley, G. Y., 269.
 Shoninger (B.) Company, 448.
 Shorey, D. L., 117, 137, 138.
 Slorcy, (Dr.) Paul, 150.
 Shortall, John G., 138, 139, 385.
 Shufeldt (H. H.) and Co., 459.
 Shuman, Andrew, 40, 41, 42, 147.
 Shuman, Jacob, 40.
 Shuman, Mary W., 40.
 Siddons, (Dr.) G. A., 612.
 Sidway, S. B., 518.
 Siemens and Halske, 455.
 Sievers, (Rev.) Gottlieb, 362.
 Silvers, Joseph, 129.
 Simmons, C. E., 149, 394.
 Simonson, Nels E., 112, 113.
 Simpson, (Rev.) John, 373.
 Simpson M. E. Church, historical sketch of, 371, 372.
 Sinal Congregation, mentioned, 365.
 Sinclair, (Rev.) John, 367.
 Singer, Charles J., 136.
 Singer, W. P., 491.
 Sipple, C. H., 506.
 Sixth Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Sixtieth Street Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 Sixty-fourth and Loomis Streets M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Sizer (G. W.) and Co., 408.
 Skeele, (Rev.) A. F., 344.
 Skelton, (Dr.) L. L., 503.
 Skiff, Fred J. V., 480.
 Skinner, E. S., 392.
 Skinner, J. B., 448.
 Skinner, Mark, 88, 101, 128, 129, 131, 132, 142, 164, 186, 194, 213, 255, 259, 266, 269, 350, 388, 567.
 Skinner, S. P., 27.
 Skinner, (Rev.) Thomas H., 121, 379, 380.
 Slaughter, (Rev.) W. B., 372.
 Slayton, J. L., 93.
 Sloat, Cornelia, 334.
 Sloat, George B., 334.
 Slocum, (Dr.) Mortimer, 269.
 Small, (Dr.) A. E., 232, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278.
 Small, Albion W., 118.
 Smalley, (Rev.) Albert L., 338.
 Smallwood, (Rev.) William A., 352.
 Smarius, (Rev.) Cornelius, 321.
 Smiley, (Dr.) H. F., 612.
 Smith, Abner, 188.
 Smith, (Dr.) Arthur W., 289, 291.
 Smith, B. H., 327.
 Smith, Byron L., 132, 391, 394, 559.
 Smith, (Rev.) C. H., 372.
 Smith, (Rev.) Charles B., 29, 299.
 Smith, (Dr.) Charles G., 251, 257, 258, 264.
 Smith, (Mrs.) Charles Gilman, 584.
 Smith, Crawford E., 193.
 Smith, (Rev.) Curtis J., 327.
 Smith, (Dr.) David S., 33, 122, 231, 265, 266, 269, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276.
 Smith, De Witt, 471.
 Smith, (Rev.) E., 326.
 Smith, E. H., 235.
 Smith, (Dr.) Edwin M., 252.
 Smith, Elijah, 128.
 Smith, F. G., 449.
 Smith, Fred A., 117, 143.
 Smith, George, 380, 591.
 Smith, (Rev.) George L., 386.
 Smith, (Gen.) George W., 132, 178, 395, 514, 518, 564.
 Smith, Harry B., 148.
 Smith, Henry, 89.
 Smith, Henry M., 19.
 Smith, Isaac C., 83.
 Smith, J. A., 28, 300.
 Smith, (Rev.) J. D., 343.
 Smith, John C., 402, 403.
 Smith, Joseph E., 177.
 Smith, (Dr.) Julia Holmes, 280, 583, 611.
 Smith, Justin A., 66, 149.
 Smith, Matthias, 304.
 Smith, Moses, 149, 337.
 Smith, (Dr.) Orin, 294, 270.
 Smith, Prson, 233.
 Smith, Phoebe, 278.
 Smith, Pliny B., 138.
 Smith, (Gen.) R. J., 138, 139, 467.
 Smith, Sidney, 168.
 Smith, S. Lisle, 128.
 Smith, S. L., 364.
 Smith, Solomon A., 132, 602.
 Smith, T. W., 235.
 Smith, Walter, 115.
 Smith, Willard A., 480.
 Smith, William Henry, 146.
 Smith, (Dr.) Wilson A., 272, 611.
 Smith and Barnes Piano Company, 448.
 Smith and Nixon, 570.
 Smyth, John M., 138.
 Smythe, (Rt. Rev.) Clement J., 308.
 Snell, Andrew J., 602.
 Snell, (Mrs.) Henrietta, 117.
 Snow, W. B., 604.
 Snowden, Clifford, 64.
 Snyder, (Rev.) Godfrey, 364.
 Snyder, (Rev.) A. W., 355.
 Snyder, (Rev.) Gerritt, 380.
 Soldiers' Home, 393.
 Solomon and Zeisler, 200.
 Somerville, (Rev.) T. E., 363.
 Sommers, Lillian, 147.
 Sons of Veterans, mentioned, 404.
 Sothern, E. A., 570.
 Southmayd, F. R., 468.
 South Chicago Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 South Chicago City Railway Company, 535.
 South Chicago Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
 South Chicago M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 South Chicago Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
 South Chicago Swedish Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 South Chicago Swedish M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 South Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 338; mentioned, 344.
 South Englewood M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 South German Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
 South Halsted Street Iron Works, 423.
 South Park Avenue Methodist Church, historical sketch of, 370.
 South Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
 Sovereign (Master-workman), 597.
 Spalding, (Dr.) Heman, 235.
 Spalding, Jesse, 467, 468, 544.
 Spalding and Rogers, 566.
 Sparrow (Dr.), 290.
 Speer, Isaac, 129.
 Spence, A. P., 26.
 Spence, Henry A., 605.
 Spencer, Herbert, 136.
 Spencer, Lillian, 147.
 Spencer, (Dr.) Thomas, 236.
 Spiering, Theodore, 577.
 Spies, August, 26, 168, 200, 204.
 Spofford, (Dr.) H. G., 246, 247.
 Spooner, William, 429.
 Sprague, Albert A., 127.
 Sprague, (Mrs.) Mary Apelin, 147.
 Sprague, O. S. A., 438.
 Spring, Giles, 153, 154, 157, 164, 185, 348, 567.
 Springer, (Rev.) R. W., 356.
 Sprout, Granville T., 80, 62.
 St. Adelbert's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Agnes' Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Alban's Church, historical sketch of, 356.
 St. Aloysius' Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Aloysius' School, mentioned, 124.
 St. Alphonsus' Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
 St. Ann's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
 St. Augustine's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
 St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
 St. Bernard Commandery (Masons), 399.
 St. Bernard's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Boniface Cemetery, 605.
 St. Brendan's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Bridget's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Casimir's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Cecilia's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Clair, J. W., 472, 473.
 St. Clair, William D., 25.
 St. Clair, (Gen.), 209.
 St. Columbkil's Church, historical sketch of, 322.
 St. Cyr, (Rev.) John M. I., 374, 368, 311.
 St. Elizabeth's Church, historical sketch of, 325.
 St. Gabriel's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. George's Church, mentioned, 326, 356.
 St. Hedwig's Church, mentioned, 326.
 St. Ignatius College, mentioned, 124.
 St. James (Catholic) Church, historical sketch of, 319, 320.
 St. James (Episcopal) Church, historical sketch of, 349, *et seq.*
 St. James' School, mentioned, 124.
 St. Jarlath's Church, historical sketch of, 323, *et seq.*
 St. John, (Dr.) Leonard, 253.
 St. John, (Rev.) T. E., 386.
 St. John Nepomuceno's Church, mentioned, 326.

- St. John's (Catholic) Church, historical sketch of, 322, 323; mentioned, 326.
- St. John's (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 336.
- St. John's (Reformed Episcopal) Church, historical sketch of, 383.
- St. Joseph's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Joseph's Church, historical sketch of, 313, 314; mentioned, 323.
- St. Kevin's Church, mentioned, 336.
- St. Leo's Church, mentioned, 323.
- St. Louis' Church, historical sketch of, 317, 318; mentioned, 326.
- St. Luke's Episcopal Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Malachy's Church, historical sketch of, 325.
- St. Maria Cemetery, 605.
- St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Mark's (Reformed Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 383.
- St. Mark's Mission, mentioned, 383.
- St. Martin's Church, mentioned, 324.
- St. Mary's Church, historical sketch of, 310, 311; mentioned, 326.
- St. Mary's Church of Perpetual Help, mentioned, 326.
- St. Mary's Training School, mentioned, 124.
- St. Matthews Reformed Episcopal Church, mentioned, 383.
- St. Michael's Church, historical sketch of, 318; mentioned, 326.
- St. Monica's Church, historical sketch of, 311.
- St. Patrick's Church, historical sketch of, 311, 312; mentioned, 326.
- St. Paul's (Catholic) Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Paul's (Evangelical Lutheran) Church, historical sketch of, 356, 357.
- St. Paul's (German Evangelical United) Church, historical sketch of, 360, 361.
- St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, mentioned, 372.
- St. Paul's (Reformed Episcopal) Church, historical sketch of, 383.
- St. Paul's (Universalist) Church, mentioned, 386.
- St. Peter's (Catholic) Church, historical sketch of, 314.
- St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Philip's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Plus' Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Procop's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Stanislaus Kostka's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Stephen's (Catholic) Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Stephen's M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
- St. Sylvester's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Teresa's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Thomas' (Catholic) Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Thomas' (Episcopal) Church, mentioned, 356.
- St. Viateur's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Vincent de Paul's Church, mentioned, 326.
- St. Xavier's Academy, mentioned, 124.
- Staats Zeitung, The, 50.
- Stafford, (Dr.) W. W., 613.
- Stamora, (Rev.) Hugo, 362.
- Stanciliff, Henry C., 112.
- Standard, The, 110.
- Standard Club, 583.
- Standard Theatre, 574.
- Stanford, George W., 96, 517.
- Stanger, (Rev.) G. H., 361.
- Stanley, Hiram M., 115, 151.
- Stanton, Edwin M., 73.
- Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, 494.
- Stanton, William, 136.
- Starkey, H. M., 249, 256, 262.
- Starkweather, Charles R., 376.
- Starkweather, (Mrs.) Charles R., 376.
- Starr, Elisha, 31.
- Starr, Eliza Allen, 148.
- Starr, Mary, 95.
- Starrett, (Mrs.) Helen Elkin, 150.
- Start, W. A., 27.
- State Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
- Staver and Abbott Manufacturing Company, 435.
- Stearns, (Col.) M. E., 453.
- Stearns, Marguerite E., 57.
- Stedman, Charles E., 20, 456.
- Steele, D. A. K., 147, 253.
- Steger, Edward R., 463.
- Steiner and Co., 449.
- Stehman, H. B., 261.
- Stein, Charles, 360.
- Stein, (Judge) Philip, 188, 200, 487.
- Stensland, P. O., 467.
- Stephens, Frederick W., 115.
- Stephens and Bro., 408.
- Stereotypes, introduced into newspaper work, 4; their influence upon journalism, *ib.*
- Stertan, F. A., 213.
- Stettler, Cornelia S., 277.
- Stevens, (Rev.) E. B., 328.
- Stevens, (Dr.) J. V., 288, 290, 291.
- Stevenson, A. E., 468.
- Stevenson, (Dr.) Sarah H., 28, 147, 252, 611.
- Stewart, Graeme, 89.
- Stewart, Thomas L., 266.
- Stewart, William, 483.
- Stewart, Lucian and Co., 525.
- Stiles, (Gen.) Israel N., 168, 179, 180, 215, 216, 218.
- Stiles, Jonah, 391.
- Stiles and Lewis, 189.
- Stillman, (Dr.) L. A., 289, 292.
- Stimpson, (Dr.) William, 134.
- Stisenbergen (Father), 318.
- Stites, Mary, 60.
- Stobridge, (Rev.) T. R., 370.
- Stocking, (Rev.) S. H., 368.
- Stockton, (Gen.) Joseph, 467, 513.
- Stoddard, A. F., 409.
- Stokes, N. M., 372.
- Stokes Manufacturing Co., 429.
- Stolz, (Rev.) Joseph, 365.
- Stone, Clement, 406.
- Stone, Dan, 565.
- Stone, H. O., 567.
- Stone, Henry B., 479.
- Stone, John, 163.
- Stone, Leander, 298.
- Stone, (Mrs.) Leander, 492.
- Stone, Lucy, 494.
- Stone, (Rev.) Luther, 27, 28, 295.
- Stone, Melville E., 21, 22, 39, 62, 392, 584.
- Stone, Rensselaer, 467.
- Stone, Samuel, 259.
- Stone and Boomer, 407, 408.
- Storey, Wilbur F., 54, 55, 56, 70, 602.
- Storrs, Emory A., 100, 181, 182, 216, 217.
- Story, Allan C., 89.
- Story and Clark, 449.
- Stoudenmore, (Rev.) W. C., 343.
- Stoughton, (Rev.) J. C., 369.
- Stow, William, 406.
- Stow (William H.) and Co., 406.
- Stowe, (Dr.) Bond, 249, 504.
- Strand, Algot E., 151.
- Strakosch, Adelina Patti, 572.
- Strakosch, Max, 576.
- Stratford, Henry K., 284.
- Strauch, Adolph, 604.
- Streeter, (Dr.) John W., 277, 281.
- Strobbach, John E., 360.
- Strobel, C. R., 425.
- Strode, James M., 100, 567.
- Strong, A. W., 291.
- Strong, Henry, 277.
- Strong, W. J., 333.
- Strong, William E., 467, 470.
- Strother, B. T., 173.
- Stryker, (Rev.) M. Wolsey, 382.
- Stryker, W. D., 483.
- Stuart, Charles M., 28.
- Stuart, J. Jay, 231.
- Stuart, John T., 376.
- Stuart, William, 31.
- Stubinger, (Dr.) G. L., 612.
- Stuckart, Conrad, 605.
- Studebaker, C., 434, 467.
- Studebaker, George M., 434.
- Studebaker, J. M., 434.
- Studebaker, P. E., 434.
- Studebaker, W. F., 434.
- Studebaker Bros., 433, 434.
- Sturtevant, A. D., 85.
- Sturtevant, J. M., 100, 334.
- Succop, (Rev.) Henry H., 362.
- Suder, Henry, 97.
- Sullivan, Alexander, 99, 221.
- Sullivan, (Mrs.) Alexander, 99.
- Sullivan, (Rev.) Edward, 353.
- Sullivan, (Rev.) James, 311.
- Sullivan, Margaret B., 24.
- Sullivan, Roger, C., 188.
- Sullivan, William K., 42, 89, 467.
- Summerdale Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
- Sun (New York), The, 42.
- Sunday Argus, The, 85.
- Sunday Leader, The, 35.
- Sunday Telephone, The, 35.
- Sunday Telegraph (Milwaukee), The, 43.
- Sunny, B. E., 473.
- Sunset Club, 538.
- Superior Court, establishment of, 186; judges, clerk and terms of, 188.
- Svenska Republikaneren, 35.
- Svenson, G., 359.
- Swain, (Dr.) E. D., 500, 503, 505.
- Swan, J. H., 385, 391.
- Swanson (Rev.) B., 320.
- Swarts Iron and Metal Co., 426.
- Swartz, (Rev.) S. H., 372.
- Swartz, T. B., 249.
- Swayne (Justice), 198.
- Swazey, Arthur, 29.
- Swedenborg, Emanuel, 329.
- Swedish Bethlehem Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
- Swedish City Mission, mentioned, 373.
- Swedish Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
- Swedish Home of Mercy, 395.
- Sweeney, (Rev.) G. W., 328.
- Sweeney, (Rev.) John S., 327, 328.
- Sweet, A. Anson, 8.
- Sweet, (Rev.) R. F., 345.
- Swenson, (Rev.) William, 373.
- Swett, Leonard, 99, 100, 201, 215.
- Swift, Benjamin, 225.
- Swift, G. F., 394.
- Swift, (Rev.) P. H., 368, 371.
- Swift, R. K., 183.
- Swing, David, 29, 150, 363, 574.
- Swope, (Rev.) Cornelius E., 352, 354.
- Sykes, (Dr.) R. S., 229.

T

- Tabernacle Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
- Tablet, The, 35.
- Taft, Lorado, 125.
- Taft, (Dr.) Mary Florence, 612.
- Taft, O. B., 119.
- Taggart, (Dr.) W. H., 508.
- Talbot, Eugene S., 147, 252, 506.
- Talbot, E. H., 22, 30.
- Talbot, Elisha A., 65.
- Talcott, E. B., 552.
- Talcott, Mancel, 386.
- Talcott, Mary A., 395.
- Talcott, (Mrs.) Mary H., 386.
- Taney, A. M., 305.
- Taney, Roger B., 156, 198.
- Tanquary, (Dr.) W. M., 504.
- Tapper, George, 386.
- Tascher, (Dr.) John, 289, 291, 292.
- Tascher, (Dr.) Julius H., 291.
- Tate, (Rev.) C. C., 356.
- Taylor, Abner, 467.
- Taylor, Augustine D., 305, 311.
- Taylor, Austin, 305.
- Taylor, Bayard, 130.
- Taylor, B. F., 32, 72, 146, 468, 569.
- Taylor, (Mrs.) Charles, 367.
- Taylor, (Rev.) C. J., 372.
- Taylor, (Col.) E. D., 100, 235, 567.
- Taylor, (Rev.) E. O., 298.
- Taylor, Edward S., 513, 514.
- Taylor, (Rev.) Graham, 119.
- Taylor, Henry S., 381.
- Taylor, Hobart C., 35.
- Taylor, Mary, 375.
- Taylor, (Dr.) M. K., 248.
- Taylor, Stephen W., 72.
- Taylor, William A., 24.
- Taylor, William L., 24.
- Taylor, Woodbury M., 22.
- Taylor, Zachary, 39, 54, 159, 161, 227.
- Teegarden, (Dr.) M. R., 285.
- Teetmeyer, Christoph (Sr.), 518.
- Teetmeyer (C.) and Sons, 454.
- Temple, (Dr.) John D., 298.

- Temple, John T., 114, 128, 226, 227, 232, 235, 267.
 Ten Eyck, Egbert, 158.
 Ten Eyck, Martha H., 492.
 Tennyson, Alfred, 136.
 Tenth Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 392.
 Terry, Ellen, 574.
 Terry, Milton S., 112, 149.
 Terry, (Rev.) Patrick, 312.
 Teschner, K., 360.
 Thacher, John Boyd, 485.
 Thames, (Rev.) T. B., 301.
 Thatcher, Solomon (Jr.), 468.
 Thatcher, (Mrs.) Solomon (Jr.), 492.
 Theological Seminaries, enumeration of, in Chicago, 118.
 Thiele, (Rev.) A. J., 323.
 Thiele, (Rev.) D. M., 326.
 Third German Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Third Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 332.
 Third Unitarian Church, mentioned, 335.
 Third Universalist Church, historical sketch of, 366.
 Thoman, L. D., 291.
 Thoman, L. G., 48.
 Thomas, George H., 88, 267, 268.
 Thomas, (Rev.) H. W., 362, 363, 368, 370.
 Thomas, (Rev.) J. F., 302.
 Thomas, Jesse B., 76, 101.
 Thomas, M. Bross, 115.
 Thomas, Theodore, 573, 575, 577, 608.
 Thomas, (Mrs.) Theodore, 585.
 Thomas, (Rev.) T. Cory, 356.
 Thome, (Dr.) A. G., 611.
 Thome, (Rev.) A. M., 343.
 Thornton, Charles S., 96.
 Thornton, (Dr.) F. E., 238, 291, 292.
 Thompson, Daniel, 134.
 Thompson, George W., 345, 346.
 Thompson, H. M., 351, 602.
 Thompson, H. W., 215.
 Thompson, Harvey L., 518.
 Thompson, Hiram P., 645.
 Thompson, (Rev.) James, 384.
 Thompson, (Rev.) James E., 356.
 Thompson, (Dr.) J. J., 611.
 Thompson, Lucretia, 163.
 Thompson, Lydia, 573.
 Thompson, Mary H., 251, 252, 258, 259.
 Thompson, R. S., 467.
 Thompson, Slason, 22, 23, 148.
 Thompson, (Dr.) W., 612.
 Thompson (Slason) & Co., 35.
 Thompson Music Co., 449.
 Thomson-Houston Electric Co., 455.
 Thrall, W. A., 603.
 Threedy, Frederick L., 540.
 Throop, A. G., 385.
 Throop, (Rev.) Montgomery, 356.
 Tidd, Jacob, 284.
 Tierman (Father), 308.
 Tiffany, J., 43.
 Tiffany, (Rev.) O. H., 274, 369.
 Tiffany Pressed Brick Co., 453.
 Tighe, (Rev.) Dennis A., 326.
 Tilden, Samuel J., 214.
 Tilley, (Dr.) R., 260, 261.
 Tillinghast, William, 94.
 Times, The, 39, 46, 50.
 Tinan, (Rev.) P. J., 326.
 Tindal, John A., 20.
 Tindall, John W., 394.
 Tinkham, E. I., 128, 130, 132, 388.
 Tittsworth, A. D., 28.
 Tobey, E. P., 467.
 Tobias, J. J., 372.
 Todd, James, 222.
 Toepfer, (Dr.) C., 266.
 Tolman, (Mrs.) S. A., 391.
 Tolton, (Rev.) August, 311.
 Tomhagen, (Dr.) J. A., 612.
 Tomlins, William L., 94, 197, 573, 576, 581.
 Tompkins, (Rev.) Floyd (Jr.), 351.
 Tonk, Max, 449.
 Tonk Manufacturing Co., 449.
 Tooker, (Dr.) R. N., 277.
 Toole, J. K., 473.
 Torgersen, (Rev.) John Z., 362.
 Torrence (Gen.), 603.
 Torrey, R. A., 149.
 Torrsen, (Rev.) J. B., 362.
 Totheroh, (Rev.) W. W., 382.
 Tourgee, A. W., 20.
 Toutsou, Gisel, 359.
 Townsend, J. J., 518.
 Tracy, (Dr.) S. M., 269.
 Tranter, (Rev.) Watson, 372.
 Treat, (Judge) Samuel H., 156, 193.
 Treat, (C. A.) Manufacturing Co., 421.
 Tree, Lambert, 112, 172, 173, 186, 468, 511, 512.
 Tremont Hall, 568.
 Trestle Board, The, 35.
 Tribune, The, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.
 Tribune (New York), The, 45.
 Trimmingham, A. E., 95.
 Trinity Church, historical sketch of, 352 *et seq.*
 Trinity Evangelical United Church, historical sketch of, 361.
 Trinity M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Trinity Norwegian M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, mentioned, 383.
 Troyer, (Dr.) M., 269.
 Truax, Samuel, 341.
 Trubner and Co., 146.
 Trude, Albert S., 96, 222, 223, 605.
 Truitt, (Dr.) W. J., 612.
 Trumbull, Lyman, 45, 156.
 Trumbull, M. M., 149.
 Trusdell, (Rev.) Charles G., 278, 371, 390, 394.
 Tryber and Sweetland, 449.
 Tucker, (Rev.) Elisha, 295.
 Tucker, (Dr.) H. S., 288, 290, 291.
 Tuley, Murry F., 103, 155, 165, 166, 180, 188, 198, 211, 213, 221.
 Tuley, (Mrs.) Priscilla Buckner, 103, 155.
 Tuley, Stiles and Lewis, 165, 180.
 Tuller, (Dr.) R. B., 506.
 Turchin, (Gen.) John B., 146.
 Turner, F. D., 215.
 Turner, Harry, 569.
 Turner, A. L., 29.
 Turner, John R., 43, 100, 101, 102, 513, 538, 603.
 Turner, Valentine C., 538.
 Turner, William H., 603.
 Turney, Alexander, 25.
 Turpie (Judge), 215.
 Tusch, (Rev.) Andrew, 813.
 Tuthill, Richard S., 168, 188, 215.
 Tuttle, Frederick B., 603.
 Tuttle, H. A., 473.
 Tuttle, (Rev.) J. H., 385, 386.
 Twentieth Century Club, 587.
 Twichell, J. O., 449.
 Tyler, (Rev.) Charles M., 342.
 Tyler, James E., 116.
 Tyndall, (Prof.) John, 136.
 Tyng Mission, mentioned, 383.
 U
 Uffenbeck, (Rev.) W., 361.
 Uhrig, Joseph, 458.
 Uihlen, Edward G., 518.
 Union Brewery, 461.
 Union Car Works, 407.
 Union Car and Bridge Works, 408.
 Union College of Law, *see* Kent Law School.
 Union Copper Distilling Co., 458.
 Union Foundry Works, 423.
 Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Company, 421.
 Union League Club, 581.
 Union Lodge (Odd Fellows), 401.
 Union Palace Car Company, 437, 442.
 Union Park Congregational Church, historical sketch of, 336.
 Union Shooting and Fishing Club, 587.
 Union Steel Co., 415.
 United Ancient Order of Druids, mentioned, 404.
 United States Car Co., 421, 424.
 Unity Church, mentioned, 385.
 Universalist Mission, mentioned, 386.
 University Club, 586.
 University of Chicago, *see* Chicago University.
 Upton, George B., 145, 150.
 Upton, George P., 47, 49, 576, 658.
 V
 Vail, Walter, 129.
 Vallandigham, Clement L., 38.
 Valiquette, J. B., 317.
 Van Arman, (Col.), 100.
 Van Buren, A., 166.
 Van Buren, Albert H., 135.
 Van Buren, E., 166.
 Van Buren, Martin, 43.
 Van Brunt and Howe, 483.
 Van de Laar, (Rev.) M., 326.
 Var. de Velde, (Rt. Rev.) James O., 307, 312, 315, 317, 318.
 Van de Bogart, (Dr.) Henry, 80.
 Van Emstede, (Father), 318.
 Van Hook, (Dr.) Weller, 504.
 Van Horn, (Rev.) G. R., 362, 370.
 Van Inwagen, J., 453.
 Van Nortwick, John, 552.
 Van Pelt, (Rev.) H. G., 320.
 Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection (Masons), 399.
 Van Voorhis, (Dr.) Isaac, 224.
 Van Wagener, R. D., 259.
 Vandercook (C.R.) and Co., 407.
 Vanderhook, (Rev.) John H., 382.
 Vanderveer, (Rev.) David N., 336.
 Vanzwoll, A. Henry, 91, 92, 97.
 Varnum, Jacob B., 225.
 Vaughan, John C., 48.
 Velle, (Dr.) J. W., 134.
 Venn, (Rev.) Clement, 326.
 Veragua, Duke of, 479.
 Vermont Marble Co., 456.
 Vibbert, (Rev.) William H., 351.
 Vickers, Robert H., 146, 150.
 Victor (Father), 318.
 Vierling, Lt., 467.
 Vierling, McDowell and Co., 423.
 Vilas, (Dr.) C. H., 272, 276.
 Villiers (Capt.), 220.
 Vincent, Emily, 575.
 Vincent, Frank H., 273.
 Vincent, Frank L., 274.
 Virgin, John, 483.
 Visser, John, 395.
 Vittur, D. W., 483.
 Vocke, William, 151.
 Volk, L. W., 145, 609.
 Volker, (Rev.) Antonius, 313.
 Von Holst, (Prof.), 118, 148, 150.
 Von Hook, (Dr.) Weller, 253.
 Vopica, Charles J., 518.
 Voss, (Mrs.) H., 391.
 Vulcan Iron Works, 428.
 W
 Wabansia Avenue German Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Wabash Avenue Baptist Mission, mentioned, 302.
 Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
 Wabash and Cottage Grove Avenue R. R., 531.
 Wacker, C. H., 473, 480.
 Wacker and Birk Brewing Co., 462.
 Waddell, (Dr.) W. E., 612.
 Wade, Benjamin F., 153.
 Wade, Richard A., 222.
 Wadsworth, (Mrs.) E. S., 390.
 Wadsworth, (Dr.) Henry P., 504.
 Wadsworth, James, 158, 381.
 Wadsworth, Julius, 567.
 Wadsworth, Philip, 137.
 Wadsworth, Tertius, 304.
 Wagner, (Rev.) Anton, 362.
 Wagner, Louis, 26.
 Wagner, (Dr.) William, 233, 257, 264.
 Wahl, Louis, 467, 603.
 Wahl Brothers, 454.
 Waifs' Mission and Training School, 395.
 Waite, Campbell B., 148.
 Waite, Charles B., 149.
 Waite, (Dr.) D. D., 244.
 Waite, M. R., 177, 183.
 Wakeman, A. C., 372.
 Wakeman, Edgar L., 35.
 Walbrath, (Rev.) J. H., 343.
 Walcott, Charles P., 380.
 Walldheim Cemetery, 606.
 Waldo, (Rev.) W. A., 302.
 Waldron (Father), 308, 322.
 Walker (Justice), 213.
 Walker, Charles, 194.
 Walker, Edwin, 209, 210, 468, 470, 472, 473, 479, 597.
 Walker, Francis W., 201.
 Walker, George C., 117, 134, 138.
 Walker, (Rev.) Jesse, 79, 365, 366, 367, 374.
 Walker, J. B., 27, 138.

- Walker, (Rev.) J. F., 355.
Walker, M. O., 528.
Walker, S. B., 528, 540.
Walker (Rev.) W. F., 349, 352.
Walker, William R., 335.
Walker, (Rev.) William H., 397, 399.
Walker, William P., 514.
Wallace, (Mrs.) M. R. M., 492.
Wallace (Rev.) Thomas D., 382.
Wallbann, August, 361.
Waller (Mrs.), J. B., 584.
Waller, R. A., 468, 472, 479, 480, 513, 514.
Waller, Thomas M., 471, 472.
Walsh (Father), 318.
Walsh, Charles, 218.
Walsh, James, 467.
Walsh, John R., 19, 24, 25, 73, 470, 522.
Walters, William, 144.
Walton, Frederic J., 383.
Walton, Isaac, 149.
Walton, Seymour, 380.
Waples, William S., 353.
Ward, (Father), 322.
Ward, (Capt.) Eber B., 409, 410.
Ward, Edward P., 540.
Ward, (Sister) Mary Francis, 306.
Ward, Samuel D., 130, 132.
Warden, Peter, 293.
Wardner, (Dr.) Horace, 246.
Wardner, (Dr.) J. P., 244.
Wardner, Philip J., 388.
Ware, J. E., 31.
Ware, (Dr.) John D., 235.
Ware, (Dr.) Lyman, 250, 261.
Ware, (Rev.) T. D., 302.
Warner, Charles Dudley, 35, 146, 134, 494, 579.
Warner, (Mrs.) E. L., 390.
Warner, George L., 96.
Warner, (Rev.) J., 343.
Warner, (Dr.) N. H., 206.
Warren, Hooper, 31, 68, 70, 99.
Warren, Sarah L., 80.
Warren, (Mrs.) William, 585.
Warren, William H., 380.
Warren Avenue Congregational Church, mentioned, 344.
Warrington, (Mrs.) Isabella, 334.
Washburn, J. M., 483.
Washburne, Charles A., 35.
Washburne, E. B., 70, 88, 122, 145, 157, 540.
Washburne, Hempstead, 473, 474.
Washington, (Rev.) J. M., 373.
Washington Chapter (Masons), 399.
Washington Lodge (Odd Fellows), 400.
Washington Park Club, 585.
Washington Park Congregational Church, mentioned, 314.
Washingtonian Home, 393.
Wassall, (Dr.) J. W., 504, 507.
Watchman of the Prairies, The, 109.
Waterloo, Stanley, 26, 147.
Waterman, Arba N., 188.
Waterman, Richard, 468.
Watkins, John, 79, 80, 155.
Watkins, T. G., 249.
Watrous, J. A., 43.
Watry, (Dr.), 276.
Watson, Geo. C., 380.
Watson, (Rev.) James V., 28.
Watson, (Mrs.) Julia, 394.
Watson, L. H., 147.
Watson, W. J., 426.
Watterson, Henry, 474, 477.
Watts, (Dr.) Charles J., 613.
Waubansia Lodge (Masons), 398.
Waverly Theatre, 575.
Waxham, (Dr.) Frank E., 253.
Weber, Bernard F., 513, 514.
Weber, George W., 513.
Weber, Henry, 360.
Weber Wagon Co., 432.
Webster, (Mrs.) Ann E., 376.
Webster, Daniel, 67, 159, 178.
Webster, George W., 249.
Webster, (Gen.) J. D., 130, 133, 388, 551.
Weckler Brick Co., 454.
Weeks, Harvey T., 518.
Wegner, (Rev.) Henry, 371, 373.
Weigley, Frank S., 25.
Weigley, Wellington, 175.
Weikamp, (Rev.) James B., 314, 315.
Weinhardt, H., 518.
Weinreich, (Rev.) Charles, 371, 373.
Weir, Henrietta C., 53.
Weir, J. B., 129.
Weir, Samuel, 112.
Weis, J. B., 503.
Welch, John, 400.
Welch, (Dr.) Rodney, 274, 277.
Wellington, J. C., 473.
Wells, (Rev.) Clayton, 338.
Wells, (Rev.) Edward E., 341.
Wells, (Dr.) E. F., 235.
Wells, (Dr.) Horace, 499.
Wells, H. C., 288.
Wells, Thomas G., 144.
Wells, William H., 76, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91, 106, 106, 107, 148.
Wells, P. L. and J. H., 35.
Wells and French Company, 421, 424.
Welsh Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Wendte, (Rev.) C. W., 135, 136.
Wenter, Frank, 559, 560, 561, 564.
Wentworth, Daniel S., 85, 88, 92.
Wentworth, Elijah (Jr.), 366.
Wentworth, George W., 231, 232.
Wentworth, John, 37, 38, 51, 129, 132, 145, 294, 397, 553, 554.
Wentworth, Lydia, 37.
Wentworth, Paul, 37.
Wentworth, Roxanna A., 38.
Wentworth, (Dr.) William W., 504.
Wentworth Avenue German M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
Werfelmann, (Rev.) E., 361.
Werkmeister, (Mrs.) Marie, 151.
Wermuth, Adolph, 486.
Wertheimer, R. J., 467.
Wesley M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
West, (Dr.) G. N., 503.
West, James J., 24.
West, John A., 577.
West, Robert, 29.
West and South Towns Street Railway Company, 536.
West Chicago Brick Co., 454.
West Chicago Street Railroad Co., 525, 541.
West Side Business College, mentioned, 124.
Westcott, (Dr.), 500.
Westcott, A. B., 254.
Westerfelt, (Dr.) P. A., 266.
Westergren, (Rev.) A. T., 373.
Westergren, (Rev.) N. O., 373.
Western Avenue Baptist Church, historical sketch of, 300.
Western Avenue M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Western Electric Co., 428, 455.
Western Star Lodge (Masons), 396, 397.
Western Theological Seminary, sketch of, 121.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., 454.
Westminster Presbyterian Church, mentioned, 382.
Weston, George M., 176.
Weston, H. J., 28.
Weston, Nathan, 176.
Weydert, Nicolas E., 139.
Whalen, Robert, 319.
Whaley, J. J., 505.
Wheeler, (Miss) Candace, 492.
Wheeler, Charles C., 470.
Wheeler, (Mrs.) Charles G., 391.
Wheeler, (Dr.) C. Gilbert, 247, 248, 272, 274.
Wheeler, Emily F., 112.
Wheeler, G. H., 473, 534.
Wheeler, H. A., 467, 596.
Wheeler, John E., 330.
Wheeler, Tolman, 121, 351.
Wheeler, W. A., 149.
Whipple (Bishop), 346.
Whipple, T. Herbert, 33, 145.
Whipple, Thomas P., 235.
Whistler, (Capt.) John, 224.
Whistler, William, 226.
White, (Rev.) A. J., 328.
White, Harry, F., 23.
White, Henry S., 112.
White, Herbert B., 536.
White, Horace, 48, 51.
White, Hugh A., 136.
White, (Gen.) Julius, 42.
White, (Rev.) R. A., 386.
White, S. S., 505.
White, (Dr.) William, 231.
White, (Dr.) W. H., 274.
White (John T.) and Co., 409.
White (S. S.) Dental Manufacturing Co., 507.
Whitechapel Club, 586.
Whitehead, Edward J., 143.
Whitehead, Henry, 367.
Whitehouse, (Rt. Rev.) Henry J., 344, 345, 346, 347, 350, 352, 353, 383.
Whitford, (Dr.) H. E., 288, 291.
Whitford, (Dr.) H. K., 285, 286, 287, 288, 291.
Whitlock, Thomas, 352.
Whitman, Albany, 148.
Whitman, Seth S., 235.
Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., 432.
Whitney, C. J., 574.
Whitney, George S., 356.
Whitney, Myron W., 575.
Whittemore, E. E., 94.
Whittle, (Maj.) D. W., 149.
Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran Church, historical sketch of, 358.
Wicker Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 372.
Wickersham, (Dr.) Swayne, 235, 264.
Wickersham, William B., 138.
Wickman, (Rev.) M. L., 373.
Wiegmann, (Rev.) Fr., 362.
Wierson, (Rev.) A. O., 373.
Wiggin, (Dr.) T. B., 504.
Wiggers, (Mrs.) Anna O., 148.
Wigot, (Dr.) Eli, 289, 291.
Wight, J. Ambrose, 27.
Wilcox, (Maj.) 79, 375.
Wilcox, (Mrs.) Ella Wheeler, 148.
Wilcox, John L., 348.
Wilcox, (Col.) Lafayette, 191.
Wilcox, Sextus, N., 517.
Wild, Harrison, 577.
Wild (T. S.) Manufacturing Co., 446.
Wilder, (Dr.) H. H., 612.
Wilder, Nathaniel P., 540.
Wildes, Thomas, 409, 401.
Wiles, (Mrs.) Robert H., 484.
Wilhorst, Cora, 572.
Wilken, Emil, 517.
Wilkie, Franc B., 22, 55, 56, 145.
Wilkinson, Harry, 25.
Wilkinson, John, 129, 136.
Wilkinson, (Rev.) R. H., 372.
Willard, (Dr.) A. L., 288, 291.
Willard, Frances E., 22, 64, 111, 150, 492.
Willard, Frances Langdon, 40.
Willard, Oliver A., 23, 63, 64.
Willard, (Dr.) Samuel, 80, 91.
Willard, Sylvester, 376.
Willard, (Dr.) W. G., 231.
Willard (Charles P.) and Co., 423.
Willard, Sons and Bell Co., 426.
Willcox, (Rev.) G. B., 119.
Williams, Archibald, 109.
Williams, Barney, 568.
Williams, (Mrs.) Barney, 568.
Williams, Beretzette, 557, 560.
Williams, C. A., 274.
Williams, Eli B., 348, 567.
Williams, Ernest S., 150, 165, 186, 212, 213, 338, 339, 348, 567.
Williams, (Rev.) George P., 382.
Williams, John C., 376.
Williams, (Mr.) John C., 376.
Williams, (Rev.) J. M., 334, 340.
Williams, Norman J., 142, 213, 393, 438.
Williams, Roger, 155.
Williams, Mrs. R. A., 392.
Williams, (Rev.) Thomas, 369.
Williamson, (Rev.) J., 370.
Willing, (Rev.) C., 362.
Willing, Henry J., 132, 142, 559, 560.
Willing, (Rev.) W. C., 371.
Williston, George D., 19.
Williston, (Rev.) M., 383.
Wilmarth, (Mrs.) H. M., 584.
Wilson, (Mrs.) Benjamin M., 163.
Wilson, Charles L., 32, 39, 40, 41.
Wilson, Hugh, 30.
Wilson, (Gen.) J. H., 73.
Wilson, J. M., 194, 217.
Wilson, James Grant, 34.
Wilson, James H., 425.
Wilson, James L., 540.
Wilson, John, 39.
Wilson, John L., 39.
Wilson, John M., 121, 186, 268, 273, 518.
Wilson, John P., 142.
Wilson, John Q., 39.
Wilson, John R., 41, 42.
Wilson, Joseph D., 383.
Wilson, Louisa F., 40.
Wilson, Richard L., 39, 40, 101, 145.
Wilson, Robert, 32.
Wilson, Solomon M., 603.
Wilson, Stephen L., 41, 42.
Wilson, William D., 32, 403.

- Wilson, W. M., 467.
 Wilson, (Rev.) W. W., 356.
 Wilton, (Col.) Henry, 193.
 Winans, Edward B., 473.
 Windes, Thomas G., 188.
 Windsor Theatre, 575.
 Winer, (Dr.) J. K., 235.
 Wing, (Dr.) Elbert, 249, 260.
 Wing, (Rev.) Fred, 373.
 Wing, (Dr.) Henry, 248, 247.
 Wing, R. M., 222.
 Winkart, (Rev.) P., 361.
 Winston, Frederick, 496.
 Winston, F. H., 160, 503, 514, 540.
 Winston, F. S., 468, 470, 472, 473.
 Winter Street M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Wintermeyer, J. C., 454.
 Wisconsin Free Democrat, The, 43.
 Wisencraft, Charles, 367.
 Wissel (Father), 318.
 Wisterdale, (Rev.) Thomas, 372.
 Wiswall, A., 607.
 Witbeck, John H., 545.
 Withrow, (Rev.) John L., 382.
 Withrow, Thomas F., 511, 573.
 Witte, (Rev.) R., 362.
 Wolcott, Alexander, 152, 224, 225.
 Wolcott, (Col.) A. H., 537.
 Wolcott, Samuel, 27, 335.
 Wolfenden, (Rev.) J., 302.
 Wolff (L.) Manufacturing Co., 423.
 Woman's Hospital, 251.
 Woman's West End Club, 585.
 Wood, Casey A., 260.
 Wood, E. E., 517.
 Wood, E. G., 394.
 Wood, (Mrs.) Glen, 394.
 Wood, Henry T., 486.
 Wood, John, 103.
 Wood, J. H., 570, 573.
 Wood, J. Q. A., 33.
 Wood, (Dr.) W. E., 300.
 Wood's Museum, 572.
 Woodard, Willard, 137, 517.
 Woodbridge, John, 379.
 Woodbridge, John (Jr.), 388.
 Woodhouse, (Dr.) C. 274.
 Woodlawn Park Baptist Church, mentioned, 302.
 Woodlawn Park M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Woodruff, Frank, 221.
 Woodruff, J. F., 468.
 Woods (Judge), 209.
 Woods, Helen M., 393.
 Woods, William A., 188.
 Woodward, (Dr.) A. W., 277.
 Woodworth J. H., 567.
 Woodworth, (Dr.) J. M., 247, 248, 264.
 Woodyatt, (Dr.) W. H., 268, 277.
 Wooley, (Mrs.) Celia P., 147.
 Woolley, J. H., 505.
 Woolsey, John W., 179.
 Woolsey, Lucretia, 179.
 Worcester, (Rev.) J. H. (Jr.), 380.
 Worcester, (Mrs.) J. H., 149.
 Worden, Ananias, 54.
 Work, Henry Clay, 148, 572.
 World's Dental Congress, sketch of, 607.
 Worrall, B. F., 27, 334.
 Worrell, (Mrs.) Mrs. M. T., 334.
 Worrell, William H., 384.
 Worthen, William E., 559.
 Worthington, Edward, 344.
 Worthy, John, 369, 513, 546.
 Woulfe (Father), 325.
 Wrede, (Rev.) F. G., 373.
 Wright, (Dr.) H. P., 234.
 Wright, Carroll D., 414.
 Wright, Elizur, 72.
 Wright, Francis S., 376.
 Wright, John, 235, 304, 373, 374, 375.
 Wright, (Mrs.) John, 277, 278, 376.
 Wright, John A., 25.
 Wright, John S., 80, 101, 367, 375, 376, 567.
 Wright, (Mrs.) Maria Sheldon, 59.
 Wright, Theodore L., 106.
 Wright, Thomas, 80, 83.
 Wright, Timothy, 266.
 Wright, (Rev.) William B., 341, 342.
 Wrisley, Allen B., 446.
 Wrisley, George A., 446.
 Wulff, Henry, 188.
 Wunder, (Rev.) Henry, 357.
 Wunder's Church Yard, 645.
 Wyckoff, (Rev.) C. T., 120.
 Wye, (Dr.) William, 53.
 Wylie, (Rev.) E. B., 344.
 Wylie, (Rev.) W., 382.
 Wyman, Byron F., 483.
 Wythe, Miss, 80.
 Youker, (Rev.) J. Clayton, 372.
 Young, Abram V. E., 112.
 Young, Clarence E., 494.
 Young, Ella F., 97.
 Young, (Rev.) George S., 372.
 Young, (Dr.) H. N., 284, 285.
 Young, (Dr.) J. H., 505.
 Young, Otto, 468, 470, 473.
 Young, Richard M., 152, 155, 164.
 Young, (Rev.) W. E., 378.
 Young, William S. (Jr.), 215.
 Young America, The, 46.
 Young Fortnightly Club, 585.
 Young Men's Association, historical sketch of, 129.
 Young Men's Lyceum, brief sketch of, 130.
 Yuille, George A., 544.

Z

- Zaleski, (Rev.) V., 326.
 Zeisler, (Mrs.) Fannie B., 577.
 Zeisler, Joseph, 249, 252, 261.
 Zeitgeist, The, 35.
 Zenos, Andreas C., 121.
 Ziegfeld, F., 577.
 Ziegler, William, 545.
 Zimmer, (Rev.) Peter, 318.
 Zimmerman, Gustav A., 95, 97, 149, 151, 343.
 Zimmerman, H. W., 133, 354.
 Ziun, (Dr.) F. H., 506.
 Zion Congregation, 365.
 Zion M. E. Church, mentioned, 373.
 Zoegel, (Rev.) Joseph, 318.
 Zscherpe, B., 448, 449.
 Zuttermeister, H. C., 25.

Y

- Yates, (Rev.) J. F., 371.
 Yates, Richard, 38, 173.
 Yerkes, Charles T., 117, 468, 470, 473, 512, 539, 540, 541, 544, 579.

ERRATA.

- Page 6—Column 1, 22nd line: For "Loyd," read "Lloyd."
- Page 131—Column 2, 9th line: For "\$60,000," read "\$35,000."
- Page 144—Column 2, last line: For "Chicago," read "Illinois."
- Page 165—Column 1, 12th line: For "Murray," read "Murry."
- Page 181—Column 1, marginal note: For "Emery," read "Emory."
- Page 191—Column 1, 45th line, and column 2, 29th line: For "Beaubean," read "Beaubien."
- Page 192—Column 1, 45th line, and column 2, 5th, 11th, 14th, 20th and 23rd lines: For "Beaubean," read "Beaubien."
- Page 193—Column 1, 20th line: For "J. G. Caton," read, "J. D. Caton."
- Page 204—Column 1, 20th line: For "Schawb," read "Schwab."
- Page 221—Column 1, 19th line: For "Tooley," read "Tuley."
- Page 258—Column 1, 9th line: For "Jas," read "Jos."
- Page 264—Column 1, 16th line: For "bye-laws," read "by-laws."
- Page 320—Column 1, 2nd line of Note: For "heoism" read "heroism."
- Page 324—Column 1, 37th line: For "T. J. O'Connor," read "P. J. O'Connor."
- Page 339—Column 2, 42nd line: For "J. B. Shipherd," read "J. R. Shipherd."
- Page 340—Column 2, 40th line: For "E. E. Dickinson," read "E. F. Dickinson."
- Page 354—Column 2, 36th line: For "\$25,000," read "\$2,500 "
- Page 380—Column 2, 45th line: For "Rrancis," read "Francis."
- Page 395—Column 2, 36th line: For "George," read "George."
- Page 446—Column 2, 40th line: For "works," read "work."
- Page 454—Column 2, 39th line: For "Tesl," read "Tesla."
- Page 469—Column 1, 7th line of table: For "12," read "112."
- Page 472—Column 1, 39th line: omit "but."
- Page 483—Column 1, 48th line: For "international," read "internal."
- Page 533—Column 1, 30th line: For "lines," read "cable lines."
- Page 543—Column 2, 43rd line: For "1 93," read "1893."
- Page 567—Column 1, 36th line: For "Sherwood," read "Isherwood."





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